"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain Tuesday; probably fair Wednesday; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,087. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DEFENSE SYSTEM TO COST A BILLION

Government Hopes to Make Our Shores Impregnable in the Next Six Years.

BIGGER FORTS FOR NEW YORK

Great Reserve Store of Arms and Ammunition Provided For In Administration Program.

PRESIDENT PLANS APPEAL

Coming to Manhattan Club to Speak and Submit His Ideas to the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A national defense program that probably means an expenditure on the army and navy of upward of a billion dollars in the next six years will be laid before the people by President Wilson on Nov. 4, when he goes to New York to make his first public address since the scope of the policy upon which his Administration has embarked became known. He will speak before the Manhattan Club of New York on national defense and the reasons which have impelled him to approve plans to almost double the navy and quadruple the trained fighting forces ashore within a few years.

With the estimates of the War and Navy Departments submitted for the coming year, the breadth of the Administration's policy as to preparedness is being realized. It shapes up in totals as follows:

Navy—For new ships and increased personnel in five years, $500,000,000.
Army—For reserve material (arms and ammunition) within four years, $105,000,000.
For new coast defenses and modernization of old forts within four years, $81,000,000.
For the new continental army and the proposed increase in the regular army, $226,000,000. This amount probably will be continuing, and, if anything, increasing appropriations through the first six-year period, which would make the total expenditure at that time $156,000,000.
The grand total expenditure thus actually planned would be $842,000,000.

An Impregnable Defense.

According to plans laid out by experts of the Navy and War Departments, these expenditures would produce by 1925 a first line of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers numbering 43; a fleet of coast defense submarines that would fringe the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts with an almost solid line of interior defense against attack; a fleet of nearly 175 destroyers, and squadrons of huge sea-going fleet submarines to operate with the battle squadrons at great distance from shore.

For the army there would be at the end of six years a trained force of 1,200,000 men, including a regular army of 140,000, and the proposed continental army and reserves, a ring of fully manned coast defenses, equipped with the largest and most powerful guns yet built, and a vast reserve of field guns, machine guns, howitzers, and big-gun ammunition.

In addition, the enormously increased capacity of private munition plants would give assurances of ample supplies of small arms and field gun ammunition.

Neither the War nor Navy Department estimate for the coming year has been made public as yet in detail. It was learned today, however, that of the $72,000,000 increase over last year's bill to be asked by the War Department, $46,000,000 would go toward reserve material and coast defense works, the remaining $26,000,000 to be used in building up the new armies, regular and Continental. Part of this $46,000,000 would be used for building and arming the new forts to guard the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

More Forts for New York.

It is proposed to spend more of the money in building new forts to guard New York, San Francisco, and other great harbors from attack. Gigantic 16-inch rifles will be mounted in all these defenses of the first class, where enemy craft with modern guns would be dangerous from great distance.

Another expenditure contemplated is for fitting the present 12 and 14 inch rifles with carriages that will give them greater range. Much already has been accomplished in that way, and the work will be carried on until every fort is modernized. No 16-inch rifles will be installed in places of smaller guns, however, it is said, because to make all the changes in magazines, hoists, machinery, and the like would be more expensive and less satisfactory than to build new emplacements for these huge weapons.

Aside from the awards made today, the navy has still to award contracts for the major portion of the building program authorized by the last Congress. Contracts will be let next month for four fleet submarines bigger, faster, and more powerful than any submarine craft ever designed. The Schley, now building, will displace a thousand tons and make twenty knots on the surface. The new boats will displace 1,200 tons and make twenty-five knots. Next month also contracts will be let for two 32,000-ton superdreadnoughts, ships which will carry a round dozen 14-inch rifles each and which will have new protection against submarine attack, the nature of which is being closely guarded.

Four Big Ships Next Year.

Of the $68,000,000 increase to be asked for the navy next year, the bulk will go into four big ships, two superdreadnoughts and two superbattle cruisers. They would be the first of the sixteen capital ships to be laid down within five

Continued on Page 7.

SERBIA APPEALS TO THE UNITED STATES

Accuses German Troops of Exterminating the Civil Population of the Country.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, says:

"The Serbian Minister has handed to the American Minister a protest against the extermination of the civil population by the German troops, which will be forwarded to Washington."

GREY ASKS OUR AID ABOUT MISS CAVELL

Requests Investigation of the Execution of Englishwoman at Brussels.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, has requested the American Government to investigate the circumstances which attended the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, in Brussels.

Miss Cavell, who had been at the head of a training school in Brussels, was put to death on order of the German authorities on a charge of having harbored British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and assisting them to escape from Belgium to join their colors.

WILL TAKE NO ACTION IN BARALONG INCIDENT

Government Sees No Violation of Law in Use of Our Flag by British Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The State Department does not contemplate any action on the affidavits filed by the German Embassy charging that marines and sailors of the British patrol boat Baralong killed the commander of a German submarine.

Officials pointed out today that the case did not differ from many others filed by belligerent Governments charging violations of military law and atrocities. The American Government has merely filed all such protests.

Officials foresee, however, that if such incidents become a general practice they may possibly affect the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany. They fear that if British ships generally attack German submarines, interfering with the attempts of the later to visit and search, the submarines may resume their practice of torpedoing without warning.

The use of the American flag by the British patrol boat is regarded as a ruse in keeping with the naval practice of previous wars, and used by the United States as well as other nations. The only requirement is that a war vessel must show her true colors before opening fire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The first news of the alleged killing of German submarine officers and sailors by marines of the British patrol boat Baralong was related in New Orleans by muleteers on the steamship Nicosian. Affidavits were made by James J. Curran, foreman of the muleteer gang, and another, corroborating Curran, was signed by Charles D. Hightower, Bude Meron Palen, Edward Clark, and R. H. Crosby. The German Consulate here forwarded the affidavits to the German Embassy in Washington.

The English commander of the Nicosian, Captain Manning, in an interview, ridiculed the story of the muleteers, intimating that they were seeking revenge for treatment on the mule ship.

The Nicosian had been stopped by the German submarine, which was sunk a few moments later by the British patrol boat. It was charged by the muleteers also that the British ship used the American flag in coming up on the submarine.

Captain Manning, aboard the Nicosian, is on his way to Liverpool.

PLANS ARMENIAN CORPS TO FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES

Russian Officer Proposes to Obtain Recruits in Many Countries, Including America.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Captain Torcom is planning to raise volunteer corps from the Armenians now residing in the Balkans, Egypt, Italy, France, Great Britain, and the United States to fight in the ranks of the Allies against Turkey.

"In an appeal with this end in view Captain Torcom says that the Armenians have been unable to prevent the massacre of Armenians in Asia Minor by the Turks, but that those living in other countries can help fight Turkey and that the allied powers will not refuse them the honor of joining in the war against their oppressors.

"Captain Torcom's plan provides for the formation of a maximum of thirty battalions and a minimum of ten battalions. Captain Torcom was wounded in the recent fighting in Galicia, but is now able to leave the hospital and is about to start for London to get his plan in operation."

BRITISH AGAIN DETAIN DR. DUMBA'S SHIP

Returning Austrian Ambassador Will Be Held Up at Deal for a Few Days.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The steamer Nieuw Amsterdam, having on board Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the returning Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is detained off Deal, according to The Evening News, and will probably remain there for a few days.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18.—Dr. W. S. Solf, German Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arrived at The Hague. Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the returning Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is also expected at The Hague, it is stated.

SARONY PORTRAITS—$5 FOR 3. 364 5th Ave. (34th St.) Only address.—Advt.

HAIL ROOT BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY

Cheers at the Republican Club Dinner Welcome the Informal Launching.

EX-SENATOR DEEPLY MOVED

Cannot Disregard the Call of the People, He Is Told by J. R. Sheffield.

DEFENDS NEW CONSTITUTION

Statesman Says Rehabilitation of the Legislature Is the Chief Feature of Revision.

Six hundred of the leading Republicans of New York State and many from other States, who gathered at the Republic Club dinner at Hotel Astor, which was considered to be the occasion of the informal launching of a boom for Elihu Root for President in 1916, stood and cheered when James R. Sheffield, President of the club, addressed Mr. Root and told him that he could not disregard the voice of the people when it called him.

Mr. Sheffield paraphrased the closing words from Mr. Root's speech at the Constitutional Convention in favor of the short ballot and urged on the former Senator his duty to bow to the will of the people in these words:

"Senator Root, there is a plain old house in the hills of Oneida, overlooking the beautiful Valley of the Mohawk, where truth and honor dwelt in your youth. When you go back, as you will some day, to spend your declining years, you mean to go with a feeling that you can say, 'I have not failed to act and to speak in accordance with the lessons that I learned there from the God of my fathers.'

Told He Cannot Disregard the Call.

"Those were the words you addressed to the little circle of your associates in the Convention of 1915, but their truth and nobility stirred the hearts of a nation and your fellow countrymen here and elsewhere. You may as well understand that they understand that, in a Republic you have done so much to honor, and in a representative government you have done so much to preserve, you can no more disregard the voice of the people when it calls than you can disregard the will of the God of your fathers you have so nobly served."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whose speech followed that of Mr. Root, urged emphatically that the qualities which the people of the country admired and wished to have as their guide, were embodied in him. He was cheered when he drew what was taken to be a contrast between President Wilson and Mr. Root. After reviewing the achievements of the ex-Senator and describing him as the greatest living statesman, he said:

"There can be no greater mistake than the belief that the people of this country do not wish a leader. There is now an impression that what the people want is to have their will interpreted by a kind of anatomical monstrosity which keeps one ear to the ground in such a position that it is impossible to look forward without turning the head. What the people crave is a man of ideas, a man who will lead them."

English Praise for Root's War Plans.

Dr. Butler was again applauded when he touched on the subject of preparedness, and said:

"Lord Haldane told me that, when he first accepted a high position in the British Cabinet, the first thing he did was to get five volumes containing the reports made by Elihu Root when he was Secretary of War, and that those volumes contained the last word on the subject of the military preparation for a democratic country."

While all of the speakers praised Mr. Root's public services in such a way that their desire to have him the Republican nominee for President in 1916 could hardly be mistaken, the frankest of these speakers was Job Hedges, who said in the course of his eulogy, addressing Mr. Root personally:

"There seems to be a general belief that you are the leader of the Republican Party. There seems to be a general belief that it is a good thing to be leader of.

"But I have never read or believed that you thought you were the Republican Party. That gives us hope for the future. We hope that in another year we will still hold that opinion—then we will do the rest. And when we come down there we hope that you will let us have a little social conversation and make us feel that you are one of us and that we are not a part of you."

Mr. Root choked with emotion when he rose to reply, and spoke his first few sentences in a broken voice. All through his speech, which those who followed him pronounced one of his masterpieces, he was interrupted by applause. One of his most striking passages was his denunciation of those who attacked the proposed Constitution for selfish or partisan reasons and who sought, he charged, to have a chance to write the Constitution themselves.

Mr. Root's Address.

In part Mr. Root's speech was as follows:

"Great as is the issue of the Constitution, almost as great is the question whether the people of the State of New York can be controlled by that low and unpatriotic view of public duty. If they succeed, who will write the Constitution in 1918? What will be in it? All this scheme of reform of our government will have been discredited. Not these things; oh, no, the people would have voted against them. What will be in it? Dare you think of it?

"Mr. Gompers is against the Constitution. He was defeated in 1914. If he succeeds, and there is another convention, and he is elected, he will write the Constitution. I can name a lot of others who think they will write the Constitution if they can defeat this, but it will have none of this plan of reform, for

Continued on Page 4.

Mexican Bandits Wreck Texas Train; Kill Passengers, Including 3 U. S. Soldiers

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A southbound passenger train on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad was wrecked last night six and a half miles from Brownsville, supposedly by Mexican bandits, and the engineer, several passengers, and three United States soldiers were reported killed by the bandits and in the wreck.

A negro reached his home, four miles from Brownsville, and gave the first report of the wreck and fatalities.

Four companies of United States infantry were rushed to the scene by special trains, followed by two troops of cavalry.

The bandits are reported to have been passengers, and on arriving at Olmite, north of Brownsville, began shooting at other passengers.

Then they set fire to the train, which was still burning at 2 o'clock this morning.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IS CARRIED TO POLLS

New Jersey Men Will Decide Today Between Women Divided in Opinion.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Women in Newark in Continuous Open-Air Mass Meeting Until Polls Open This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—With the women of three other Eastern States in which suffrage will be an issue at the November elections eagerly awaiting the result, the men of New Jersey at the special election tomorrow will vote on a Constitutional amendment which, if ratified, would make this State the twelfth to give women the ballot.

With the campaign coming to a whirlwind finish after one of the most remarkable fights women ever made for the right to vote, the leaders in the two suffrage organizations here in eleventh-hour forecasts expressed themselves as confident of victory. The consensus among the women who are opposing the enfranchisement of their own sex and among the leaders of the political parties who control the election machinery is that woman suffrage will be defeated.

The election tomorrow will be watched with particular interest by the suffrage and anti-suffrage forces in the nearby States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which at the present moment are the battleground for woman suffrage, with the final test to come on Nov. 2. It may be taken for granted that the result of tomorrow's election will have a decided influence on the outcome of the suffrage fight in these States, and militant organizations of women on both sides of the conflict in these States have aided actively in the struggle here, which they regard as merely a preliminary combat in their own battle for the ballot.

100,000 Leaflets Distributed.

The waning hours of the campaign were characterized by the most intense activity on the part of the workers in the suffrage ranks. Especially in the large and populous cities in the northern part of the State, where the suffragists were endeavoring to offset the effect of the recent open letter from William T. Hickey, the former Secretary-Treasurer of the Colorado Federation of Labor, warning workingmen against giving their support to the enfranchisement of women, did the eleventh-hour fighting rise to a pitch not witnessed at any earlier stage of the campaign.

The green, white, and purple and the orange, white, and blue banners of the two suffrage organizations were fluttering from hundreds of automobiles racing through the highways and byways of the northern counties, while women enlisted in the suffrage war to the doors of the large manufacturing establishments. It is safe to say that 100,000 leaflets controverting the statement of Hickey that woman suffrage from labor's point of view had proved a failure in Colorado were distributed to the men in such establishments when they left work tonight.

The workers of the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage were less in evidence, but it was asserted that they were doing effective eleventh-hour missionary work in their own way. The rules of their organization prohibit open-air campaigning by members. The antis virtually closed their speaking campaign on Saturday.

In addition to the distribution of literature which was carried on by thousands of workers from the suffrage and anti-suffrage ranks in different parts of the State, the Woman's Political Union and the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association had some 400 speakers addressing crowds in all the big cities of the State. One of the most picturesque features was the continuous twenty-four-hour open-air mass meeting in Newark, which began at 6 o'clock this morning and is scheduled to continue with a strong array of speakers until the polls open at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

This meeting is conducted from a converted lunch wagon, which is said to have been a familiar sight in the financial district in New York City until the crisis reached in the fight here made it necessary to transfer it and its militant crew to the New Jersey front. Drawn up near Military Square in Newark at what is declared to be the busiest spot in all New Jersey, it was the centre of a big crowd of attentive listeners throughout the day and far into the night.

Miss Mildred Taylor, the little New York suffragette who brought the big suffrage van to New Jersey, was jubilant tonight and declared that hundreds of converts had been made and that she and her fellow workers would remain on the job throughout the night. One of the speakers tonight was Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

"Dawn and daybreak will find us on the firing line," said Miss Taylor. "After the polls open, our case will be in the hands of the men of New Jersey and I think they will give us a square deal."

New Appeal to Politicians.

There was a new argument advanced from Victory Van platform in support of woman suffrage, and Miss Taylor was the exponent of it. She chose a moment when the van was surrounded by a crowd of men who were distinctly of the politician type, and who listened to what she had to say with hard, set faces and gave every evidence of being proof against pro-suffrage reasoning.

"I'll tell you another reason why you men in the East ought to vote for woman suffrage," Miss Taylor cried at the top of her voice, after running through the long list of staple arguments for the enfranchisement of women. "With representation in the Republican National Convention based on the vote for Congressmen, the great Eastern States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania would have twice the say they now have in the nomination of a President if they give women the ballot."

The argument seemed to impress the particular audience Miss Taylor was addressing more than anything that she had said previously.

The fight of the suffragists and the antis on the eve of the election was concentrated on the result in six counties which, it is admitted, will determine the outcome of the election tomorrow. They are Essex, where Newark, with its 400,000 inhabitants, is the

Continued on Page 5.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP 2 WEST SHORE TRAINS

Get Nothing from First, but Load Auto with Plunder from the Second, a Freight.

RAID MADE NEAR CONGERS

Auto Truck with Eight Men in It Taken by Waiting Police at the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

At 11:30 last night, as a fast express bound toward this city with goods shipped from Buffalo and other points along the line was passing Congers, N. Y., on the West Shore Railroad, the engineers saw a red danger light flashed across the track.

He brought the train to a stop and found himself confronted by two masked men, who kept him and the fireman covered with revolvers while four other men, also masked, who were with them, ran to the middle of the train. They broke open the doors of two cars, but were unable, apparently, to find any booty of the kind they wanted. One of the men who was ransacking the cars gave a shrill whistle, the men guarding the engineer jumped from the train, and it was allowed to go on its way.

Half an hour later a fast freight came over the line and was stopped in the same way. The thieves acted with the utmost rapidity and were evidently well rehearsed in what they had to do. While two men were breaking into cars in the middle of the train two others ran to the caboose in the rear and kept the train crew from disturbing the thieves, who were hurling goods from the cars to the side of the track.

The freight was held for about ten minutes in this way, or until most of the contents of three cars had been unloaded. Then the engineer was ordered to go ahead, and the thieves began loading their booty into an automobile, which they had waiting in the road near the track.

By this time people living along the railroad had got wind of the hold-up and ran toward the place where the train had been stopped. As the first of the townsfolk appeared the thieves tossed in a few last bundles, jumped into their automobile, and made off in the direction of Weehawken.

Word of the hold-up was telephoned to Police Headquarters here as soon as it was discovered. Reserves from all precincts in the neighborhood of the ferries were turned out, and shortly before 3 o'clock this morning a big auto truck, on which eight young men were riding, rolled off a ferryboat that came down to the Cortlandt Street ferry from the West Shore ferry in Weehawken.

These men denied having been concerned in the hold-up, but the police detained them, pending an investigation.

Meantime the Sheriff and police from Haverstraw, Congers, and Tompkins Cove had started in pursuit of the thieves' automobile in such conveyances as they could commandeer. The police in this city were of the opinion at an early hour this morning that the bandits were so thoroughly surrounded that they could not possibly escape.

It was impossible for the authorities to give an estimate of the value of the goods taken from the cars.

EIGHT SWEPT TO DEATH FROM WRECKED VESSEL

Gasoline Schooner, Said to Have Been Destined for Carranza, Pounds to Pieces on Rocks.

POINT ARENA, Cal., Oct. 18.—One after another, seven men and two women, who had fought their way on Mal Pass rocks, after escaping today from the wrecked gasoline schooner, Alliance No. 2, were dragged back into the sea by pursuing combers. Eight were swept to death. Rafael Mediner, was flung ashore alive. H. E. Jones of Vancouver, the mate, was the only other member of the ship's company of ten that was saved.

When the schooner, which sailed from Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 9, for Mazatlan, Sinaloa, piled up on Mal Pass rocks, twelve miles north of here early today, she had on board Captain Delouchrey, F. E. Harrington, Chief Engineer; J. S. Walsh, Second Engineer; H. R. Jones, mate, A. Allen, cook; Baillie, purser; Miguel Abila, owner; Mrs. Abila, Miss Miller, and Rafael Mediner, Abila's servant.

The two women and all the men except Jones, who remained on the vessel, aided one another over the side as the schooner was being smashed to pieces, but could not mount high enough on the rocks to escape the waves.

Soon afterward the hulk broke in two, flinging Jones into the sea. The ship's dory floated within his reach and he climbed into it. There he was found exhausted hours later. Mediner was tossed upon the beach unconscious.

Abila, the owner, was said to be a close friend of Carranza and was taking the vessel to Mexico for use in his service.

WIRE MAN TO RAIL TRACKS.

Highwaymen's Victim Has Foot Taken Off by a Train.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Highwaymen sandbagged Newton Hoffman, 22 years old, as he stepped from a southbound Erie train at South Avon tonight and wired him to the tracks. A foot was taken off by a train which came along an hour later, but as his head lay between the tracks, he survived.

When found, he was rushed to a Rochester hospital on a special train, and it is thought that he will recover.

GERMAN BOAT BLOWN UP.

Mine Patrol Vessel Sunk in North Sea—The Crew Missing.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—A German mine patrol boat has been blown up in the Baltic Sea and her crew of ten men are missing and are supposed to have been drowned, says a dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The dispatch adds that wreckage of the boat has been found at Marstal.

CARSON QUITS THE ASQUITH CABINET; BRITAIN RECALLS GALLIPOLI GENERAL; ALLIES LAND AT ENOS, SEIZE RAILWAY

Serb Women and Children Join in Fighting Foe; Army of 250,000 Women Forming, Says Chicago Serb

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via London.)—Telegraphing under date of Oct. 17, the Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent with the German forces operating in Serbia says:

"The German and Austrian operations are proceeding successfully along the whole front. The Germans by an extended enveloping movement compelled the Serbians to evacuate Pozarevac almost without a struggle, although the defenses of the city had been so strengthened and the advanced positions prepared for keeping the Teutons at a distance that the Serbians evidently had planned making a long stand here.

"After the evacuation the Serbians retired to the heights southward and southwestward, which also were strongly fortified. The contour of the country offered great difficulties, there being few roads. The Serbians made a stout resistance on the whole line, but suffered great losses under the bombardments of the German heavy artillery. Especially on the mountain of Vranovo did the enemy fight desperately, but finally, after long resistance, yielded this strong elevated position to one of the Brandenburg regiments."

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent, in describing the spirit of resistance shown by the Serbians, says they did not abandon the plateau behind the mountain after the Germans had won the important heights, but continued holding the ground, fighting under unfavorable conditions, until they were slowly pressed back.

Other correspondents also emphasize the bravery and persistence of the Serbians, who, they say, often hold positions until hand-to-hand encounters become necessary to force their abandonment.

The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent says that at some places the civilian population, even women and children, are participating in the fighting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—John R. Palandech, a Serbian leader and editor, addressing Serbians here today, declared that an army of 250,000 Serbian women, equal in numbers to the entire Serbian regular army, would soon be on the firing line against the German and Austrian forces.

"No women in the world are more courageous than the Serbian women," said Mr. Palandech, "and they are not going to sit at home and see their fathers, husbands, and brothers driven out of Serbia. Many Serbian women have been killed fighting at the front, and I have learned from our native land that it will be but a short time until the army of women soldiers will join the men."

SERBS AT VRANYA SAVE RAILROAD

Allied Troops Ashore at Enos Seize Line to Dedeaghatch.

GERMAN REVERSE RUMORED

But Berlin and Vienna Say the Teuton Forces Are Pressing On Successfully.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—Almost simultaneously with their capture of the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumitza, near the Serbian frontier, the Allies landed an army at Enos on the Aegean Sea and seized the railroad running east from Dedeaghatch to join the main line from Sofia to Constantinople. Dedeaghatch, twelve miles northwest of Enos, is a strongly fortified port. It is now menaced by land and sea.

The German as well as the Serbian versions show that Field Marshal von Mackensen's army on the northern border of Serbia is meeting with greater resistance than was expected, and, although it is probable that the Serbians eventually must fall back on stronger strategic positions in the north, the fact that the Allies are bringing heavy forces against the Bulgarians, and so placing them that the Bulgarians will be compelled to divide their armies, gives hope here that the Germans may be balked in their latest attempt to reach the sea and bring assistance to the Turks.

All along the line the Serbians and their Montenegrin neighbors, who are also being attacked, are offering very stubborn resistance to both Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and while they have given up a number of towns and positions, they have not yet reached the line on which they expect to make their stand.

German officers are in command along the entire Bulgarian front, but the Bulgars, so far as can be learned, have been checked everywhere. Their only serious advance was in the Zlotokupska Valley, near the River Morava, north of the town of Vranya, where they blew up a bridge. There is no confirmation of the report that they cut the Nish-Uskub Railway in this district, the bridge being a small wooden one near the railway. Athens dispatches report heavy firing in the Ristivac-Vranya district. The Serbians have been strongly reinforced and have driven the Bulgarians back. Beyond Vranya telegraphic communication is interrupted.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, the capture of Strumitza is of real strategic value, as its occupation permits the defence of the southern end of the railway and compels the Bulgarians to keep a force there. The seizure of the railroad north of Enos threatens Dedeaghatch, which has a great harbor, and is fortified and mined. The civilian population has already left Dedeaghatch, which is entirely in the hands of the military, under German officers. Allied warships are off the port.

The German War Office yesterday in reporting progress of the invasion in the north includes the front in Southeast Galicia as being within the sphere of the Balkan operations. General von Linsingen commands this front, which stretches to the Rumanian frontier. It was reported from Athens on Sunday that Linsingen's army had been ordered to Serbia to reinforce Mackensen, but had been recalled because of the seriousness of the Russian offensive. The official bulletin reads:

In the Balkan theatre:

In the Macva district the enemy is beginning to retreat on the plateau

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Advt.

MONRO TO COMMAND AT DARDANELLES

He Succeeds Ian Hamilton, Who Returns to England to Report on His Work.

BIRDWOOD NOW IN CHARGE

Berlin Reiterates Rumor That Gallipoli Operations Are to be Abandoned.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—Major Gen. Sir Charles Carmichael Monro has been appointed to command the Dardanelles expedition, in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report. This announcement is made by the War Office.

Pending General Monro's arrival at Gallipoli, Major Gen. William Riddell Birdwood will temporarily command the troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—In reference to the change in the Dardanelles command The Daily Chronicle says:

"General Sir C. C. Monro was appointed division commander with the expeditionary force on Aug. 5, and was mentioned in Sir John French's dispatch of Oct. 19. He received the K. C. B. on Feb. 18, his name figuring in the war honors list on that day for 'services rendered in connection with operations in the field.'

"In his dispatch of Aug. 26, Sir Ian Hamilton wrote of Sir W. R. Birdwood as follows: 'General Sir W. R. Birdwood has been the soul of Anzac. Not for a single day has he ever quitted his post. Cheery and full of human sympathy, he has spent many hours of each twenty-four inspiring the defenders of the front trenches; and if he does not know every soldier in his force, at least every soldier in the force believes he is known to his chief.'"

A few days ago, in the House of Lords, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of the troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other theatre of the war. In reply, Lord Lansdowne said it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an undertaking that the troops would be continued in the Dardanelles operations or withdrawn from them.

The impersonal conduct of the present war has made it difficult to find out how much any General has had to do with the fortune or misfortune of his army, but military observers as a rule have attributed the British failure in the Dardanelles rather to the delay in starting, mismanagement at the War Office, and the natural difficulties of the task than to the shortcomings of Hamilton himself.

The change in the command of the British land forces at the Dardanelles removes the last of the original commanders who started out to clear the way to Constantinople; the British War Office is following in the course which the Admiralty and the French Government have already adopted. Soon after the disastrous naval attack of March 18 Vice Admiral Carden, commanding the fleets, was succeeded by Vice Admiral de Robeck. General A. G. L. d'Amade, who brought a French army from Africa to aid in the first land attack, was succeeded on May 9 by General H. J. E. Gouraud, who had made a brilliant record against the Moors. He was seriously wounded early in July and was succeeded on Aug. 6 by General Sarrail, who had commanded the troops about Verdun earlier in the war.

General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, who has had the command of the British troops at the Dardanelles,

Continued on Page 2.

Dewey's American Wines Acknowledged as Standard. Port, Sherry, Burgundy, Claret, and Sauterne. Dewey's, 133 Fulton St. and 81 Nassau St., N. Y. —Advt.

NEW BRITISH CABINET CRISIS

Attorney General Disagrees With Colleagues on Balkan Policy.

TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION

More Resignations Are Reported Likely and Redmond Calls Situation Precarious.

CARSON ASSAILED METHODS

Disliked "Inner-Cabinet" Plan and Criticised Dardanelles Operations.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, has resigned from the British Cabinet.

The resignation of Sir Edward, the first open manifestation of the divergence of views known to exist among the Ministers, is the result, according to an authoritative statement, not of the controversy over conscription, but of the condition of affairs in the Near East.

Sir Edward himself so far has made no personal explanation of his reasons for resigning, but it is understood that he disapproves the policy which is being followed in the Balkans and the method of confiding the whole national policy to a small "Inner Cabinet."

It is expected that there will be exciting debates in the House of Commons this week, as severe attacks on the Government are planned by members of the House in connection with the general military policy, especially in the Near East.

Presiding at the Nationalist Convention in Dublin yesterday, John E. Redmond said that a grave political crisis might arise any day. The position of the coalition Government, he asserted, was precarious. It was threatened by internal and external dangers. A conspiracy existed among men ready to sacrifice national unity in the face of the enemy to further their own predilections and theories.

It was common talk, said the Irish leader, that a general election was possible, but Ireland could boast that she was not responsible for these dangers.

Much regret is expressed in the London morning papers over the resignation of Sir Edward Carson as Attorney General, and there is lively apprehension expressed that his giving up his portfolio may be followed by other resignations.

Conscription Not an Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes this morning:

"Yesterday's Cabinet Council, summoned originally for noon, did not meet until 2 o'clock, the postponement being due to the fact that in the morning the Prime Minister was slightly indisposed. Contrary to anticipation, the conscription issue did not come to a head, matters arising out of the Balkan situation, especially the enigmatical attitude of Greece, occupying the whole time.

"Sir Edward Carson was again absent from the meeting. This ostentatious aloofness of the Attorney General from the nation's executive councils in the gravest crisis in our history is very unseemly. Late last night I learned on good authority that he had definitely withdrawn from the Government.

"It is understood that leading advocates of compulsory service have not abandoned the intention of forcing an early decision on the question.

"Before the week is out there may be sensational developments unless wiser counsels prevail. Ministerial resignations are freely talked about, and the very existence of the Administration may soon be in jeopardy. The break-up of the Government would be an unmitigable calamity. Abroad and at home it would have disastrous effects, and that at a critical stage in the war.

"Where is the alternative Government and who is to comprise it? Even if the conscriptionists succeeded in pressing an Administration they would be without a majority in the House of Commons, and they would have at least half the nation arrayed against them. A conscriptionist Ministry would, from the nature of the case, be unable to enforce a policy of conscription, for it would be suspect from the beginning.

"The only way in which the nation could be induced to acquiesce in compulsory military service would be on assurances from sympathizers with the voluntary principle, like Asquith, Kitchener, Grey, and Balfour, that voluntarism would not give us all the men we need. No one can say it will not until Lord Derby's recruiting plan has been fairly and honestly tried. Any attempt to rush a decision on conscription in the meantime is inimical to the best interests of the nation.

"John Redmond, a very acute political observer, said in his speech in Ireland yesterday that the Government's life is precarious, and that it is threatened with internal and external dangers. This description is not exaggerated. The compulsion zealots will, unless they restrain themselves, jeopardize the ex-

istence of the Government and destroy the unity of the nation."

Hints Differences Are Settled.

The Daily Express, referring to the Cabinet meeting, says:

"We believe that wiser counsels have prevailed and that the differences, which up to the moment of the meeting seemed to be insurmountable, have been patched up. It may be taken, therefore, that the danger of a Cabinet crash is for the moment, at least, no longer to be feared, and that the Government will now take up its task more harmoniously and with a vigor born of unison. Neither side may claim to have gained a victory on the disputed points, but the general conduct of the war will, it is to be hoped, receive fuller attention from a Cabinet that is not torn with dissension."

The Morning Post says in an editorial article:

"Sir Edward Carson has resigned on the Near Eastern question. The Government, against his strong advice and urgent counsel, have, as usual, allowed that question to drift, and Sir Edward, who had strong convictions on what he regarded as the right policy for this country, refuses to share responsibility for the results of postponing and evading a decision.

"We trust that Sir Edward, now that he has taken this definite step and has resumed his freedom, will use means to force upon the Government some sense of the dangers into which they are bringing the country by their refusal to look plain facts in the face. He commands, we feel sure, the confidence of the best part of the nation. Let him lead, and we can promise him a following."

The Daily News says:

"It is deplorable that at the moment when the fate of everything we hold precious is at stake there should be a continuance of the wrecking policy which has been so disastrous to the country. The outward and visible sign of this grave menace was the continued and ostentatious absence from Cabinet meetings of Sir Edward Carson.

"If this cabal against the coalition Ministry succeeds, if Asquith, Grey, and the other responsible Liberal Ministers are brought down, there will be far greater enthusiasm in Berlin even than in the office of The Times or The Daily Mail. A Curzon-Churchill-Milner Ministry, born out of intrigue and falsity, would rouse the country to bitter resentment. It would not take conscription from such hands, and the only result would be national confusion that would spell inevitable disaster."

The Daily Telegraph comments:

"No doubt Sir Edward Carson has been moved by some very compelling motive to take this serious step, but when Cabinet unity was of such paramount importance, his resignation is to be regretted the more. It is not, however, unexpected. During the last ten days Sir Edward has abstained from attendance at Cabinet councils. Such abstention, especially when the House of Commons was sitting, naturally gave rise to much speculation.

"The reason of his estrangement has been variously attributed. Some say that he was opposed to his colleagues on the question of the expedition to Serbia. Others believe his action was designed as a protest against the Cabinet's attitude toward compulsion. Others again are inclined to put it down to some Irish difficulty, connected, perhaps, with the case of Ulster. It is possible that he will promptly set these doubts at rest by making a personal explanation of his reasons for the resignation.

The Times says:

"No public statement is made of the precise ground of the difference on which Carson acted. It is well understood, however, that his action has been taken on what he holds to be a fundamental question of policy, and that he is by no means alone in his attitude toward the conduct of the war."

Carson's Long Fight for Ulster.

Sir Edward Carson entered the Asquith Coalition Cabinet on May 26, when the Liberal Cabinet of twenty members was superseded by twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Labor Party nominee, (without portfolio,) and one (Lord Kitchener) without any party associations, and the Ministry of Munitions was created and placed in the hands of David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the former Cabinet. Sir Edward was made Attorney General.

Although he had served as Solicitor General for Ireland in 1892 and as British Solicitor General from 1900 to 1906, as Queen's Counsel at the English and Irish bars, and had been a Bencher of King's Inns, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple, London, he was little known outside of British legal and political circles until the home rule movement assumed its present sensational stage more than a couple of years ago.

After the General Election of 1906 Sir Edward, beginning to be known as "Balfour Second" for his opposition to the Home Rule bill on behalf of the Conservative Protestant communities of Ireland, adopted Ulster as his protégé with a selfless passion that evoked the affectionate and unquestioning loyalty of the population of that province.

Cable dispatches could hardly mention one of the many phases through which the Home Rule bill was passing without describing his work—the legal obstructions he placed in the way of the bill and finally his preparations for armed resistance to its promulgation as a law. His untiring energy and his enthusiasm enabled him to overcome physical weakness; his sombre eloquence inspired and his counsels curbed the passions of the most determined and perhaps the most pugnacious section of the population of the United Kingdom.

When the war began his voice was at once raised and his influence exerted to turn the magnificent force of Ulster volunteers, whose potential strength had been his creation, into soldiers for the prosecution of the combat provoked by Germany. For ten months he labored with them, as did John Redmond, his sometime enemy, among the Catholic Nationalists, until he finally entered the Ministry.

The most notable cases with which Sir Edward had to deal as Attorney General were the Board of Trade's inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania and the proceedings before the prize court for the condemnation of American meat cargoes which had been seized by the British Government on the ground that they were destined for Germany.

Recently there has been unofficial talk in London of Sir Edward being at odds with other members of the Ministry over conscription, the Balkan situation, and the Dardanelles expedition. The Attorney General did not attend any of the Cabinet meetings held recently.

HOW DERBY WILL RECRUIT.

Will Urge Unmarried Britons to Enlist First; Then Married Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official memorandum issued by Lord Derby's Recruiting Committee says it has been decided that unmarried men of 19 and upward shall be pressed to enlist first. They will be approached in the order of age. When this list has been gone through, the married men will be approached in the order of age.

TO REGULATE PARIS PRICES.

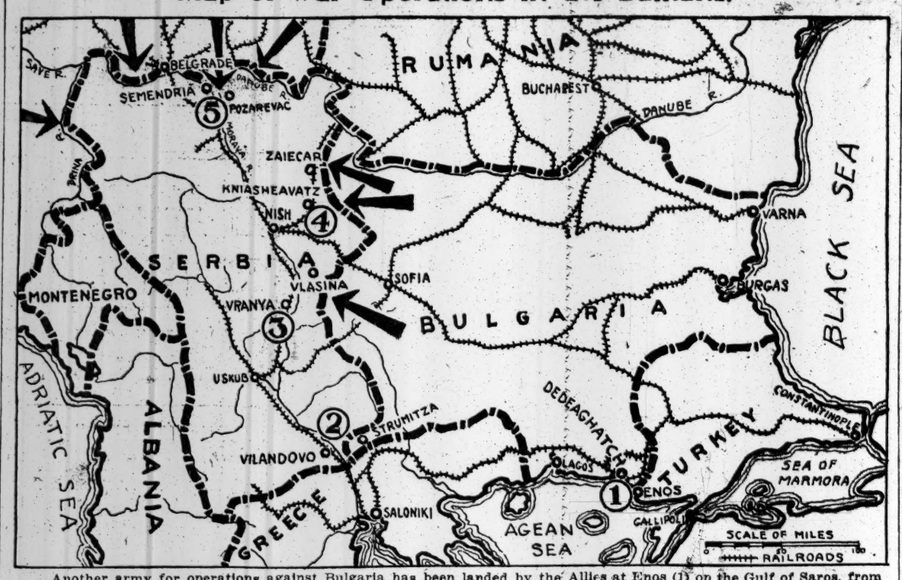
Malvy Threatens Taxing Profits of Speculators in Food Products.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—"The situation is serious, but no alarming," said Louis J. Malvy, the French Minister of the Interior, to a representative of the Matin, in discussing the growing cost of living.

"It would be an illusion," he continued, "to pretend to bring back prices to the normal, but by concentrated efforts on essential articles of food the Government can enable Parisians to obtain food at prices which never will be prohibitive.

"Arrangements have been made to make a rise in the price of bread impossible. Steps are being taken to increase imports of frozen meat, butter, eggs, and dry vegetables; but if as a result of speculators' operations these measures are ineffective the Government will not hesitate to have recourse to taxation."

Map of War Operations in the Balkans.



Another army for operations against Bulgaria has been landed by the Allies at Enos (1) on the Gulf of Saros, from which they can attack the fortified port of Dedeaghatch, twelve miles to the northwest, where the railroad from Saloniki from the west joins that from Kul Burgas on the Nish-Sofia-Constantinople road on the north. Dedeaghatch is also menaced by warships. On the western front the joint Serb and Anglo-French forces, which threw 40,000 Bulgarians back from Vilandovo (2) pursued them to Strumitza, and captured that stronghold, are carrying their swift movement further into the enemy's country.

The most serious point now of the Bulgarian invasion is at Vranya, (3,) where the Saloniki-Uskub-Nish Railroad again approaches the frontier. Here also the Bulgarians are being driven back, according to the latest reports. The Bulgar forces operating further north in the Kviasheavatz Zaiecar region (4) are still at the border.

The Teuton army of the Danube, which compelled the Serbs to evacuate Pozarevac (5) by a flanking movement, are advancing slowly against savage resistance.

At other points of invasion indicated by arrows the Austro-Germans have made little if any headway.

SERBS AT VRANYA SAVE RAILROAD

Continued from Page 1.

land. South of Belgrade our troops are advancing against Cvetkov-Grob and the village of Vroin.

Southeast of Pozarevac the towns of Crnice and Bosevac have been captured.

Bulgarian troops have occupied the heights of the Muelin-Percin and Badin Zub. Further south they are pushing forward by way of Egri Palanka.

Army of General von Linsingen: On the River Styr from Rafalowka to Kulikovitchi new local engagements have developed.

The Austrian War Office issued the following bulletin:

A Serbian division has been defeated in the region of Avala, retreating on both sides of the road to the south. Our troops are now attacking enemy detachments which remain north of Ralja. The enemy was also obliged to retreat in the Macva district on both sides of the lower Morava.

The Germans are gaining ground.

The Bulgarians occupy the heights of Muelin, Peroin, and Badin Zub. Further south they have advanced over Egri Palanka.

The Italians, according to the latest reports, will not send a contingent to the Balkans, but co-operation of their navy in the Aegean, where an Allied fleet has already gathered, is looked for.

The point at which the Russians will strike has not yet been disclosed. The expectation is, however, that the Allies have a surprise for the Central Powers and that steps are being taken to bring Turkey to her knees before assistance can reach her.

SERBS WHIP GERMANS, SAYS REPORT TO ROME

Bucharest Also Tells of a Bulgarian Force Thrown Back With Loss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Bucharest reports a serious reverse to the Germans on the Danube. The enemy's force, attempting to penetrate the Timok Valley in Northeast Serbia, was vigorously attacked by the Serbians and repulsed with heavy casualties and the loss of nearly 300 prisoners.

In the Gornacco sector a battle raged for eight hours. The enemy was unsuccessful in trying to break through the Serbian line and retreated. The defenders captured 2,000 prisoners, chiefly German. Four guns were abandoned by the beaten foe.

The Bulgarian brigade, co-operating with the Germans, shared the reverse, the Serbians advancing and occupying several Bulgarian positions.

Neither the Germans nor the Bulgarians were able to make headway in face of the deadly Serbian fire. An enormous number of enemy dead are along the front of the Serbian position. It is claimed that the Serbians' success has shattered, for the moment at all events, the enemy's offensive.

The Austrians operating on the Drina front have been driven back with loss.

BIG GUNS FORCE SERBS BACK.

Pozarevac Evacuated to Foil German Flanking Move.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The entire Serbian line on the Bulgarian front is being held against the invaders, notwithstanding the superiority of the Bulgarian forces, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Nish under date of Oct. 16. It is declared that the Bulgarian army at Vlassina has been scattered.

"The battle continues along the whole front," says the dispatch. "Detachments of Serbians at Obrenovatz on the Save River withdrew toward the southeast in the direction of Lazarevatz to escape the fire of the enemy's heavy artillery.

"The Serbians continue to hold positions outside of Belgrade dominating the city and valley of Yezava.

"The Serbians evacuated Pozarevac so as to avoid a turning movement of their adversaries."

NISH FLIES ALLIES' FLAGS.

Way Stations Also Decorated—Busy Scenes at Saloniki.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A correspondent of the Temps telegraphs from Nish that he has just arrived by railroad from Saloniki, finding all along the line crowds at the stations in Serbia awaiting the arrival of allied reinforcements for the Serbians.

"Nish, the provisional capital of Serbia, is today, despite its intense anxieties and its mourning for the fallen among the Serbian troops, decorated with the national colors of the Entente Allies in preparation for the arrival of French and British troops," the correspondent says. "They have been awaited for several days and some disappointment is felt at the delay in their coming. The news of the heroic resistance the Serbians are offering to the Teutonic invasion sustains the people who remain admirably calm and determined.

"Saloniki, from which the correspondent has just arrived, presents an amazing spectacle of naval power. Besides the numerous ships of war there, a vast fleet of transports, flying the French and British flags, is in the harbor. The streets of the city are crowded with troops in foreign uniforms, the khaki and the French service blue predominating.

"After the train on which the correspondent was traveling had crossed the Serbian frontier, all the stations were found to have been decorated, and crowds were in waiting to welcome the troops of the Allies. French and British officers on the train were repeatedly asked by excited enquirers if the soldiers of their nations would begin to arrive tomorrow."

DEMANDS AN ALLIED STAFF.

London Chronicle Says Co-ordination Is Urgently Needed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning says:

"A few days ago we published an article by Maurice Barrès, who quoted a dictum of General Bernhardi that 'the powers of the Quadruple Entente have committted the strategic mistake of not co-ordinating their action.'

"The weakness on which Bernhardi dilates has been obvious even to the unexpert lay mind. Has this weakness been remedied, or is it in process of being remedied? We have yet to learn that there is a common war council meeting regularly for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the Allies, of studying strategical situations, and of devising plans for new emergencies. Now that we are committed to a new campaign in the Balkans, the necessity for a general war council of the Allies is more urgent than ever.

"In this respect the central empires have an advantage over the Allies. Their military resources are under one control. Vienna and Constantinople have no independent volition. Berlin dominates everything. The strategy of the whole war, so far as our enemies are concerned, is laid down by the German General Staff. There is unity in strategy, in organization, and in execution.

"The whole military efforts and resources of the Allies ought to be organized and co-ordinated. That cannot be done without a common war council, in continuous session. In short, there is urgent need for a joint general staff, sitting continuously in Paris and representative of all the Allies."

BULGAR ADVANCES TO GREECE

Berlin Reports Zaimis Intimated Nations Understood Each Other.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"Advices from Saloniki through Budapest state that the Bulgarian Minister to Greece, in advising Premier Zaimis of Bulgaria's declaration of war against Serbia, gave expression to the friendly sentiments which Bulgaria held toward Greece.

"Premier Zaimis expressed his thanks for the readiness of the Bulgarian Government to help provide for Greece in a way which would be necessary in the event of a blockade of the Greek coast. The Greek Premier added that the two nations had misunderstood each other, but from this time on would march in the same direction.

"A dispatch from Athens says that the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente were received by King Constantine, to whom the British Minister, in the name of the Entente, sought to demonstrate that it was to the interest of Greece to ally itself with the powers there represented. The King interrupted him, the dispatch adds, and asked the Ministers to present their case to the Government officials upon whom devolved the handling of such matters.

"The Ministers remained scarcely ten minutes in the Royal Palace, going thence to call upon the Prime Minister, to whom they delivered a new note.

"The correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger at Athens reports having had an interview with the Bulgarian Minister to Greece in which the Minister declared that Serbia had attacked Bulgaria, as was proved by the fact that the first fighting took place near Kustendil on Bulgarian territory, several kilometers distant from the Serbian frontier, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

A dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt from Sofia states that the condition of A. A. Savinsky, the Russian Minister to Bulgaria, who remained in Sofia because of illness after the break in relations between the two countries, recently took a turn for the worse. Whereupon, it is stated, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Premier, sent the Chief of Protocols to inquire regarding the welfare of the Russian diplomat.

The Bulgarian Government has permitted the Bulgarian sanitary mission in Russia to continue its work, the dispatch adds.

"According to a dispatch from Vienna, Russia inquired informally of Rumania whether that country would permit the passage of Russian troops through the Dobrudja district. The Rumanian Prime Minister, M. Bratiano, however, declared that it was the firm decision of Rumania to defend her neutrality most energetically against all armed encroachments."

WOULD KEEP ARMY AT HOME.

Italians Averse to Sending an Expedition to the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18.—Public opinion here continues painfully preoccupied with the gravity of the present crisis in the war. Some military critics, considering the Balkan front to be of secondary importance, argue that it would be a further error to endeavor to remedy past diplomatic mistakes by sending an Italian expedition to Serbia, and that the latter could best be helped by threatening other fronts having greater military and political value.

The conviction is growing here that the only chance of the Allies to prevent the crushing of Serbia, if there is yet time, is to resign themselves to acting temporarily on the defensive on other fronts and rush all available troops to the Balkans. If successful, this move dictated by the enemy's strategy would in the end prove his undoing.

But those who hold this view say that to expect Italy until she has had time for complete preparation to deprive herself of large contingents for overseas campaigning, is to expect the impossible and can only be productive of disappointment.

FIGURES ON DASH TO TURKEY.

Alleged German Order Says Corps Will Be in Constantinople Dec. 3.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Basle says that it is learned that a German Lieutenant, detached from duty while convalescing, has received orders to rejoin his corps, the Sixteenth Bavarian, at Dedeaghatch, Bulgaria, between Nov. 16 and Dec. 3.

After this time the order is said to state, the corps will be stationed at Constantinople.

TELLS OF BULGAR ADVANCE.

General Shoitov Says Serbs Were Driven Back Two to Nine Miles.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"In an interview Saturday with the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Bulgarian chief of the General Staff, General Shoitov, said that the Serbians had unexpectedly attacked and conquered Bulgarian frontier positions, but that they were soon driven back by the Bulgarians, whose counter offensive movement advanced from four kilometers, (about 2½ miles,) to fifteen kilometers, (about 9 1-3 miles,) into Serbia.

"General Shoitov added that Athens and Bucharest were now apparently sure that Bulgaria only desired to carry out here national plans in the Serbian part of Macedonia.

Montenegrins Bag an Aeroplane.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Cettinje, dated Oct. 12, says that attacks, delivered the preceding day by the Austrians against Montenegrin positions on the Drina Grahovo front, were repulsed with heavy losses. One of three aeroplanes flying over the Montenegrin positions, fell near Plevlje and the pilot and an officer were captured.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS SAFE.

No Alarm Felt for Those Who Went to Do Sanitary Work in Serbia.

The Committee of Mercy denied yesterday the report published in the papers of Sunday that fear is felt for the safety of eight of the Columbia students who went with the committee's Serbian expedition, which left this country for Nish, Serbia, last June to aid in the sanitary work carried on by the Sanitary Commission of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Ten members of the expedition have already returned.

Members working in Lady Paget's hospital at Skoplje are W. W. Eaton, M. A. Tancock, D. Peters, and Mr. Lovell. W. Prickett was with the expedition on Sept. 22, but was expected to go to England within a fortnight to take up his work as a Rhodes scholar.

Dr. Douglas Dold, a member of the expedition, is stationed at Dobrun in charge of the clinic for Bosnian refugees, and he has with him W. E. Dold, E. E. Childs, P. F. Jones, and G. R. Bell. Elbridge Colby left Serbia for France before the committee's expedition came to an end on Sept. 22. A. L. Little remains in Serbia as a war correspondent.

ENOS LONG AN ALLIED BASE.

Turkish Port Has Been Used as Place to Transship Troops.

The Allies have had a base at the Turkish port of Enos, near the northern side of the entrance to the Gulf of Saros, since April 21, and have there discharged troops from transports, reshipping them on barges twenty or thirty miles south to where they were needed at Gallipoli.

Twelve miles northwest across the open Gulf of Enos is Dedeaghatch, where the railway from Saloniki from the west (230 miles) joins that from Kuleli Burgas on the Nish-Sofia-Constantinople road (80 miles) at the north. South of this railway (the famous Orient Express) from Kuleli Burgas to the Chatalja lines, which run seventeen miles west of the Turkish capital, from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, the land, low and marshy and cut by innumerable creeks, is not suitable for military operations.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29 the Russian General Diebitsch fought his way from Midia across the isthmus and captured Enos, a matter of 110 miles, in three weeks, and thereby established communication with the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles. The result at this moment was that the Russians held a line, from sea to sea, about 100 miles in length, within 120 miles of the capital, with only 20,000 men until peace was signed at Adrianople on Aug. 28, 1829. The Bulgarians with the aid of 60,000 Serbs held a line even nearer Constantinople in the Spring of 1913.

The Bulgarian port of Dedeaghatch has a bad anchorage, but is superior to Enos as a base. Between the two towns is the delta of the Maritza. The railway to Kuleli Burgas ascends the broad and marshy valley of this stream as far as Dimotika, on the River Chat, eight miles southwest of Kuleli Burgas. The railroad passes through an 800-square-mile Turkish salient, which was ceded to Bulgaria on July 22 last.

About thirty miles from the Maritza delta the Ergene joins the stream from the northeast, after having furnished a roadbed for the Orient Express on its way west to within twelve miles of Kuleli Burgas. Between the two rivers there is an area of 200 square miles, excellent for field operations but poor for defense. Any troops sent to oppose an invasion at Dedeaghatch or Enos either must be sent down the railway from the Orient Express or march for miles across marshes.

The fact that Enos, as a base of the Allies, has enjoyed immunity from a Turkish attack for five months shows that the Turks had no mind to make use of the second expediency. Whatever use they and the Bulgarians may now make of the Dedeaghatch-Kuleli Burgas Railway is problematical. As the surrounding country as far as Dimotika offers no natural defenses, they will probably retreat, destroying the railway as they go.

White Rock
THE MINERAL WATER DE LUXE

GERMANY'S HOPES NOW IN BALKANS

Check in Russia the Cause of Swift Change of Plans, It Is Said.

SEES SALVATION IN ORIENT

Troops Rushed to Meet Offensive in West as New Campaign Was Being Elaborated

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—"All Germany believes the complications in the Balkans have brought about an entirely new phase in the war, and they are looking more and more anxiously to the Balkans as the key to the situation. They have tried to cut a way out both east and west and failed. The way through Serbia is the last way out, and everybody is watching with the utmost keenness the progress of the new venture. They have great hopes of a far-reaching success."

These words were used in the course of an interview I had today with a gentleman who for some months has occupied a position that gives him exceptional opportunity of knowing not only the diplomatic activities of Germany but also her military plans. The original scheme for the expedition to Serbia was comparatively modest in intention. It has now been enormously elaborated, and both militarists and diplomatists think they see in its successful prosecution long vistas of consequences that will put a period to English world domination or bring England clamoring for peace.

"The central fact in the whole consideration of these new plans was to capture the Russian Army at Vilna," said my informant. "Too much importance cannot be attached to this. It upset the whole scheme of the Germans. They at once realized that the only chance of crushing Russia was gone and rushed back troops to the west to meet the coming offensive of the Allies, while simultaneously they elaborated their plans for marching through Serbia and into the Orient. As a matter of fact, they had succeeded in getting a large body of troops back into the western trenches before the offensive, hence their ability to prevent an immediate break through.

"Russia's success caused the elaboration of the Serbia campaign, and Russia's ultimatum to Bulgaria forced them to start it before they were really ready. They had to start before the Allies could get there. They think they can strangle England by relieving the Turks and setting them free to cut the Suez Canal and seize big tracts of land in the Orient. That is their new place in the sun. The East offers them new chances of economic development. That is to take the place of Belgium, which no serious German ever hopes to retain. They realize the inadvisability of the plans of the annexationists and have no desire to create in the north another Alsace problem.

"The war madness has gone. The people desire permanent peace, and they hope the Balkan struggle will give it to them. Some believe a mere display of power and determination to undertake this new campaign will also have a tremendous effect in England and make her more amenable to peace proposals."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18, (via London). —Telegraphing under date of Friday the correspondent with General von Gallwitz's army in Serbia of the Cologne Gazette, says:

"The Germans have to contend with severe battles against a stubborn and desperately fighting army." After referring to the progress already achieved by the Germans on Serbian soil he continues:

"The difficult mountain country with its bizarre, rocky and steep clinker formations causes our troops enormous difficulties, which also are augmented by the fact that the Germans have to fight continually higher on rising ground.

"The Serbians facing them are in admirable defensive positions, which enable them to hold for a long time the defensive sectors when attacked. Despite unfavorable mountain land and the extremely bad condition of the valley roads the German troops have succeeded in progressing."

WANTS SECRECY CONTINUED.

London Paper Strongly Against Public Discussion of the Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial on the Balkan situation, says:

"It seems more than likely that operations to which secrecy is vital are still in progress and no responsible being in this country will show impatience of any delay which the Government may consider necessary before putting us in possession of the broad facts of the situation now being created in the Balkan theatre.

"It is for that reason in particular that we look upon the agitation in some quarters for a full discussion of that situation in the House of Commons as ill-timed and mischievous. We have no doubt that the Prime Minister will adhere to his decision not to grant facilities for any such debate, and we are certain that not one Englishman in a hundred would question the propriety of such a refusal. If while the first stages of the enterprise were still in progress the whole matter were to come up in Commons and increased opportunity was given to some feeble and feverish spirits to do their little worst for their country the Government would be more seriously to blamé than it has been in many of its proceedings about which clamor has been raised."

BRITISH FLEET IN MOVIES.

Complete Pictures of Its Activities to be Exhibited to Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—The Daily Mail says the Admiralty has arranged for complete kinetograph pictures of the grand fleet in both black and white and in colors.

The British film trade selected as their representative Charles Urban, who has just returned with three assistants from a ten days' visit to the fleet, during which he obtained complete pictures of the real activities of the navy.

The Admiralty has arranged that half of the receipts from exhibition of the pictures shall be distributed among naval charities.

SUMMONS THE KAISER FOR JUDGMENT DAY

Father of Raid Victim Proclaims in Court the Emperor's Personal Culpability.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An inquest on the bodies of the three victims of the first bomb dropped in the Zeppelin raid last Wednesday night on the London area and of three others who were killed or who died as the result of subsequent air bombs was held today. The verdict in each case was "death as the result of an air raid."

The father of one of the victims stood up in court and protested against the laconic verdict, shouting:

"My son was murdered by the order of the Kaiser. I summon the Kaiser to meet me before the judgment seat of God to answer for the death of my son and of those other poor people."

Ameng those killed by the first bomb was a railroad employe. Both of his thighs were broken. His wife, who was by his side, escaped unhurt. The second was a man who was killed by broken glass which cut through his neck. The third victim was a woman close by, whose spine was crushed.

The other dead were the victims of a bomb dropped in the middle of a wide thoroughfare. A driver, a conductor, and a special constable were killed in a motor bus. The bomb pierced a water main, and the rush of water quickly extinguished the fire, but several persons passing at the time were either killed or injured.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The German Government had apologized to the Netherlands Government for the passage of Zeppelins over Dutch territory, according to a dispatch from Rotterdam given out by the Overseas News Agency today.

BELLIGERENT AVIATOR BOMBARDS SWISS TOWN

Bombs Dropped on Village, Near French Border, Hurt Several —Government to Protest.

CHAUX DES FONDS, Switzerland, Oct. 18, (via Paris.)—A foreign aeroplane passed yesterday afternoon over this town, which is near the French border, and dropped three bombs. One adult and one child were wounded.

BERNE, Oct. 18.—Three grown persons and one child were gravely injured, according to Government reports of the bomb throwing by a foreign aviator flying over the Swiss town of Chaux des Fonds. The Government has ordered an inquiry into the occurrence and will renew protests to the belligerent countries against violations of Swiss territory by aeroplanists.

BELGIAN LINES HELD FAST.

Repulsed Fierce German Attacks Saturday and Sunday Nights.

LA PANNE, Belgium, Oct. 17, (via Paris, Oct. 18.)—The Belgische Standardt, published here, says that a terrible bombardment was in progress along the Yser front Saturday and Sunday nights. The firing was especially violent near Dixmude and Ypres.

This bombardment was the prelude to an attempt by the Germans to break the Belgian lines. The Belgian artillery returned the fire, shelling the enemy's communication trenches and scattering his infantry as they leaped from the trenches. A second attack on a smaller scale also was repulsed.

This offensive took place in the Dixmude region at a spot known as "Death's Highway," which has been stubbornly disputed by both sides. Although mowed down in rows, the Belgians have been holding their own and not yielding an inch of ground.

EDITS A LUSITANIA TABLET.

Church of England Official Bars the Word "Murdered" from It.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—"The wall of a church is not an appropriate place to perpetuate hatred," was the reason given by Sir Philip Wilbraham, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester, when refusing to permit a memorial tablet to a victim of the Lusitania in Holyoke Church to bear the inscriotion, "Who was murdered on the Lusitania by the Germans."

The word "murdered," Sir Philip said, would have to be taken out of the tablet. The Chancellor then suggested that the inscription should read, "Who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed by the Germans." This was agreed to.

FIND PASSPORT TRUE BILLS.

Rintelen and Meloy Indicted Here for Attempted Fraud.

Indictments were filed late last night by the Federal Grand Jury against Franz Rintelen, who is said to be known also as Fred Hansen, Miller, Muller, Edward V. Gates, and Edward V. Gasche, and against Edward Meloy, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Government by procuring a false passport from the State Department. Rintelen is supposed to be in a detention camp in England; Meloy is out on $10,000 bail.

According to the indictments, the conspiracy was formed here on July 1. Rintelen applied at the Clerk's office in the Federal District Court on July 20 for a passport in the name of Edward V. Gates of Pennsylvania and took an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. Meloy, it is charged, told Melville C. Barnard, who vouched for Rintelen, that the applicant's name was Gates, and on Aug. 3 he wrote to the Department of State to say that he had known Gates as a wine agent and had bought wines from him. He said Gates came from his own State, Pennsylvania.

The State Department did not issue the passport, and Rintelen in the end sailed with a Swiss passport under the name of Edward V. Gasche. He was taken off the Nieuw Amsterdam by the British authorities at Falmouth, and Meloy, who was with him, was sent back to this country. Certain papers seized by the British authorities have not been returned, and that fact yesterday caused the suggestion in the Federal Building that Rintelen might have been shot as a spy.

The Federal Grand Jury is continuing its investigation of passport frauds.

"You Gave Me Courage to go into Business for Myself"

"FOR years I had wanted to," writes a man from the Middle West, "but I did not dare. The first three lessons gave me courage." That is what he got from the

Course in Personal Efficiency

So deep in our lives are the foundations of this new Efficiency idea applied to the individual that each man gets what he needs most from it. One man gets courage, one gets health, one gets time, one gets wealth. For Efficiency means the shortest, quickest, easiest way to reach your goal. And Harrington Emerson, who has taught Efficiency to so many corporations, has adapted it to you in 24 powerful, complete, condensed lessons.

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LIEUT. CARLISLE DECORATED

Military Cross Conferred on Brother of Sybil Carlisle.

King George has conferred the Military Cross on temporary Lieutenant Thomas Hamilton Carlisle, of the 171st Regiment, Mining Company, Royal Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry on the night of Sept. 2 near Armentières.

Lieutenant Carlisle is a brother of Mary Helen Carlisle, an artist, of this city, and of Sybil Carlisle, the actress. With another officer he entered an excavation, which was in a very dangerous condition owing to gas fumes following an explosion, in order to rescue a man who had been overcome. The man was saved.

CAPT. LAWRENCE WOUNDED.

Sir Walter Lawrence's Heir Now in Hospital in London.

Friends of Captain Roland Lawrence of the Coldstream Guards in this city learn that he was wounded on Sept. 28. He was in a hospital at Rouen for some days, but has arrived in London, and is now hospital there.

Captain Lawrence was recently promoted to be Staff Captain to the General of the Fourth Brigade. He is the son and heir of Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart., and until the outbreak of the war was aid de camp to Sir Arthur Bullock, Governor General of Bermuda.

MONRO TO COMMAND AT DARDANELLES

Continued from Page 1.

had a record before the war began which was eclipsed by very few in the British Army. He was born in the Island of Corfu in 1853, and entered the army at the age of 20. He had a year of military training in a circle of Hanoverian and Saxon officers in Dresden, and later received the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia along with other foreign decorations.

Hamilton served in the Afghan war of 1878-1880, the Boer war of 1881, the Nile expedition of 1884-5, the Burmese expedition of 1886-7, the Chitral expedition of 1895, and the Tirah campaign of 1897-8. In the Boer war he performed brilliant service at Elandslaagte and in the siege of Ladysmith, was Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener in 1901-2, and commanded mobile columns in the Western Transvaal in the last months of the war. In the Russo-Japanese war he served as military representative of the Indian Army, and in 1910 he was made Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector General of the Overseas Forces. He has done much to improve the marksmanship of the British Army.

His successor, Major Gen. Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, is also known as a musketry expert, having commanded the School of Musketry at Hythe, where he had previously served as chief instructor. He served in Afghanistan and in the Boer war of 1899-1902, and commanded a territorial division for two years before the present war broke out.

Maj. Gen. Sir William Riddell Birdwood, the commander ad interim, served as military secretary to Lord Kitchener while he commanded in South Africa in 1902 and later when he was Commander in Chief in India in 1906. He served in various campaigns in India in the nineties, was badly wounded in the Boer war, where he was mentioned in dispatches five times, and was Chief Staff Officer of the Mohmand expedition in 1908. He was wounded at the Dardanelles in May.

ALLIES TO LEAVE GALLIPOLI?

Berlin Hears That Troops Will Be Withdrawn Gradually.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A dispatch to the National Zeitung "from the Russian border" says:

"Your correspondent learns from a well-informed source that the abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign by France and Great Britain has already been decided upon. Russian circles interested in this matter have been informed that the Allies will not suspend operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula all at once, but will gradually withdraw troops from there.

"Military circles of the Entente powers are fully convinced of the hopelessness of the Dardanelles undertaking in its present form."

The correspondent adds that another reason for the abandonment of the campaign is that the troops are needed for service in Serbia.

ARABIC SETTLEMENT WITHHELD IN BERLIN

Editor of Vossische Zeitung Suspects We Are Keeping Back Bernstorff's Report.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—George Bernhard, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, continues today his weekly discussion of matters relating to Germany and the United States. He reviews the case of Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador who was recalled by his Government, the Ambassador's letter to Secretary Lansing having just been published here. Herr Bernhard concludes that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, is also having difficulty in communicating with his Government, because his official report of his Arabic transactions has not yet been made public.

After declaring that Dr. Dumba's letter "belongs to the most sensational written revelations in this all too sensational war," Herr Bernhard says: "These reports of the Ambassador throw

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THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

FRENCH GUNS SPOIL GERMAN ATTACK

Curtain of Fire Prevents a Drive in Force Planned Near Souchez.

BRITISH RUSHES CHECKED

Berlin Reports Heavy English Losses in Attempts to Carry the Vermelles Salient.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—By the expedient of a curtain of fire directed against the enemy's massed forces east of Souchez, the French today prevented an attack for which the Germans had been preparing by an intense bombardment of the French trenches. There were brisk artillery exchanges south of the Somme and in Champagne, where French shells exploded a German munitions depôt.

French and German reports agree that the fighting in the Vosges is continuing with vigor. Berlin asserts that strong British attacks on the German salient northeast of Vermelles, in Artois, have failed with heavy losses. German aviators yesterday dropped bombs on the French fortress of Belfort.

Following is the official night report from Paris:

After an intense artillery preparation, menaces of infantry attacks were manifested in the German trenches at Bois-en-Hache and the Valley of the Souchez, where large masses of enemy effectives were gathered. Our artillery, by an energetic and effective barrier fire, and our machine guns prevented the adversary from debouching.

An artillery duel, in which we had the advantage, took place to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Tilloloy, Cessier, and St. Léocade.

On the left bank of the Aisne, to the south of Pommiers, our patrols discovered an enemy ambuscade and brought back prisoners.

In Champagne the bombardment of the enemy has been very active against the Tahure Hill and the Ravine of La Goutte. Our batteries, in replying on the trenches and bivouacs behind the enemy's front, caused an explosion of a large munititons depot.

In the Vosges spirited combats with grenades are reported on the crests of Schratzmannele and violent cannonading on both sides in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf and in the Valley of the Thur.

This is the text of the French afternoon communication:

Three new attacks on the part of the enemy against our positions at Boisen-Hache, to the northeast of Souchez, were completely checked last night by curtains of fire in which both artillery and infantry participated.

To the south of the River Somme, in the sector of Lihons, there has been almost continual fighting with trench weapons, while in the meantime our batteries directed an effective fire against the German works.

To the north of Verdun German forces have endeavored to occupy the craters of certain mines recently exploded between the lines. They have been repulsed everywhere.

Last night witnessed very spirited infantry fire between the trenches in the vicinity of Nomemy. Our artillery in the same region has dispersed groups of pioneers of the enemy, particularly to the east of Eply and near Gremecey and Bioncourt, and it has also bombarded the railroad station at Blamont.

The official statement from Berlin follows:

The trench work northeast of Vermelles, which projects far into the enemy positions, was repeatedly attacked by the English with strong forces. All their attacks failed with heavy losses, and the trench work remained in our hands.

Attempts of the French to attack at Tahure were subdued by our fire.

A new enemy advance with the object of recapturing lost positions south of Leintrey was unsuccessful. It cost the French, in addition to sanguinary losses three officers, seventeen noncommissioned officers and seventy-three chasseurs as prisoners.

On Schratzmannele the enemy could not recapture a single foot of ground by his attacks, notwithstanding the use of a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Yesterday German air squadrons attacked the fortress of Belfort, drove off the enemy aviators, and dropped eight bombs on the fortress. A number of fires were observed to have been caused by the explosions.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There has been an intermittent bombardment of our positions. Our artillery destroyed an enemy observation post.

BERLIN STOCKS ADVANCE.

News Agency Reports an "Important Upward Movement."

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—A strong demand for stocks, with an important upward movement on the Berlin Stock Exchange, is reported by the Overseas News Agency today, "owing to the favorable situation in all war theatres, especially the Balkans."

Steel, mining, automobile, and petroleum stocks are in especially good demand. In the last few days there has been a wide inquiry for shares of shipping companies. Mexican stocks are improving, owing to the decision of the Pan-American Conference to recommend recognition of General Carranza. American railway stocks have a large following.

The money market reflects the influence of payments for war loan subscriptions. Call money is 4½ to 5 per cent. The private discount rate is 4⅛ per cent.

Subscriptions to the new Austrian war loan, the Overseas News Agency said, "in the first six days of the subscription period are estimated to have amounted to more than 1,000,000,000 marks, ($250,000,000.)"

SEES ANTI-GERMAN PLOT.

Staats-Zeitung Assails the New "America First" Organization.

Under the title "America First—After England," the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in its evening edition yesterday commented upon the organization recently formed at the home of Vincent Astor to carry out the slogan of "America First" in the assimilation of foreign-born citizens. It said:

"Let no one be deceived! As good as many names sound, and no matter how many neutral and high-minded men and women have allowed themselves to be drawn as members of the committees, and desirable as a movement is in principle that seeks to make immigrants familiar and in love with America, America's language, America's history, and American characteristics—nevertheless, equally transparent is the real purpose of the movement.

"It is directed against the influence of the German immigrants in the future, against the influence of the German language, the German culture. It is a sort of Know-Nothing movement of former days in a politer form. It is a revival of the school of conflict of the nineties in the West. But at the same time the movement is an acknowledgment that the German-American has made himself felt as a factor, and must therefore be annihilated."

At another point on its editorial page the newspaper says:

"The President's daughter is authority for the fact that her exalted father possesses a fine voice, a very adaptable tenor. If we have nominated the Honorable of Oyster Bay as 'outside guard' we can scarcely now do less for the present Papa of the Country; therefore let us set him up as President of the mixed chorus in which the Collector of the Port learns to sing 'God Save the King,' and in which notes are read only in the German language."

THINK GERMANS BOUND FOR REFUGE IN CUBA

Were Sighted Off Virginia Coast —May Cancel Shore Liberty of Interned Men.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The missing petty officers and sailors from the interned German cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk are believed to be making their way to Cuba.

The Navy Department has received the report of a ship Captain who saw the power boat Eclipse off Virginia Beach Monday. He did not report until late last week, and no trace of the Eclipse has been found.

Unless the fugitive German sailors return, it was said today, the crews of all interned vessels at Norfolk would be held aboard their ships and no more shore liberty would be granted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—The vessels of the Cuban navy have been told to watch the inlets where the yacht Eclipse, manned by German officers and sailors, who broke their parole at Norfolk, might seek a harbor.

WAR AIDS SUFFRAGE, MRS. BLATCH BELIEVES

Lauds Work of Women in Hospitals —Urges Practical Peace Propaganda.

"I have come back from England and the Continent more than ever convinced of the necessity of a full and free democracy," said Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union at the headquarters of the union, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Blatch returned on the Philadelphia on Sunday from a visit to England and France.

"No one can go to Europe," Mrs. Blatch continued, "without realizing that a small group of men has landed the nations over there in this awful cataclysm. I can't help asking myself what would they have said if it had been the women who had brought this about. It has been said many times in different ways that there was danger in giving women the vote because they would vote their countries into war and then stay at home themselves and send the men off to be killed.

"The value of the work of the women is recognized to such an extent now that former opponents of woman suffrage say that after the war the women must certainly receive the vote. Everything that I saw was an argument for suffrage. Mrs. Milicent Fawcett, President of the National Union of Women's Societies, said that Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward—Mrs. Ward ranks as a strong anti-suffragist in England—say that the women certainly will get the vote after the war.

"I have come back more opposed to war than ever. The whole situation seemed to be insane. But if the situation has arrived it must be met in some way. In the meantime something practical and political must be done to prepare for a continuous peace after this war is ended. I think the peace people were more interested in their Nobel prize than they were in making real plans for a general peace. They have not been thinking practically or politically. There is no use talking and talking against war until you outline a practical plan to prevent it. I believe in an international court, international police, and an army and navy to uphold the decisions of the court."

EXPECT $25,000,000 BRITISH GOLD TODAY

Much Secrecy About a Large Shipment of Sovereigns on the Way to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Another large shipment of British gold is looked for in Wall Street today or tomorrow. Details of the shipment were not obtainable yesterday, every effort being made to prevent information regarding shipments from leaking out until the gold is safely stored in the Government vaults, but reports had it that the consignment consisted of $25,000,000.

This shipment, like others recently, is expected to come by way of Halifax. The gold is in the form of sovereigns, for which reason it will go into the United States Assay Office instead of to the Sub-Treasury, there to be melted into bars. The proceeds will be credited to the British Government on the books of J. P. Morgan & Co. and used to pay for war purchases made here.

This gold was dispatched before the conclusion of the arrangements for the $500,000,000 loan, but it was said by bankers that that loan was not expected to make further gold shipments unnecessary. J. P. Morgan & Co. are not always advised when gold is on the way, owing to the possibilities of a leak in transmiting the notification.

LOAN RESULT PLEASES FRENCH

Paris Temps Believes We Have Confidence in Allies' Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—In commenting on the signature of the American loan to the Allies, the Temps says:

"The American people are thus associated in the results of this enterprise. Evidently the events in the Balkans did not produce the effect that Germany desired and did not affect the growing feeling of confidence in the Allies' victory. Rather it is likely that the Americans, traditionally admirers of courage and loyalty, will become more sympathetic to our cause owing to the Macedonian expedition."

Commenting on the expected increase of the American fleet, the Temps says:

"The President has learned from dealing with Germany that right should be supported by might. Germany's Turkish allies did not deign even to notice the Americans' protest about the Armenians, while the flight of the officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm gives the Americans one more instance of the value of German promises.

"We may hope that the new financial union will show Americans how many reasons exist for them as well as for the Allies to oppose world conquest by a nation that deifies brute strength and elevates barbarism to a science."

WILL ALLOW WOOL EXPORTS.

Britain Will Permit 10,000 Bales to be Sent Here and to India.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The War Trade Department announces that it will consider applications for licenses to export to the United States and East India wool purchased at the forthcoming Liverpool wool sales up to a maximum of 10,000 bales.

Licenses will not be granted for black, gray or brown wool, yellow pieces, low and medium hard white blanket wool, or ginned wool, which classes are required for military purposes.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HINDENBURG'S ARMY PRESSES RUSSIANS

Kaiser's Forces Make Gains on the Front Between Riga and Dvinsk.

LOSE IN GALICIA FIGHTS

Cossacks Again Conspicuous in Encounters—Many Germans Taken Prisoners.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19. — Heavy fighting is persistent on the eastern front, but neither side has attempted a new general offensive.

The Germans are still making a great effort between Riga and Dvinsk and have met with minor successes, but thence to the Rumanian border, wherever there has been any fighting, it is the Russians who are attacking. They also claim some gains.

The official communication issued by the Russian War Office says:

In the region of Riga, on the River Aa, north of Mitau, enemy elements which advanced beyond Hergogshof were thrown back across the river.

On the Dvinsk front, after the attacks repulsed yesterday, the enemy remained passive throughout the day. Only near the village of Pochilini did he make attempts to dislodge us from trenches in the occupied section. We repulsed both these attacks. Artillery fighting continues.

Between the Demmen and Dreswiaty Lakes there has been no cessation in the fighting.

The Germans were dislodged with enormous losses from positions north of the village of Nourviantzy on the southern shore of Lake Dreswiaty. We captured prisoners and machine guns.

On the Upper Niemen above Dellatitchi we carried by assault the village of Chtcherey.

South of the Pripet region and on the Middle Styr our troops yesterday gained an important success during the occupation of the village of Sovievchtachitzy, above Rafalovka. We captured thirteen officers, including two battalion commanders, and five hundred men.

Detachments of our cavalry charged the enemy near the station of Podcherevitchi, west of Rafalovka. Thus far 30 officers and over 1,000 men and some machine guns have fallen into our hands.

We have occupied the village of Kozlinitchi, below Czartorysk.

By simultaneous attacks from the north and south our troops occupied the village of Novoselki, on the Styr above Czartorysk, and its bridgehead.

After we had repulsed German and Austrian soldiers and a number of bomb throwers and some telegraph stores at dawn yesterday, our troops got into the village of Kulikovichi; above Novoselki.

Thus far we have captured over 1,000 prisoners and many machine guns and bomb throwers.

This is the German Headquarters Staff statement as to the operations:

Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his attack south of Riga made good progress. Two officers and 280 other prisoners remained in our hands.

Russian attacks west of Jacobstadt were repulsed.

West of Illoukst we captured enemy positions extending on a front of about three kilometers, (1.8 miles.)

Further south, in the region of Smorgon, repeated Russian advances, undertaken with strong forces, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Two officers and 175 men were taken prisoners.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria:

A Russian attack on both sides of the Liachovitschi-Baranovitchi Railway broke down under our fire at a distance of 400 yards in front of our positions.

From Vienna comes this official communication:

There were no special events yesterday in eastern Galicia on the Ikwa front and the region of the Volhynian fortresses.

On the Kormin Brook and the lower Styr the enemy made several strong attacks near Kulikovitchi, Novo Selki, and Rafalowka. The battle continues. At all other points the enemy yesterday was repulsed, with great losses. The Austro-Hungarian troops on the upper Szczara also repulsed a strong Russian attack.

SIMPLE LIFE OF CZAR WORKING AT THE FRONT

Authorized Description Says He Lives in Two-Story House and Labors Long.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (via London,)—The following authorized description of the Emperor's life at the front has reached Petrograd:

"Headquarters has been established in a small two-story house in a White Russian city, the name of which is necessarily omitted. Emperor Nicholas occupies two rooms on the second floor—one as a bedroom and the other as an office. On the same floor are Minister of the Court General Baron Fredericks and the palace commandant, General Voekoff, each of whom occupies a single room. On the first floor are the Emperor's physician and various persons of his suite. The number of servants has been cut to the minimum.

"Near the house, in Government buildings and hotels, live the Grand Dukes Cyril, Boris, Dmitri Pavlovitch, and others of the temporary court.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning the Emperor, attired in a field uniform, walks to the offices of the General Staff accompanied by one of his officers. With General Alexieff, Chief of Staff, the Emperor reads the reports and issues orders until 1 P. M. He informs himself concerning the conditions on all parts of the immense front, examines maps, and discusses events. To the luncheon in the Emperor's quarters are invited the high military officers and the foreign military observers, altogether a dozen persons. The luncheon is brief and simple. No wine is served.

"After luncheon the Emperor chats with his guests. Two o'clock finds the Emperor and General Alexieff again occupied with reports in the Emperor's private office. In mid-afternoon the Emperor motors for an hour or two, and then returns to work until dinner is served at 7:30 o'clock. The dinner is of three courses and is less formal than the luncheon.

"At 9 o'clock in the evening, after brief conversations with his guests, the Emperor returns to his office and works far into the night, General Alexieff frequently going there for a conference. The General Staff works night and day."

Kaiser's Hope for Missions.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Emperor William, in sending a reply to a greeting addressed to him by the Moravian Brothers, in session at Herrnhut, Saxony, said: "I hope that by God's help the wounds inflicted upon German missions by the world's war will be healed after a victorious peace."

SOOTHES; HEALS

The dependable treatment for ailing skin which allays irritation and helps to eradicate all eruptional disorders.

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Truly conservative investments yielding the attractive interest rate of 6% will be found in direct First Mortgage Serial Real Estate Bonds, secured by the best class of newly-improved, income-producing, well-located property in Chicago and other large Western cities.

Margins of safety and of earning power are ample.

We have bought these issues after careful investigation and recommend them as sound investments.

No investor has ever suffered loss of either principal or interest on any securities purchased of us since this House was founded, 33 years ago.

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BLAMES GERMANS FOR RIOTS IN RUSSIA

New Minister of Interior to Take Justice Against Them Out of Mob's Hands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 19.—In a letter to The Times, discussing M. Khvostoff's appointment as Russian Minister of the Interior, Stephen Graham says:

"Khvostoff's first act seems to be a proclamation of martial law at Moscow, and that act raises the whole question of the riots and strikes in that city during the last six months.

"Last June, after the fall of Przemysl and Lwow the well known disturbance took place. It was not at the time thought to be important, but it has proved to be the starting point in the struggle toward mob rule in Russia and internal chaos. The official figures showed that the damage done to business establishments was 31,406,533 roubles, to private houses 7,100,090, making a total of 38,506,623 roubles.

"One hundred and thirteen Austrian and German subjects suffered, as also did 489 Russian subjects with foreign names and 90 Russian subjects with Russian names; and despite the fact that the German elements in the population of Moscow suffered heavily, it is generally held that Germans themselves were responsible for the rioting and that they wished to produce a state of confusion in the interior of Russia that would facilitate the onward march of the German and Austrian legions across Poland. Even Radicals in the Duma ascribed the provocation and incediarism of these riots to Germans.

"Whether they were right or not is a moot point. One thing that is clear is that such disorders do help the eGrmans and that nothing would play more decisively into the hands of the eGrman Army than mob rule in the depths of Russia and in the great cities. Every one is agreed that justice must be taken out of the hands of the mob; that Germans and Pro-Germans must be prosecuted if they have committed acts of treason and that in any case justice must be reserved to the State to administer.

"The people were crying that they had been betrayed. The popular thirst for vengeance on the betrayers must be assuaged not by mob rule and murder, but through the administration of an ordered government.

"This policy was extremely popular among all true Russians, either of conservative or radical opinion, and it is astonishing that it should have been foregone in favor of the advanced policy of parliamentary reform proclaimed by M. Miliukoff. It was a mistake to put it to one side; but the mistake has probably been rectified, and Khvostoff is beginning with his besom.

"During the whole of Summer and Autumn there has been a sense of insecurity in Petrograd and Moscow, the sense of hidden forces at work striving to bring about disorders. On the whole, the good sense of the Russian working class population has kept the upper hand.

"If there had been vodka to hand out, it is possible that all might have been lost; but the Bear's firm hand in prohibiting liquor has kept the hooligan element cool.

"Now Khvostoff is setting about a vigorous investigation of the facts with regard to the German forces at work in the country. There are undoubtedly a great number of German agents always at work. Let them be brought to justice, and the popular thirst for what are called samosudi, or what we call lynch judgments, will be assuaged."

COLOMBIA DETAINS A SUSPICIOUS YACHT

Academy, Alias Ethel, Said to Have a German Master and Irregular Papers.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 18.—An American yacht bound from San Francisco, with the name "Academy" painted over the name "Ethel," and carrying an unusually large crew, is being detained by Government authorities near Buenaventura, a Colombian port on the Pacific, under suspicious circumstances.

According to the Colombian officials, the vessel's papers are irregular. The German name of the master of the ship, it is asserted, has been erased from the papers and an American name substituted for it.

The yacht was searched, but nothing was found to indicate the mission of the crew. The vessel will be detained until her legal status has been established.

The only yacht named Ethel given in available registers of American yachts is that of a screw launch 30 feet long, with a beam of 8 feet. She is owned in Eastern waters, and, in view of her size, it is not probable that this is the vessel now under detention on the Colombian coast.

SUBMARINE HAVOC IN MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Bernstoff Gets Report of Twenty-three Vessels, Including Four Transports, Sunk in Last Few Weeks.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, announced yesterday that an official communication from Berlin stated that German submarines had recently sunk twenty-three vessels, including four transports of the Allies, in the Mediterranean Sea. The Ambassador received this message:

"During the last few weeks German submarines, operating in the Mediterranean, have sunk twenty-three vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 100,000. Of the vessels sunk four were transports of the Allies."

No statement was made as to the loss of life incident to the sinking of the various vessels.

In the last six weeks four British transports have been reported sunk in or close to the Mediterranean and a fifth in the Aegean Sea. In some instances there has not been any direct confirmation of these sinkings from London. During the same period several merchant vessels flying either the flags of Great Britain, France, or Russia have been reported sunk in the Mediterranean Sea. On Sept. 24 the Overseas News Agency at Berlin sent a dispatch quoting Spanish newspapers as stating that German submarines had recently sunk a number of steamers belonging to the Allies.

On Sept. 28 it was officially announced at Athens that the Greek Government had released the Sikhs and Gurkhas who were survivors of the British transport Ramazan. There had been no previous report of the sinking of the Ramazan. A Berlin dispatch the following day indicated the transport had been sunk in the Mediterranean.

Vienna reported on Sept. 17 that an Austrian submarine had sunk a British transport in the Mediterranean district. On Sept. 9 Berlin announced the British transport Southland had been sunk by a submarine in Turkish waters. On Aug. 29 Berlin reported a submarine had sunk a British transport carrying Canadian troops near the Mediterranean.

On Sept. 3 Berlin reported a British transport had been sunk, either by a submarine or mine, in the Aegean Sea and that 320 officers, 1,250 soldiers, and a crew of 300 had been drowned. This was believed to have been the British transport Royal Edward, officially reported sunk on Aug. 14 in the Aegean Sea with a heavy loss of life.

SURVIVE SUBMARINE ATTACK.

Crew of French Transport Tells of Fight in Mediterranean.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Marseilles correspondent of the Petit Journal telegraphs that the mailboat Eugene Pereire has arrived there with thirty-three members of the crew of the French steamship Amiral Hamelin, which was sunk by a submarine. A previous report from the Havas correspondent said seventy-one persons aboard the steamer lost their lives.

The Amiral Hamelin was under Government requisition. According to the Petit Journal's correspondent she was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine without notice, and while passengers and crew were being transferred to the boats the submarine bombarded the steamer, which was struck by forty shells.

The Captain of the submarine asserted as justification of his attack that the steamer was armed; but this is denied by the correspondent. Six of the crew were wounded by the bombardment. The sound of firing drew a French torpedo boat and an English hospital ship to the spot, and the wounded and many fugitives were taken aboard by these vessels. The submarine fled at their approach after firing two torpedoes into the Amiral and sinking her.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Twenty-four Survivors of the Salerno Have Been Landed.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Salerno has been sunk, and that nineteen men, two women and three children have been landed from her.

The Norwegian steamer Salerno, of 1,398 tons net, arrived at Gothenburg, Sweden, from Buenos Aires on September 26. Her subsequent movements are not covered by available shipping records.

A dispatch from London on Oct. 15 reported the sinking of the British steamer Salerno. The records list this vessel as a Wilson Line steamer of 2,071 tons gross.

BOMB MISSES KING VICTOR.

Italian Staff Can't Persuade Him to Avoid the Dangers of Battle.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel's contempt for danger, says a dispatch from Rome, is the source of one of General Cadorna's greatest anxieties. Recently the King stood watching a battery in action on the Carso front when a hostile aeroplane flew right over him. His staff begged him to move but he refused.

Two Italian aeroplanes meanwhile gave chase to the enemy, who flew back toward his own lines, dropping a series of bombs, one of which fell close to the King.

In the Non-refillable bottle

Sanderson's
MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH
"The Spirit of the Mountains"

For many years the Irving National Bank has kept in touch with all commercial centers of the world.

Officers of this bank have become personally acquainted with many of the executives of its foreign correspondents and obtain through them an intimate knowledge of world conditions.

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Strictly a Commercial Bank—Capital and Surplus, $7,000,000
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After one-half hour's Dictaphone dictation—

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Call Worth 3043

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THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

(This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone)

The Man in the Tower Solves a Puzzle

HERE is a suit—a wide, blue understripe, richly submerged under a black ground, which looks like the twin of a $70 suit.

* *

Another, a silver gray crepe-finished woolen, which is an exact copy of a $75 suit, made last month in a Fifth Avenue shop as the latest a fashionable tailor had to offer.

* *

And the new copper shade underplaids, and nut-brown overplaids —the soft finished English checks—new this Autumn.

All late Fifth Avenue models—ready-to-wear at $20 to $40.

How is it possible? By closely following the fabric styles of the Fifth Avenue tailors and directly copying their models.

A puzzle easily solved at the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

Largest Distributors of "Neverbreak" Wardrobe Trunks, $15.00

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and 5th Ave.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Throwing Them Off

Throwing the pack off the scent—and away to a point of safety!

As important to you to escape the daily grind as it is to the fox to escape the hounds.

Get out in the open! Lock your desk on Friday night and enjoy the October weather.

Foxes, aplenty in Long Island, up in Connecticut and over Jersey way—the red fox, who drives straight ahead, and the wily, circling gray.

Trappings for the hounds and the beagles—clothes for the hunter—equipment for every form of Autumn sport, at the Abercrombie & Fitch establishment.

Abercrombie & Fitch Shooting Clothes for Women

Imported ideas, worked out in the A. & F. custom department — a type of smartness and flexibility not to be found in sporting clothes anywhere else in the world.

Fabrics and models that are exclusive, and a completeness to every costume characteristic of the work of this house.

Hats, boots, stockings, shirts, every essential of a sportswoman's outfit.

Town-and-country suits which are excellent for street wear and travel.

Three-piece hunting suits, as illustrated—with the A. & F. interchangeable cape-skirt, $45 up.

Suits of "Thorntweed" and "Covey Cloth." Both A. & F. specialties.

New ideas in Innsbrook knit-cloth suits and Eglandine suits for North Woods shooting.

Riding suits, motor suits, top coats and storm coats.

Field Model Shooting Suits

For Autumn shooting in the stubble or on the prairie.

Suit of "Covey Cloth," as shown, $40—the de luxe outfit for field work.

Corduroy and khaki coats and suits for hunters—shirts, hats, boots, and leggins.

The largest assortments of men's sporting and country apparel in the world.

Guns That Fit Your Shoulder

Your shotgun is fitted to you by the A. & F. "Try Gun," an adjustable gun which takes your measurements accurately.

You get a stock with the exact drop to fit your requirements—a barrel that your eye travels over easily—a weight nicely balanced.

The largest assortment of shotguns in America, including the London-made Lang gun, represented in the United States by this store.

Sole American Agency also for the Jeffery sporting rifle.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

LANSING DEFINES SAFETY FOR CREWS

Tells Germany That Mere Opportunity to Escape in Lifeboats Will Not Suffice.

TERMS OF NEW FRYE NOTE

United States Agrees to Accept London Declaration Pending Settlement for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The feature of the latest note sent by Secretary Lansing to the German Government in connection with the claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye is the understanding upon which the United States agrees to the arbitration of the disputed treaty interpretation.

Secretary Lansing makes it plain that the condition on which the United States will agree to refer the question to The Hague is that, if American vessels carrying absolute contraband are to be destroyed by German vessels, all persons on board must not only be placed in safety before the vessel is destroyed, but that merely giving such persons an opportunity to escape in lifeboats cannot be considered as satisfying the requirements of the Declaration of London.

When the United States first indicated its willingness to submit to arbitration the treaty question involved in the Frye case it asked Germany how it would proceed during the pendency of the arbitration—whether the American or the German construction of the treaty would be observed. The United States contends that under treaties between this country and Prussia Germany has no right to destroy American merchantmen even if they carry munitions of war. The German Government contends that the treaty gives them the right to destroy such vessels, but compels them to pay for the damage. This dispute is the point to be arbitrated.

In the recent reply the Berlin Government indicated that it would not destroy American merchantmen carrying conditional contraband during the arbitration proceedings, but reserved the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband "whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

The United States does not recognize the Declaration of London as binding during the present war. In his note to the German Government Secretary Lansing, speaking for the United States, says:

"Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirement in Article 50 of the Declaration that 'before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety,' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation."

Text of the Note.

The full text of the new American note to Germany follows:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.

Department of State, Washington, Oct. 12, 1915.

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

In reply to your Excellency's note of Sept. 19 on the subject of claim for damages for the sinking of the American merchantman William P. Frye, I am instructed by the Government of the United States to say that it notes with satisfaction the willingness of the Imperial German Government to settle the questions at issue in this case by referring to a joint commission of experts the amount of the indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and Captain on account of the destruction of the vessel, and by referring to arbitration the question of the interpretation of treaty rights.

The Government of the United States further notes that in agreeing to this arrangement the Imperial German Government expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty, as contended by the Government of the United States, and that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion between the two Governments concerning the interpretation of the treaty rights. The Government of the United States understands that this arrangement will also be without prejudice to its own contention in accordance with the statements of its position in its note of Aug. 10 last to your Excellency on this subject, and the Government of the United States agrees to this arrangement on that understanding. Your Excellency states that the Imperial German Government believes that the nomination of an umpire should be dispensed with, because it has been the experience of the Imperial German Government that the experts named in such cases have always reached an agreement without difficulty, and that should they disagree on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiation.

The Government of the United States entirely concurs in the view that it is not necessary to nominate an umpire in advance. It is not to be assumed that the experts will be unable to agree or that if they are the point in dispute cannot be settled by diplomatic negotiation, but the Government of the United States believes that in agreeing to this arrangement it should be understood in advance that in the case the amount of indemnity is not settled by the joint commission of experts or by diplomatic negotiation the question will then be referred to an umpire if that is desired by the Government of the United States.

Should Meet in America.

Assuming that this understanding is acceptable to the German Government, it will only remain for the Government of the United States to nominate its expert to act with the expert already nominated by the German Government on the joint commission.

It seems desirable to the Government of the United States that this joint commission of experts should meet without delay as soon as the American member is named and that its meetings should be held in the United States, because, as pointed out in my note to you of April 30 last, any evidence which the German Government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined there than elsewhere.

With reference to the agreement to submit to arbitration the question of treaty interpretation, the Government of the United States notes that in answer to its inquiry whether, pending the arbitral proceedings, the German Government will govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question, the reply of the German Government is that "it has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port," and that "on the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband whenever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force, and on the understanding that the requirements in Article 50 of the declaration that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety" is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation.

"

Arrange for simultaneous publication of this note at earliest date which will give you time to notify the department.

LANSING.

ARCHANGEL FIGHTS ICE.

Russians Making Desperate Efforts to Keep Northern Port Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Russia is making a desperate effort to prolong her connection with the outside world through the port of Archangel, as it is probable that munitions can be taken into the Empire only by way of Vladivostok when the port of Archangel is closed by ice. The British have sent to Archangel, according to a report from Consul General Baker at Petrograd, two large ice breakers, the Canada and the Lintrose, and several more are being built in England with the hope of keeping the port free from ice until the latter part of January.

Ice is forming there now, and usually by December the port is closed against all ocean steamships. It is expected that during the latter part of the year steamships will be allowed to freeze in; they will unload their cargoes on the ice and then be broken out and have a chance to get away. From January to March, it is conceded, it will be impossible to keep Archangel open.

Work on the railway across the Murman Peninsula is being pushed to take care of cargoes that will be piled up at Archangel during the next three months. Great quantities of goods are now lying there, outdoors, and likely to suffer waste and injury during the Winter.

"Archangel," says Consul General Baker, "has become one of the most important wheat-exporting ports of the world; apparently much of the wheat formerly exported from Black Sea or Baltic ports is now shipped from here. Comparatively small and unimportant cargoes have arrived from England, but extremely important and full cargoes, including especially eggs, butter, and flax, go to England, while ships from the United States arrive with full cargoes, but return practically in ballast, because most articles that Russia ordinarily exports to the United States are now embargoed from exportation, except to allied nations."

TRIEST'S FATHER WAITING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Gustav W. Triest, father of Kenneth Triest, the young Princeton student held in London on a charge of espionage, made an engagement through counsel today to discuss his son's case with State Department officials tomorrow.

Officials were surprised to learn that Mr. Triest was still in the United States. He was expected to sail for London Saturday with witnesses through whose testimony he hoped to establish that his son's mind was unbalanced. Young Triest's trial is set for November 1, but an effort will be made to have it postponed.

CONSUL DISPUTES HUNGARIAN REPORTS

Von Nuber Revives Old Charge Against London Morning Post's Articles.

AUTHENTIC, SAYS EDITOR

Cables The Times That Attacks on Them Are Baseless—Shows Evidence as to Their Source.

THE TIMES has received from Alexander von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, a communication attacking the authenticity of a London Morning Post article, republished in THE TIMES under the heading "Famine in Hungary; Government Accused." Consul von Nuber says:

The Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in New York is in possession of reliable information to the effect that all the unfavorable news concerning Hungary published in The London Morning Post purporting to be telegrams or other correspondence from Budapest are manufactured by a certain Joseph Szekulesz, alias Joseph Szebenyei, resident in London. None of the alleged telegrams or other correspondence has ever originated from Hungary, and their contents are malicious inventions pure and simple.

With reference to Count Tisza, against whom attacks were said to be directed, Consul von Nuber writes:

I venture to express the opinion that Great Britain would be thankful to have such an energetic, clean-handed, and far-sighted statesman as the Hungarian Premier, who is considered in the Dual Monarchy, Germany, Turkey, and several other European countries as one of the ablest statesmen and administrators.

Upon receipt of this letter THE TIMES cabled inquiries to its London office and to The London Morning Post, and received yesterday the following replies:

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—I understand that the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York has cast doubt on the authenticity of the letters that have been appearing in The Morning Post from Budapest. You can assure your readers that these letters are authentic; otherwise they would not be published in The Morning Post.

H. A. GWYNNE,
Editor Morning Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In conversation with the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, H. A. Gwynne, editor of The Morning Post, gave a detailed explanation of the source whence he received the letters in question, the methods of transmission, and other evidence which he did not care to make public at the present time, to prove the authenticity of the letters. Mr. Gwynne further gave data to demonstrate that Consul General von Nuber's letter is only one incident in a long series of efforts made, first to stop, and secondly to discredit The Morning Post's Budapest letters. That the Hungarian journalist mentioned by name was not the author of the letters, as Consul General von Nuber asserts, was clearly proved by documentary evidence.

The London Morning Post's Hungarian articles were first attacked last January by Rudolph Kommer in The Vital Issue. He declared that the articles were pure fakes, written by a Hungarian in London. THE TIMES at that time obtained from the editor of The London Morning Post a denial of these charges. The editor of The Morning Post declared that before publishing the translation, the good faith of the correspondent had been very carefully established. He added:

"As to the accuracy of the statement contained in the letters, there can be no question either, for they have been amply confirmed from various sources."

TURKEY BARS RED CROSS.

Will Not Permit America to Aid Armenian Sufferers.

The Turkish Government has informed the State Department at Washington that the American Red Cross will not be permitted to send surgeons and nurses to the aid of the Armenian people of the Turkish Empire. Not only are American Red Cross surgeons, nurses, and agents barred from Turkey, but also all other foreigners, foreigners in this instance undoubtedly meaning the nationals of neutral countries.

The State Department informed Ernest T. Bicknell and Miss Mabel Boardman of the executive staff of the American Red Cross of Turkey's decision, and Miss Boardman communicated the information to Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel of 410 West Twenty-third Street, this city, the President of the Armenian General Progressive Association in this country.

A few weeks ago Dr. Gabriel wrote to Miss Boardman concerning the atrocities committed against the Armenians by the Turks. He asked the American Red Cross to send physicians and nurses to Turkey to aid the sufferers. In his letter Dr. Gabriel said:

"A hundred American Red Cross nurses and physicians can work miracles there not only by the bread and medicine they will give but by virtue of their personal presence." He also suggested that Armenians in this country might raise $50,000 to be expended by the Red Cross.

Informing Dr. Gabriel of the inability to send Red Cross aid, Miss Boardman, writing from Washington under date of Oct. 16, said:

"Your letter of Sept. 21 arrived during my absence from Washington. On my return I made inquiries regarding the possibility of the American Red Cross sending surgeons and nurses to the aid of the Armenians if the Armenians in America raised funds for this purpose. Mr. Bicknell took the matter up with the State Department, and on inquiry we found that the Turkish Government had declined to allow any foreign personnel to undertake this work. Therefore it would be impossible for us to do so, even if the money were secured, greatly to our regret.

"We find it also difficult at present, almost impossible, in fact, to send supplies to Turkey, everything is in such fearful condition in Europe. We have notified those that desire to send contributions for Armenian relief that we would transmit them through the American Ambassador at Constantinople, as this seems to be the only method at present of aiding the Armenian population. We can only hope that this situation will before long come to an end. It is growing daily so much worse that it seems as if it could not last long."

"The letter from Miss Boardman," Dr. Gabriel said yesterday, "speaks for itself, and I think in the eyes of all unprejudiced persons it will prove convincing evidence of the truthfulness of the terrible stories that are coming out of Turkey regarding the persecution, murder, and torturing of the Armenian people. Perhaps the President might make a personal request of the authorities at Constantinople that the American Red Cross be permitted to undertake this mission of mercy in behalf of a people who are the victims of the greatest and most systematic series of massacres recorded in history."

WILL STOP JERSEY SMOKE.

Whitman Orders Court Action to Protect Staten Island.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Governor Whitman today asked Attorney General Woodbury to begin an action to restrain certain factories at Constable Hook, N. J., which are engaged in refining oil and the manufacture of chemicals, from discharging quantities of smoke, fumes, and poisonous vapors which float over Staten Island.

Several Commissioners of Health in the past have investigated the situation on Staten Island and have reported at different times that a nuisance was created by the operation of these plants. The fumes and gas, they said, endangered health and damaged property on Staten Island.

$54,082 IN OVERCHARGES.

Auditors Say Capitol Contractors Want Too Much.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Special Auditors reported today to the Trustees of Public Buildings that some of the contractors who helped to restore the west wing of the Capitol, which was burned in 1911, in rendering bills amounting to $144,828, made overcharges of $54,082. These Special Auditors, who were appointed under act of the Legislature at salaries of $20 a day, are: August Windolph of New York, an architect, appointed by Governor Whitman; Henry Allen of Syracuse, a civil engineer, appointed by Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck, and Charles Mosher of Buffalo, a contractor, appointed by Speaker Sweet.

The bills of these contractors have been in dispute for two years. The contractors worked under the percentage plan.

The Trustees of Public Buildings decided to have a hearing on the Auditors' report on Nov. 22, when the contractors will have an opportunity to be heard.

LABOR CAMPAIGN IS ACTIVE.

State Federation Has 13 Reasons for Voting "No."

James P. Boyle, President of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, which is aiding the Central Federated Union in its campaign against the adoption of the new Constitution, said yesterday:

"The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, at its session in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, decided to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of a sample ballot, with directions to vote against the new Constitution, and in favor of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution. All international unions of the State are working in harmony in the fight against the Constitution. It is expected the election will be an unusual demonstration of the strength of labor when it goes to the polls."

The State Federation of Labor has issued a circular to union men throughout the State headed, "Reasons for voting 'No' on revised Constitution." There are thirteen alleged reasons, containing statements that the document firmly intrenches "Invisible Government;" seeks to abolish jury trials in criminal cases; denies the right to establish living wages for women and children; denies recognition of the eight-hour day and prevailing rate of wages on public work; strengthens military domination; refuses a plain definition of freedom of speech and of the press.

The first reason given is that the convention did not accept the "memorial of organized labor," and the thirteenth, that the convention had 134 lawyers out of 168 delegates.

LANSING MAKES CHANGES.

Announces Promotions and Appointments in Diplomatic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Lansing today announced the following changes in the Diplomatic Service:

Eugene C. Shoecraft of Missouri, from secretary of Class 5 at London to secretary of Class 4.

Oliver B. Harriman of West Virginia, who passed the examination in June, 1915, secretary of Class 5.

The following who passed the examinations in August have been appointed to the service:

Frank C. Lee of Chicago, Morton F. Moos of Catskill, N. Y., and Morgan O. Taylor of Wheeling, W. Va., Consular assistants; John B. Nicholson of Jacksonville, Texas, and Albert C. Chapin of South Egremont, Mass., student interpreters to China; Harvey T. Goodier of Ithaca, N. Y., student interpreter to Japan; Joseph B. Jacobs of Johnston, S. C., student interpreter to Turkey.

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In planning this Lord & Taylor Piano Business we selected the Chickering to present to our public because of its high standing among New York music lovers for two generations.

We had constructed, as an integral part of our building, a handsome Auditorium, to bear the name of Chickering Hall, one of New York's great musical institutions made famous by the artistic prestige of the Chickering Piano.

People who are considering the question of purchasing a piano of undisputed superlative merits are invited to come and see the beautiful models of the Chickering which are now shown on our Seventh Floor. The exquisite little

Chickering Quarter Grands at $700

are among the most beautiful instruments that have ever been made.

Easy terms of payment arranged to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Allowance will be made for instruments in exchange.

Illustrated book of Chickering styles on request

Music Rooms, Seventh Floor

HAIL ROOT BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY

Continued from Page 1.

that will have been defeated by the people.

"But there will be no other convention, because this Constitution will be adopted. And if it were not, the people of the State, after spending approximately half a million dollars for one convention, are not going to turn around and spend another half million dollars to send a lot of other men to Albany to try their hands at it, and they certainly are not going to send to Albany the men whose views upon the Constitution are exhibited by the published objections to this revision.

Three Defects to Correct.

"When the Constitutional Convention delegates, whom you elected, addressed themselves to considering the Government of the State, they found that there were serious defects in all three branches of our Government.

"Our judicial procedure was complicated, technical and full of subtleties, and of a multitude of statutory provisions relating to procedure, which made it difficult for a plain and honest man to come into court and get his rights. The procedure had been built up by year after year of separate and specific code provisions and code amendments, which, taken all together, created a multitude of statutory rights in the way of procedure that made it almost impossible for a litigation to be brought to a prompt and inexpensive conclusion.

"We found that the executive branch of our Government was ill-compacted, confused, extravagant, subject to no effective control; over 150 agencies, great and small, all over the State, were carrying on business and responsible practically to no one. Every one spent all the money he could get, every one acted in accordance with his own judgment.

"We found that the Legislature had declined in public esteem; we found that the members of the Legislature, a very large proportion of them, were going to Albany with local and private bills and special interests which they wished to subserve, and that every man who had a special bill and a special interest was made a coward and prevented from doing his duty toward the general interests of the State.

Evils in the Legislature.

"We found that the continually increasing tendency of the Legislature to exercise its powers for the playing of politics, was making our Government the means of securing personal advantage, personal appointments to office, personal appropriations out of the treasury of the State and we sought, with all sincerity and earnestness within our power, to find remedies for those evils in the three great departments of the State.

"We sought to deal with one by requiring the Legislature again, as the Constitutional Convention of 1846 did, to return to simplicity and effectiveness of procedure in the attainment of justice. We undertook to require the Legislature to pass a brief and simple practice act, and sweep away all this great body of statutory rights in procedure and leave the regulation of the rules under the general provisions of the practice act to the courts, so that our Judges on the bench would be permitted to do justice in the particular case, instead of making men run the gauntlet of these acute and subtle and technical barriers to the attainment of their rights, which have been a disgrace to the administration of justice in this State.

"In the executive department we sought to apply the rule of responsibility and to give men who are elected by the people the power which would make it possible to hold them responsible. We undertook to condense all those 152 agencies of the State into seventeen departments; we undertook to require that the overlapping and the interference, and the useless expenditure of money should be done away with, by putting all those agencies into a limited number of departments, into one head that could be responsible and that could be held responsible by the Governor of the State, who himself can be held responsible by the people of the State because they will have given him power upon which they can hold him responsible.

Appropriation Plan Revised.

"And we undertook to rehabilitate the Legislature of the State, not by any one provision—that was impossible—but by a series of provisions, and that is the central idea of the whole constitutional scheme included in this revision. In the first place, we found the Legislature making up the appropriation bills, making them up in the dark, with suggestions for appropriations coming to the committees in private, in secret, coming from every one, responsible or irresponsible, coming from members of the Legislature themselves, each one wanting something, and each one trying to get something for his constituency, appropriation bills brought out late in the session, running along on the calendar until the close of the session, and then, under an emergency passage, not printed, not discussed, not understood, passed by the Legislature, then the Legislature adjourning and the Governor left with thirty days in which to sit down in the privacy of his office, with a blue pencil, and control the Legislature.

"That system was a complete reversal of the true and traditional system of representative government, under which the representatives of the people are to hold the purse strings. The Governor was made to hold the purse strings, and the representatives of the people, instead of controlling expenditure, ran pellmell to increase it. We have reversed it. We have taken this procedure, which stood on its head, turned it around and stood it on its feet, and we have required, first, the heads of all those departments—the seventeen of them who are now responsible for departments in the place of the 152—we have required them to furnish the Governor in ample time a statement of the needs of their departments, to be responsible for the statement, to arrange them in the order of their importance, and then we have required the Governor to revise them and cut them down, or hold himself responsible for the amounts.

Dealing in the Dark.

"And we have required the Governor, early in the session, to lay that statement of the needs of the executive departments of the whole State Government before the Legislature side by side with a statement of the resources of the State from which the appropriations were to be paid. And we have put the Legislature in a position where, instead of making up a statement of appropriations in the dark, they are bound to deal with the Governor's statement of appropriations—not to increase them, but to cut them down if they will, or refuse them if they will. And we have given them the right to have the Governor and the heads of departments come before them that they may be interrogated as to why they want the money, what they want it for, why they have to have so much.

"And so we have restored the Legislature of the State to the legislative function of a representative assemblage in holding the purse strings.

"We have cut off by positive prohibition all that class of bills authorizing the approving of claims against the State, bills by which it is commonly sought to evade the prohibition against legislative auditing of claims. We have cut off the bills of local improvement bills by prohibiting the passing of any bill for the use of the State's money, in building a culvert in your district, or a bridge in yours, or an embankment in yours, unless there is filed a plan and an estimate of cost and a certificate by the Superintendent of Public Works as to whether the interests of the State at large require the improvement to be made.

"And now when the members of the Legislature come to Albany they will have practically nothing to do but to attend to the public business.

Publication of Debates.

"We have required that the debates of the Legislature shall be printed from day to day just as the debates in Congress are, and the debates in the British House of Commons are, and the debates in the French Chamber are, so that, in the first place, the people of the State will know what the men at Albany are doing, and why they are doing it, and so that the Legislature of our State will be an opportunity for an able young man to help himself along in a career.

"Who knows now—who knows now why things are done at Albany? Here and there a newspaper prints something that is said, but the necessities of news service require the striking and the spectacular to be reported and the dull and uninteresting, real debates are never known, and as a result the art of debate has gradually been declining in Albany. Now, a young man, if this Constitution is adopted, can go to Albany, and he has got to show what is in him."

The other speakers were Dean W. W. Grosvenor, George R. Sheldon, George W. Wickersham, Senator Frank W. Brandagee, George T. Oliver, Chauncey M. Depew, General Horace Porter, and Robert Bacon.

Some of those at the dinner were Joseph F. Auerbach, Jules S. Bache, Otto T. Bannard, William Barnes, Lindon W. Bates, Dr. Charles L. Bernheimer, William M. Calder, Joseph H. Choate, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Colonel D. C. Collier, William Nelson Cromwell, Samuel S. Koenig, Adolph Lewisohn, Chester S. Lord, Louis Marshall, Deacon Murphy, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Isaac N. Seligman, Henry L. Stimson, Frederick C. Tanner, Charles D. Hilles, Lloyd Paul Stryker, Louis Stern, Henry W. Taft, Charles W. Taft, Cabot Ward, William R. Willcox.

TEACHERS NOT AFFECTED.

Root Writes Finley Constitution Does Not Change School Plan.

Robert S. Binkerd, Secretary of the City Club and of the Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution, made public yesterday correspondence between John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, and Elihu Root, regarding the effect of the proposed Constitution on the school teachers of the State. Commissioner Finley wanted to know if the home rule clause of the proposed Constitution put the school teachers under the control of local government.

Mr. Root wrote that the provisions of the Constitution made no change in the control of the schools.

Chairmen of the Progressive County Committees held a meeting yesterday in the State headquarters, in the Forty-second Street Building, and decided decision on the proposed Constitution should be left to the voter to decide for himself. The Chairmen passed resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

There will be a mass meeting at Tammany Hall on Thursday, when Tammany candidates will discuss the issues of the campaign and also the new Constitution. It is understood that the organization will take no stand on the Constitution.

The Citizens Nonpartisian Committee for the Adoption of the Constitution gave out last night a list of the members of the organization. The list contains names of Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, none of whom were members of the Constitutional Convention. The committee is to supply speakers who will talk against the constitution.

Both Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny said yesterday they would make an announcement of their stand on the Constitution within a few days. The Mayor gave a luncheon yesterday at the Whitehall Club at which Herbert Parsons, Henry L. Stimson and Mr. McAneny were guests. The Mayor was urged to take a stand in favor of the Constitution.

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AIRMEN BIG FACTOR IN SUBMARINE WAR

Patrolling British Coast, They Spy Out German Raiders and Call for Destroyers

OR THEMSELVES ATTACK

The America Said to Have Wrecked Three Submarines, Two by Smashing the Periscopes.

Details of the active and efficient work of the aeroplanes of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps in ridding English waters of the German submarine peril were received yesterday by Henry Woodhouse, a Governor of the Aero Club of America. The information came from an authoritative source, and disclosed the latest methods adopted by the British Government in "spotting submarines" and destroying them.

Mr. Woodhouse also received an explanation of the reason why the 400 aeroplanes defending London have been unable to prevent the Zeppelin raids.

"Probably the most interesting thing about the conflict between the dreaded German U-boats and the aeroplanes," he said last night to a TIMES reporter, "is that the America, which was built here before the war, and in which Flight Commander Porte intended to fly across the ocean, has destroyed no fewer than three submarines single-handed. One of these was blown up with bombs, and the other two were forced to come up, the America having broken off their periscopes. Then the destroyers got them.

"The method of anti-submarine warfare is as simple as it is efficient. The aeroplanes go out, usually in pairs, followed by forty-knot destroyers, which follow after them and watch for their signals. The observer accompanying the aviator can see from fifteen to twenty miles in every direction, according to the height at which they fly. The destroyers can see the aeroplane at about the same distance, and its officers, with their powerful glasses, can tell every movement made by their squat.

"If a submarine is sighted traveling on the surface, or if even its periscope is seen, the aeroplane drops a smoke bomb to call its destroyers. If the submarine submerges or remains submerged, the aero man keeps flying around and around, noting its direction. At forty knots an hour, the destroyers are soon on the spot, and they will follow the submarine and wait for it to come up and then blow it to pieces, or they may run ahead of it and lower their steel nets and catch it. If it is feared that the quarry is going to submerge to a great depth, the nets are dropped as the destroyers come to the spot, and they often pick it up before it can get too deep for the nets.

"Aeroplanes of the America and Canada class, carrying heavy armament and a large number of bombs, are much feared by the U-boats. In the early days of the war they were not afraid to come to the surface and fight the aeroplanes, but they don't dare do this any longer. The submarine is so fragile that a bomb or shell exploding near it will smash its sides in and sink it. Of course, all the aeroplanes are flying boats or hydroaeroplanes, and have no fear of the water. There have been a number of cases where the aviator has swooped down on the submarine and smashed its periscope. Then it is blind and must come to the surface, where it is easy prey for either the aeroplane or any destroyer or trawler, all of which have guns.

"Of course, if the aeroplane destroys the submarine single-handed, none of its crew can be saved.

Destroyed at the Bottom.

"One of the most recent developments of this warfare has been the destruction of submarines on the bottom. It is their custom to lie on the shallow bottoms when they want to wait for their victims or to avoid destroyers. They will sink until they are down below the nets and then wait until the danger passes. Early in the war, and even before the war, it was found that an aeroplane could detect a submarine even when submerged nearly one hundred feet.

"Acting on this knowledge, the Royal Naval Aviation Corps has a plan that is sure death to the enemy. The observer 'spots' the submarine lying in wait, and then signals for its destroyers. Of course, the men of the submarine have no idea of what is going on above them and can only wait to meet their death.

"The aeroplane will circle about the spot until the destroyers arrive and then will indicate as nearly as possible exactly where the enemy lies. Then the destroyers place a number of floating bombs on the water, each of which consists of what looks more like half a torpedo than anything else, and is kept at the surface by the broad, flat float.

"After the bombs are placed, and they are powerful enough to blow up a dreadnought, the destroyers steam off out of harm's way. The bombs are heavy and drop straight to the bottom when the destroyers pull the string that detaches them from their floats. On striking the bottom, they explode by contact, and as soon as oil comes to the surface, an infallible sign that the submarine is destroyed, they go on, looking for another victim.

"It is not necessary for a bomb to strike the submarine, although this has happened several times when the vessel was submerged at a shallow depth. The impact of the explosion of the several thousand pounds of 'T. N. T.' contained in the bombs is communicated to the submarine by the water, which is denser than at the surface, and caves its sides in.

"Probably the pursuit of these submarines is the most exciting sport that has yet been experienced by an aviator, and the efficiency of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps has played a great part in eliminating the submarine peril."

Why Zeppelins Succeed.

In regard to the ease with which the Zeppelins raid London, in spite of the 400 aeroplanes of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps, Mr. Woodhouse has learned that it is a practical impossibility for the British fliers to destroy the giant craft, except with the greatest luck.

"The first sign that London has of a Zeppelin raid is when a bomb drops," he said. "Now that warnings are not sent from Holland any longer, the Zeppelins, flying at more than 10,000 feet on the darkest nights they can pick, are above London before any one is aware of their proximity.

"From the time that the first bomb drops until the Naval Corps aeroplanes take the air in pursuit is usually not less than fifteen minutes. It takes them from half to three-quarters of an hour to climb to an altitude where they are above the Zeppelins, and by that time the dirigibles have left London fifty to sixty miles in the rear.

"Of course, there are squadrons of aeroplanes patrolling the air above the city night after night, but the upper darkness is so vast, and usually so dark on the night of a raid, that it is impossible to find the Zeppelins. Then, again, the aviators run great risks when they take up the pursuit. The guns begin to roar the minute a searchlight picks up a Zeppelin, and they fire from all angles. There is a perfect hail of death arising from all over the great city, and the aviator stands a good chance of being brought down by the guns of the city he is trying to protect.

"It has been suggested that great balloons be stationed over London at 10,000 or more feet, and that these be armed with heavy guns. Models of these were made and then it was found that the upper air currents would swing the balloons about so much that it would be impossible for their gunners to hit a Zeppelin. However, it is safe to say that the time is near when the Zeppelins will be unable to raid London with impunity, and it will be due to the work of the Royal Naval Aviation Corps that their murderous raids are ended.

"A newer and greater war plane than any yet built is now being made in Toronto for the British Government. The success of the Canada type has shown the way, and from them has evolved the 'super-Canada' type of tractors and hydroaeroplanes. These are a full third larger than the Canadas, and can carry nearly 3,000 pounds of armament or bombs. The hydroaeroplanes can stand a heavy sea, and can rise from almost the roughest waves with ease. Their wings are more than 100 feet across, and they can make sixty miles an hour with only one motor. With both going, they can make close to ninety miles.

"Twenty of the Canada type have been sent abroad from Toronto, and they are building the larger type as fast as the facilities can turn them out."

BARS WILSON DEMOCRATS.

County Clerk in Newark Denies Them Place on Ballot.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 18.—County Clerk Joseph McDonough announced today that the contested petitions filed with him nominating independent candidates known as "Wilson Democrats," for the general election were not acceptable. He will not place the names on the ballot unless ordered to do so by the courts.

The petitions thrown out are those offered in the name of Richard G. Rust for County Register, and Edward R. Soleau and Edward F. Berry for Freeholders. On the petition with Soleau and Berry was the name of John H. Bunnell, but Bunnell filed a formal declination last week. In announcing his decision, Mr. McDonough said:

"I am of the opinion, and have come to the conclusion and hereby determine, that the said objections filed were valid, and that the petitions filed as aforesaid were not made in good faith and are not valid in accordance with the requirements of the election law."

Taft Declines G. O. P. Invitation.

An invitation to speak in the Republican campaign in Kings County was declined yesterday by ex-President William H. Taft because of a press of engagements. Mr. Taft will visit Brooklyn on Friday night to deliver a lecture on "Our World Relationships" at the Academy of Music and the campaign managers will make another effort to have him appear at one of the Republican rallies to be held on that date. Mr. Taft will lecture at Columbia University tomorrow evening.

25 HURT ON TRAINS WRECKED BY JOKER

Police Seek Person Who Set Emergency Brakes on Cars of Brighton Beach Line.

PANIC FOLLOWS COLLISION

Passengers Run Through Tunnel to Escape from Accident Near Woodruff Avenue Station.

Two trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the first composed of six wooden cars and the second of five wooden cars, collided in the rush hour last evening in the poorly lighted tunnel on the Manhattan side of the Woodruff Avenue Station. Twenty-five persons were injured. It was a rear-end collision, both trains being on the southbound track of the Brighton Beach Line.

The first train had been brought to a sudden stop just before the crash through the application of the emergency brakes. The motorman of this train says that he did not apply the brakes, and the company's officials contended last night that they must have been applied by a "practical joker" on the train.

With the first train at a standstill the force of the impact fell mainly on its rear car. Its platform was wrecked, and the front platform of the second train plunged into it like a battering ram, telescoping the car. The six persons most severely injured were in this car of the first train. They were:

BOYD, ARTHUR, 18 years old, clerk, of 1,284 East Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn; right foot mashed.

FULLER, CHARLES L., 40 years old, manager, of 570 East Seventh Street, Brooklyn; several ribs on the left side fractured.

McLEESE, ELMER, 29 years old, clerk, of 37 Kenilworth Place, Brooklyn; right foot amputated through crushing and several ribs on the left side fractured.

MEYER, Mrs. ANTONIO, 37 years old, of 17 New Lots Road, Brooklyn; contusions of the head and body.

PAXTON, Mrs. E., 48 years old, of 28 Sheepshead Bay Road; contusions of left arm and body.

WILSON, JOSEPH, 35 years old, 1,984 East Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn; fracture of left leg and ribs.

The trains collided at 6:35 o'clock. The last two cars of the front train were still in the tunnel when the accident happened. The tunnel, which crosses diagonally under the juncture of Ocean and Parkside Avenues, is about 400 feet long, and the entire second train was inside of it.

There was a resounding crash as the platforms splintered and the glass in the trains broke. This was followed by the cries of the passengers wedged between the cars. Lights went out in the two cars that were telescoped and there was wild confusion as passengers struggled to get out. Every car was crowded, and in all of the cars it was estimated there were about 1,300 persons. Hundreds poured out of the cars in the tunnel, nothwithstanding the danger from the third rail, and scrambled, pushing and shouting for the two ends of the tunnel.

The crash and cries of the passengers brought policemen running to the wreck. They sent in emergency calls to the Kings County Hospital, Coney Island, Methodist Episcopal, and Norwegian Hospitals for ambulances. Half a dozen ambulance surgeons arrived in a short time, and they considered it surprising that more persons were not injured seriously. Only one person, Elmer McLeese, was removed to a hospital, the Kings County institution, and twenty-four others were treated and sent to their homes.

The collision tied up traffic for more than an hour on both tracks of the line. Wrecking crews and a shuttle train were sent out by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and shortly before 8 o'clock the two trains were pried apart and removed. Meantime the shuttle trains carried belated passengers on the northbound track to the stations on either side of Woodruff Avenue.

The injured persons were carried through the front train to the platform of the Woodruff Avenue Station, which was turned into an emergency hospital by the ambulance surgeons.

The Assistant Superintendent of Transporation of the B. R. T., T. F. Blewitt, examined Motorman John Lyons of the first train and Motorman Benjamin Bauman of the second, after which he made the statement that the company would hold Bauman responsible for the accident. Lyons told Supt. Blewitt that he was slowing up for the Woodruff Avenue Station and that four cars of his train were beside the platform and two still in the tunnel when the emergency brake was applied suddenly, stopping the train so abruptly that passengers were thrown from their seats. Supt. Blewitt concluded that somebody on the train had pulled the emergency brake cord.

Motorman Bauman, who is 32 years old, and lives at 390 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, said that he did not see the red lights that marked the rear of the front train until he was almost upon them, that he instantly applied the emergency brake, but that it did not work. Officials of the company tested this brake after the accident, and said they found it working perfectly.

"Bauman probably misjudged the distance of the lights," Superintendent Blewitt volunteered, after hearing the stories. "And thought that, as usual, the front train was still moving toward the station platform."

Bauman was taken to the Parkville Police Station, where he repeated his story to the police. He was released pending further investigation. Superintendent Blewitt said that this was the first accident at the tunnel in eight years. In 1907, there was a collision at the curve on the Manhattan side of the tunnel, but none was seriously injured. The company, it was said, thought that the placard at the tunnel's end, warning motormen not to exceed six miles an hour in passing through it, was adequate protection. The police are seeking to identify the practical joker who caused the wreck.

'DIE WACHT AM RHEIN' GREETING FOR BRYAN

Then He Tells 3,500 in Terrace Garden Women Should Get the Vote.

William Jennings Bryan told 3,500 persons at a mass meeting last night under the direction of the German-American Committee of the Women's Suffrage Party, at Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street, that woman suffrage was certain to become universal. He wouldn't venture a guess on the result of the New York election.

"If you don't vote for women suffrage this time, you will some time, for it is the one thing that is certain to be in this country," he said.

"Women have obtained the vote first in the West because there conditions are more democratic, the people more independent and less under the influence of combinations of great wealth than the people of the Eastern States.

"It is not fair to refuse to woman, who does so much for the child, a voice in the future welfare of that child.

"A citizen needs two things alone to be a good voter—intelligence and morality. If you are going to contend that a woman should not have the vote you cannot exclude her on these grounds. I made an investigation of the inmates of a certain Western prison, and found that less than 2 per cent. were women and more than 98 per cent. men. In church I always find there are more women than men. If a woman has sense enough to keep out of prison and morality enough to go to church, she has the mental equipment to go to the polls.

"We trust woman in every thing else; don't you think we can trust her to vote?"

Mr. Bryan was the guest overnight of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at their country home at Yonkers, and went to the hall in their car. On the stage were Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheim, Professor and Mrs. John Dewey of Columbia University, Frank W. Fruend, Eugene Nortz of London, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, Professor Moritz Bonn, exchange professor at Cornell; Katherine S. Dreier, Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, and Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University. When Mr. Bryan appeared the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Die Wacht Am Rhein."

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SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IS CARRIED TO POLLS

Continued from Page 1.

county seat; Hudson County, with Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne within its boundaries; Union, with Elizabeth as its largest industrial centre; Bergen, where thousands of New York commuters make their homes; Passaic, with the big industrial city of Paterson and Camden across the Delaware River from Philadelphia, which has a city of the same name with a teeming population of factory workers.

Issue is with Six Counties.

In Essex County, where James R. Nugent, the Democratic boss, is conducting a quiet, but vigorous, anti-suffrage campaign, the suffrage workers fear that the best they can hope for is to cut down the prospective majority against the woman suffrage amendment by keeping up a bitter fight until the very moment when the polls open and campaign clamor must cease.

Passaic County is claimed by both sides. Dr. Mary Cummins, President of the Paterson branch of the Woman's Political Union, said tonight:

"There will be a big vote tomorrow, and both Paterson and Passaic County will give a large majority for the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the late Vice President, who is a leader among the antis, said she thought the amendment would be defeated.

Frederick W. Van Blarcom, Chairman of the Passaic County Democratic Committee, is predicting a close vote, with the advantage slightly to the suffragists.

In Hudson County the leaders of the Democratic and Republican organizations, both ostensibly favoring woman suffrage, profess to be puzzled as to the outcome.

In Union County, where the suffrage leaders claim they will receive a majority for the amendment, the eleventh hour indications point to its defeat by at least 3 to 2, according to the Democratic and Republican leaders. The suffragists base their hopes on a light vote. They express the belief that men opposed to giving women the ballot will not go to the polls while the others will.

Both Sides Claim Victory.

In both Bergen and Camden Counties both sides claim a victory, and the political leaders express the belief that the vote will be close.

"I predict victory for the anti-suffragists when the question is put to a vote tomorrow," said Miss Clara Vezin, campaign manager of the anti-suffragists, tonight.

"Woman suffrage will be defeated in New Jersey by a large majority," said Mrs. Edward Yarde Breese, President of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. "We base our confidence in the outcome on substantial data."

The final words from the suffrage leaders who insist that there has been a steady drift to their side in the battle ever since President Wilson promised that he would vote for woman suffrage made optimistic eleventh hour forecasts.

"We will carry New Jersey by 25,000 majority," said Mrs. E. F. Feickert, President of the Woman Suffrage Association of New Jersey. "Of this majority 15,000 will come from the populous northern counties and 10,000 from the rural counties in Southern New Jersey. These figures are based on our canvass of voters throughout the State, on the friendly spirit shown by the street crowds everywhere, and on the fact that there is practically no opposition to woman suffrage, except from James R. Nugent of Essex County and his followers and a few organized business men, the nature of whose business makes them afraid of women's votes."

Five Thousand Watchers.

The woman suffragists expect to have 5,000 watchers at the polls tomorrow to guard against frauds. Some of these watchers will be women, others will be men supplied by the Men's Woman Suffrage Committee of One Hundred, of which Everett Colby is President.

The fact that the ballots in this special election will not be numbered has spurred the suffrage forces to take elaborate precaution against fraud at the polls. A reward of $100 was offered tonight on behalf of the committee by George M. La Monte, Banking Commissioner of New Jersey, for any evidence of repeating or false registration.

Tomorrow is also a registration day throughout the State. The polls for the special election will close at 7 P. M., but the election officers will be busied with registering voters for the November election until 9 P. M. This is expected to make the count on the suffrage amendment very late.

ASSAILS WOMEN'S OPPONENTS.

Men's League for Suffrage Says They Descend to Obloquy.

A committee of men is being formed "to defend the women of New York against the scurrilous attacks of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Extension of Political Suffrage to Women' which are appearing from time to time in various forms."

James Lees Laidlaw, President of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, is sending out letters which tell the recipients that he is taking the liberty of putting their names on the committee, and hopes to have their acceptance. The letter says:

"There is an association of men, who, in the heat of the campaign, seem to have forgotten the fact—perhaps because of the stand they have taken against women in the suffrage campaign—that there is still chivalry in this country. The campaign has been wonderfully free from personalities on the suffrage side, and it is a pity that our opponents, perhaps because they feel that their cause is lost, have descended to obloquy."

BIG FINISH TO PARADE.

Thirty Bands to be in Spectacle on the Plaza.

There will be a spectacular finish to the big Oct. 23 suffrage parade when the symbolic figures, encircled by thirty bands, at the fountain at the Plaza, will raise a big United States flag while the bands play "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Chairman of the Music Committee, has devised this feature in which "Victory," "Equality," "Justice," "Uncle Sam," "Miss Columbia," and the twelve suffrage States and Alaska will form inside the musical circle on the steps of the fountain.

The Empire State Campaign Committee has received $500 for the suffrage week at the Park Theatre, from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, during the run of May Irwin's play, but more than half of it was a personal contribution from the actress. Miss Irwin, as Chairman of the Campaign Committee's "Bureau of Laughter," sent another contribution:

"Sam," said she to her negro butler, "do you mean to vote on Nov. 2?"

"'Cose I means to vote," Sam answered promptly.

"What do you know about the Constitution?" asked May Irwin.

"Law now, Miss May," he countered, "you don't have to be a doctor to vote."

Miss Irwin's butler is to vote for "Miss May" and woman suffrage.

REFUTE HOME ARGUMENT.

Women Investigate Lives of Some Males Who Oppose Suffrage.

Suffrage canvassers have been told so many times by the men whom they met that woman's place is the home that they investigated some of the homes of the men making the argument. Here are the conditions of five of them:

One was a bachelor, who had never made a home for a wife, for a mother, sister, or any woman relative. The second had three daughters working in a factory, and a wife cooking in a restaurant, and an old mother janitress in a flat building where they all lived. The wife of a third had divorced him for non-support. The fourth was an old man supported by two daughters, one of whom had refused an offer of marriage so that the entire burden of the father's support should not fall on her sister. The fifth man employed 300 girls in a factory, where they made dresses for other women.

President Coming to Princeton.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Wilson will leave here early tomorrow morning for Princeton, N. J., to cast his ballot in the special State election on a Constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women. He has announced he will vote for the amendment. He will return to Washington tomorrow night. Secretary Garrison, Secretary Tumulty, and many employes at the White House and in Government departments will go back to New Jersey to vote.

World's Champions

"Red Sox"—Holeproof Sox

Year after year Holeproof Hosiery makes a "runaway race" of it in the "Hosiery League"—and it's due entirely to the wonderful "team-work," the superb and unequalled combination of Fit, Finish, Fine Feel, Good Looks and Splendid Wearing Ability—all developed to an extent that can be found in no other stockings except

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs, guaranteed for 3 months, $2
For Women & Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 prs., guaranteed for 3 months, $3

HOLEPROOF SILK GLOVES FOR MEN, $1.00
The Tips Are Guaranteed to Outwear the Gloves

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Silks On Sale To-day

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Second Floor 35th Street

A Sale to be Remembered

Imported and American Black Dress Silks

At Substantial Savings

A timely event—this October sale of Silks, embracing the most desirable weaves and qualities that will prevail for Fall and Winter wear. Every yard of silk is absolutely perfect. In the collection you will find various qualities of Black Dress Silks from C. J. Bonnet et Cie of Lyons, France, and Winterthur of Switzerland.

Included are the well known "Marchioness" Dress Silks nearly pure dye, manufactured expressly for us, which we recommend to give exceptional service. We will make good any just claim within six months from date of purchase. We are confident that the Silks in this sale, at the prices quoted, cannot be duplicated by any other retail store in New York.

"Marchioness" Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta (yard), $1.19
Lustrous quality; 36 inches wide. Made expressly for us. *Our Usual Price $1.49.*

"Marchioness" Black Dress Satin (yard), $1.19
Yarn dyed; 36 inches wide. Made expressly for us. *Our Usual Price $1.49.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Black Dress Satin. Special (yard), 89c.
Our name woven on the selvage of each yard.
Yarn dyed; excellent quality. Recommended for its durability. *Macy's usual price for this quality is $1.19 per yard, 36 inches wide.*

Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta (yd.), $1.12
Excellent quality; manufactured by C. J. Bonnet et Cie; 35 inches wide. *Our Usual Price $1.49.*

Black Dress Satin (yd.), $1.39
Very fine quality; made in Italy; 38 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price for this Grade $1.98.*

Black Dress Satin, Imported and Domestic (yard), $1.49.
Macy's Usual Price for this Grade $2.97 Yard.
54 inches wide; yarn dyed of superior quality.

Black Chiffon Dress Faille (yd.), $1.49
Superior quality; 40 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price $1.98*

Black Satin Crepe Meteor (yd.), $1.12
40 inches wide. *Our Usual Price $1.49*

Black Crepe de Chine (yd.), $1.49
Good quality; 44 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price $1.98*

Black Satin Majestic (yd.), 79c.
Good quality; 40 inches wide. *Macy's Usual Price 99c*

Black Dress Taffeta (yd.), 79c.
36 inches wide. *Our Usual Price 99c*

Black Dress Satin (yd.), 69c
Good quality; 35 inches wide. *Verified Price Elsewhere 85c*

Macy's—Silk Department, Second Floor, 35th Street.

Macy's Fall Sale of Drugs and Toilet Articles

starts tomorrow and continues on Thursday and Friday. Macy's prices on proprietary, medicinal and toilet articles are ALWAYS lower than elsewhere. This Three-Day-Sale means savings upon savings. The prices that you will pay will in each instance be lower than Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices. You should not miss this great economy event on drugs and toilet articles.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

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Every woman owes it to herself to see this notable display.

If you have seen it once come again and bring your friends, as nowhere in America or the world can be found collectively such a magnificent display of Paris original costumes, latest French Millinery, newest accessories of Dress. To all this splendor has been added

Choicest American Originals By Best Known American Dressmakers

The identical models that were displayed at Carnegie Hall by the International Fashion Show Association when they presented a Fashion Extravaganza entitled "Yesterday or Tomorrow."

In fact it is a Fashion Show of such magnitude and authenticity that it has been endorsed by prominent trade papers, Fashion Magazines and other publications of importance.

An admission fee of $3 was charged at Carnegie Hall.

Gorgeously Staged at GIMBELS—free of charge.

Both French and American Costumes Exhibited Daily on Eighth Floor

At 10.30 A. M. to 12 M. At 1.30 P. M. to 3 P. M.

Eighth Floor.

Today—
An Important Untrimmed Hat Sale
"White Velvet"
The Hats of the Moment!

At $1.45

Everywhere that fashionable women are known to gather these hats are seen. At afternoon dances, teas, receptions, musicales and matinees they are favored.

The reason is obvious. They are *chic*, becoming, distinctive and very dressy looking.

Every New Hat Style of the Season!
Numerous Tricorne Shapes.
Close-fitting Turbans.
Large and Medium Sailors.
High-Crown Hats.

In addition to this Sale Hundreds of Black Velvet Hats at $1.45

For quality, variety of selection and low price this offer is unsurpassed.

Take Advantage of Our No-Charge Trimming Service.

This original service was introduced by GIMBELS to New York. We are now prepared better than ever to trim your Hat free of charge providing the materials are bought in our Millinery Sections. **Main and Third Floors**

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Dr. Reed Cushion Shoes, with their built-in cushion of sheep's felt and cork, take up the jar of walking. They are the most comfortable shoes on earth.
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DECLARES JUGGLING NEW HAVEN NEMESIS

Government's Counsel Tells Jury Road Hid Accounts to Conceal Guilt.

SAYS SYSTEM SCORNED LAW

Explains Governor Hill's Note and Brands Transactions of the Billard Company.

R. L. Batts, one of the special counsel appointed by the Government to prosecute William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and nine other past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, on a charge of conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England, spent the entire session yesterday in the Federal District Court in explaining to the jury the intricacies of New Haven finance. Occasionally R. V. Lindabury or De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the defendants, woud question some statement which Mr. Batts made, but he went on steadily explaining how a company which in 1890 had owned only 528 miles of railroad had gradually built up almost a complete monopoly of New England transportation.

He told the jury that the Government did not hold all combinations illegal and laid it down as a principle that the test of the legality of a combination was whether it was such as would be developed naturally in the normal way of business. Moreover, Mr. Batts told the jury they need consider not only what was done but what was intended to be done and that they should convict if they found an intent to monopolize. He quoted an incident in the early history of the fight between the New Haven and the New York & New England Railroad Company, which was one of its first competitors. It was intended to depreciate the value of the stock of that company in order that it might be cheaply acquired, and the New Haven did not shrink, the counsel declared, from many unfair and illegal acts, such as the acquisition of the stock and the wrecking of the New England Terminal Company and the consequent destruction of a freight and passenger route by way of Wilson's Point and the Long Island Railroad to New York.

A Saloonkeeper's Role.

In connection with this campaign, Mr. Batts said the New Haven obtained control of a suit against the New England company, which had been brought by a Boston saloonkeeper. One Austin Corbin had in the first place backed the saloonkeeper, giving him a written guarantee to hold him harmless if his name might be used, and when the New Haven Company took over the suit William Rockefeller, said Mr. Batts, did not hesitate to sign an agreement to indemnify Corbin.

Then he sketched the agreement between the New York Central, the New Haven and the Harlem & New York, by which the two former companies obtained the use of the New York Central terminal and said the transaction involved the agreement that neither of these roads should handle at the terminal any freight obtained from the other's territory, which might have been legal before 1890, but was certainly illegal afterward, he said.

The $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Governor John F. Hill, of Maine, who died on March 6, 1912, has never been satisfactorily explained. It was in an envelope which bore the indorsement "This note does not belong to me. J. F. Hill." When Charles S. Mellen was asked about it, he suggested it might have something to do with the Eastern Steamship Corporation. Mr. Batts's explanation was that ex-Governor Hill was used by Edward D. Robbins, counsel for the New Haven, in forging one of the links in the long chain of transfers which brought about the ownership by the New Haven of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey. He incorporated the Eastern Securities Company, which held all the stock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine. This concern agreed to turn over the physical property of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine to the Eastern Steamship Corporation and received in exchange $1,700,000 of its bonds and 8,500 of its shares, he told the jury. By this means Robbins, Mr. Batts asserted, got control of the steamship property the New Haven desired.

Of the transaction for the control of the Sound steamships and the so-called Corsair agreement, by which the New Haven and the Boston & Maine divided New England, taking the line of the Boston & Albany as their boundary, Mr. Batts said:

"Any person of a little bit of intelligence ought to have known that the legality of these agreements could be questioned."

Then he discussed the Billard transaction. He told how the New Haven had acquired 109,948 shares of the Boston & Maine, preparatory to securing its control, and when found that Massachusetts would not permit it to hold them.

"At this time appears John L. Billard, one man in the history of the country who has acquired fame as a person who did nothing but permit the use of his name," Mr. Batts said. "He was prepared for the life of a railroad magnate by conducting for years a coal business. But on a certain morning just when the New Haven wanted to dispose of 109,948 Boston & Maine shares, he came to the office of Mr. Mellen and said, 'I have no experience and no money, but I want to purchase 109,948 Boston & Maine shares. Have you got them to sell?'"

"I suppose you will offer proof of this," interrupted Mr. Lindabury.

Mr. Batts said he would, and went on to describe how, although the shares stood on the books of the New Haven at 140, they were sold to Billard at 125. The New Haven borrowed $11,000,000 to buy the stock for him, and he gave his demand note for it. So, Mr. Batts said, though the stock remained in the safe of the company, the New Haven could say that it no longer owned the Boston & Maine shares.

Tracing the transaction still further, Mr. Batts said that on the sale and resale by Billard of the stock back to the New Haven at 150 there was an apparent profit of $2,750,000, and the question was, How was that used? He said the Government would show part of it was used in the Dominion of Canada in connection "with the Grand Trunk affair."

Mr. Nicoll Objects.

"I think you are going beyond the legitimate scope of an opening statement," interrupted Mr. Nicoll. "I do not want to interrupt, but I must object to that statement."

"More of the money," said Mr. Batts, "was paid to one Brown, a disbursing agent in attendance at the Connecticut Legislature, and $750,000 was invested in the securities of Boston newspapers or paid to other newspapers. Billard himself received a small percentage, and $2,000,000 was for the capital of the Billard Company.

"I ask the jury," said Mr. Batts, "to determine whether the acquisition of the securities of a newspaper by a railroad is a proper incident of normal development. Then the books of the Billard Company were transported to Canada, out of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and we cannot trace all the transactions."

Mr. Batts passed in review the acquisition of the Joy Line, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, and the Neptune Line, and then turned to the Metropolitan Steamship Company.

"In this," he said, "the defendant, Robbins, added somewhat to the history of his country. In one day in paying out a single sum of money he used three different banks, five different accounts, ten different deposits, and nine different checks. He also had recourse to Grover Cleveland Richards, the young electrician, and brought him to New York at $5 a day to draw a check for $1,500,000 on the Eastern Securities Company, which had been called into existence merely to permit Richards to draw that one check."

Mr. Robbins seemed amused. He followed the intricacies of the deal with the Prosecutor and seemed to consider it a very good joke.

Mr. Lindabury suggested that Mr. Batts should give the details of the transaction, and Mr. Nicoll said:

"I don't think he understands it all."

"I agree," replied Mr. Batts, "I don't understand it all. No one can understand it all."

"Then," said Mr. Batts, "in 1909, in order to get possession of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey, Billard and Samuel Hemingway took $8,000,000 of the notes of the New England Investment and Security Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and borrowed $1,700,000 and deposited it to the credit of the Billard company. Against this a check for $1,550,000 was drawn and deposited to the account of one Canfield in the National Bank of Commerce. Against this a check for $1,500,000 was drawn and deposited in the Bank of the Manhattan Company to the credit of the New England Securities Company, and against this a check for $1,450,000 was drawn and deposited in the same bank to the credit of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine.

"To the credit of the Metropolitan Company of Maine was also deposited a check for $2,000,000 from the Billard Company, and against it was drawn a check for $1,600,000 which was deposited to the credit of Canfield at the National Bank of Commerce. Canfield then drew a check for $1,550,000 and paid it to the Billard Company at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, and the Billard Company next drew a check for $1,500,000 and deposited in the Bank of the Manhattan Company to the account of the New England Securities Company. Next a check for $1,550,000 was drawn on that account and deposited to the credit of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, and finally a check for $1,400,000 was drawn by the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, with which the securities of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey were bought from the Assets Realization Company.

"These transactions placed the control of the steamship in the hands of the New Haven."

Mr. Batts told in detail of the way in which to get rid of the two great steamboats of the Metropolitan of New Jersey, the Harvard and Yale, the Pacific Navigation Company was formed, which took them to the Pacific, and three freight boats were transferred into passenger steamers to take their place. A whole series of intricate transactions between new dummy companies followed, he said, with the result that by December, 1911, the Eastern Steamship Corporation was formed to take over all the steamboat traffic of the various lines controlled by the New Haven.

"Secrecy Proof of Quiet."

"Such secrecy as this," the counsel asserted, "could not have been undertaken if the acquisition of these lines had been merely the legitimate expansion of business, and the intricacies which passed the power of the human mind to remember and the similarity of the names of the companies formed, evidently with the idea of confusion, appeared to be proof of the guiltiness of the transactions."

At the afternoon session Mr. Batts spent most of his time in explaining on a map the routes followed by the different lines which had been absorbed in the New Haven system, while Judge Hunt came down from the bench to watch his demonstration. As Mr. Batts lacked a pointer Mr. Rockefeller volunteered his cane, but John G. Milburn was nearer and forestalled him with his walking stick.

In speaking of the acquisition of the trolley lines of New England, which began in 1905, Mr. Batts said it involved the policy of spending however much money might be necessary to acquire a monopoly. He suggested the price paid for a property might be taken as another test by the jury of the legitimacy of the expansion it produced, and he instanced the purchase of a trolley system from Senator Aldrich and his associates. The New Haven paid for it $21,000,000, and the Government would show it was worth only one-tenth that price.

Then Mr. Batts launched forth on his explanation of the condition of the New Haven in 1890, when the Sherman law was passed, and set forth what were the principal competitors it had to face. He pointed out that there was then plenty of competition, and it would have been possible to build up several rival systems.

He had not concluded his demonstration when the court adjourned until this morning at 10:30. Mr. Batts expects to finish his opening address before the end of the day. The first witness is likely to be put on merely to identify documents, but Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven, will be called early in the trial.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL POKER GAME RAIDED

Detective Confiscates 1,700 Chips and Arrests None of the Players.

ALL WERE BUSINESS MEN

Manager Duncan Indignant at Disturbance of Regular Patrons—Blames Discharged Waiter.

Detective Brady, of Inspector Morris's staff, disguised himself as a traveling salesman yesterday afternoon and lolled around the lobby of the Hotel Continental, at Broadway and Forty-first Street. His disguise consisted of a suitcase. The detectives had received an anonymous complaint that poker playing was going on in the hotel.

When a couple of men entered together and went up to the second floor the detective followed them. They entered Room 242; he waited a while and then rapped four times, then kicked on the door. It was opened, and on a table in plain view he saw a quantity of poker chips, cards and some change, with several players seated about the table. The detective sent the chips found in this and the adjoining room, 1,700 in all, with the cards and money to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, but did not arrest the players.

Manager Henry Duncan announced last night that the same players could have a room any time they wanted to play poker and that he knew them all well. He was indignant at the raid. The men were all business men and regular patrons of the hotel, he said, and had said they all chipped in to pay for the room whenever they wanted to play, and played only a friendly game. The anonymous letter, he said, was sent to the police by a negro waiter who had been discharged on the complaint of the players that he was "lazy." Mr. Duncan said that a detective called at the hotel a week ago following the receipt of the letter, and that when he was told that the men were regular patrons and played only a friendly game he said the hotel was not breaking the law. Mr. Duncan said that he offered to prohibit the games in the future if the authorities objected to them, and was told that it would not be necessary.

"Any hotel in town would allow patrons to play poker if they cared to," Mr. Duncan said. "This 'raid' was an outrage."

$28,600 BUYS A RAILROAD.

The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Resold on Court Order.

The New Jersey & Pennsylvania Railroad was purchased yesterday at public auction in Newark by Frank B. Allen of Bernardsville, N. J., for $28,600. The road was sold several weeks ago, and because the price paid was too low it was ordered resold by Vice Chancellor Howell.

After the auction, which was held in the law offices of Pitney, Hardin & Skinner and was conducted by the receiver, Frederick V. Pitney of Morristown, the Vice Chancellor confirmed the sale. Mr. Allen bought the main part of the property of the railroad, and George E. Fisher of New York City obtained a right of way from Watnong, the easterly terminal, to Speedwell Avenue, Morristown.

Mr. Allen said that the railroad would be rehabilitated as soon as the necessary repairs could be made to satisfy the State Board of Public Utility Commissioners so that the road could be operated with safety.

The holders of the capital stock of $500,000 will obtain nothing out of the sale, as there is outstanding $200,000 worth of bonds. There also were unsecured debts amounting to $80,000 which will remain unsatisfied.

Barber Shears Freeport Men.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 18.—It was learned today that more than $400 has been obtained from merchants of this village by a check manipulator, who has left the village. He was employed in a barber's shop and is said to be young in years. No complaint has been lodged against him, according to the police.

'COUNT' LOUDEN HELD, PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Alleged Bigamist, Under $10,000 Bail, Reserves Right to Change "Not Guilty" Plea.

"Count" Max Lynar Louden, suspected by Federal agents of being a spy, but finally arrested for alleged bigamy, was held by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday for trial in $10,000 bail. His lawyer, J. Philip Berg, protested against the amount as excessive, but Assistant District Attorney Bostwick said every precaution ought to be taken to keep the "Count" within reach pending further investigations.

Argument will be heard by Judge Crain today on Mr. Berg's motion to reduce the bail. Mr. Berg also reserved for his client the right to withdraw his plea of not guilty within ten days.

For the first time since he was locked up in the Tombs on evidence procured against him by agents of the Department of Justice, the "Count" yesterday consented to issue a formal statement through Miss Louise Winterer of 149 Broadway, who said she had had charge of Louden's legal affairs for the last three years. Miss Winterer said her client's real name was Count Maximilian Rochus de Passy-Lynar-Louden. His statement was as follows:

"I am not a bigamist. I am a victim of circumstances and mistaken identity. I will vindicate myself. I never forged any passports. That is all moonshine. I am not in the employ of the German Government, nor am I a spy. My name is not and never has been Chimang. I never heard of this man until my arrest. The Government thought I was a spy because I obtained a passport for the purpose of going to South America and Japan, where I had planned to introduce a patent army kit which I had invented.

"My wife's trip to Sweden was not a mission of espionage, but was for the purpose of claiming an inheritance left by an uncle. The statement that I have a son is false. I have no children. I have a dear wife on whom unfortunately most of the brunt of this unpleasant notoriety will fall. Time will show that a great mistake has been made."

Not one of the three women who profess to be the wives of the "Count" were in court at his arraignment. They are Mrs. Fred Arnold, who says she was married to him in 1893; Rose O'Brien, whom he is alleged to have married in 1912, and his present wife, Lalia Florence Jansen, whom he married in the City Hall, his name appearing on the record of that marriage as "Count de Passy."

HILLSTROM TO DIE NOV. 19.

Declines to Talk When Taken Before the Court for Resentence.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 18.—Joseph Hillstrom, convicted of murder, was resentenced today to be shot Friday, Nov. 19. Hillstrom was brought to the courtroom from the State prison in an automobile. He declined to say anything.

Hillstrom, who is a Swede, was convicted of the murder of J. G. Morrison and Morrison's son here Jan. 10, 1914. He was originally sentenced to be executed Oct. 1. A respite until last Saturday was granted by Governor Spry at the request of President Wilson, whose action was on a request of the Swedish Minister to the United States.

The respite was terminated, and Hillstrom's application for commutation of sentence was denied by the Board of Pardons Saturday, as no new evidence was presented.

TESTIFIES SHE SAW A FRAUD CONCOCTED

Girl Asserts Silk Was Deliberately Soaked and Then Used as Basis of Damage Suit.

SAYS SHE MADE INVENTORY

Court Orders That an Officer Be Detailed to Guard the Witness Until the Trial Is Ended.

Anna Stern, 20 years old, testified yesterday before Justice Platzek and a jury in the Supreme Court against Strysower & Nichthauser, who are suing Block & Co. for $3,500 for damage alleged to have been caused by the carelessness of the defendants. The plaintiffs are furriers at 152 to 156 West Twenty-fifth Street and the defendants are makers of costumes in the same building. The alleged damage occurred during a furious rainstorm on Sept. 4, 1913. The rain, according to the plaintiffs, came through an open skylight.

Miss Stern appeared to be afraid to testify, but she was soothed by I. Gainsburg, counsel for the defendants, and in answer to many questions she said she had seen the two members of the plaintiff firm take an inventory of the damaged goods. Then she said:

"Jack Nichthauser, brother of a member of the firm, brought out from the stockroom large quantities of buttons and silk. He poured water over them and packed them in a case. Among the articles put in the case were some goods that had been damaged in a fire and on which the insurance had been collected."

Miss Stern said that these goods were part of the articles put in the inventory and for which Block & Co. were charged. She said she knew this because she had made out the inventory.

Miss Stern told Justice Platzek she was afraid to go alone to her home in New Jersey and asked that protection be afforded her. The court directed that a court officer be detailed to accompany her until the trial was over.

Dies of Football Injuries.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 18.—Floyd Gilbert, Captain of the Orangeville High School football team, died af a hospital today from a broken neck sustained in a game at Nez Perce Saturday.

INSTRUCTION.
LENOX, MASS.
TRINITY SCHOOL Small, strictly modern, private day school for boys and girls. Established 1911 by the residents of Lenox. Pupils entered for the Fall term will be kept up with their courses in city schools. The School Cottage will receive a very limited number of boarding pupils, ages 8 to 12, for the Winter. Home care, ideal climate, and social surroundings. Address Miss Eunice Lippincott, Principal.

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Founded 1900. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools, but none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision.
"A School With an Atmosphere of Work."

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HOUSEHOLD ARTS Tel. 9969 Schuyler.
Household Accounts: Discussion of Values, Apportionment of Income, Comparative Study of monthly budgets, Bank Accounts. Practical courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Arts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.
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All Business Subjects. Day and Night Sessions. 32d Year. Open Entire Year.
MILLER SCHOOL
Individual Instruction. Catalog Free. Lexington Ave. at 23rd St.

Chauncey M. Depew
will speak to men interested in Public Speaking, Friday, Oct. 22, at 8:15 P. M. Free Pass furnished by Educational Dep't, West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

HAMILTON Institute for Boys
509 West End Ave. Tel. 6802 Riv.
Elementary and college preparation. Classes average 8. Diploma admits to leading colleges.
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BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Founded 1890. Phone 4836 Schuyler.
Outing Classes School Days and Saturdays. Next day's lessons may be done in school

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Boarding and Day School for Boys.
Telephone for Directions—Kingsbridge 122.
KOHUT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

DON'T STUDY SHORTHAND
Study STENOTYPY, which is taking the place of Shorthand in big offices. Send for literature or call.
Stenotype Company Times Sq., 220 W. 42d St.

Miss Conklin's SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to Commercial Engineers' Building.
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

BETTS TUTORING SCHOOL
STAMFORD, CT.
Why be hampered by the Forms necessary in a graded school when you can do it all in one year? Send for circular with references and read Thursday's ad.

THE SCUDDER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 316 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive. The only higher finishing school in New York teaching stenotypy. Individual instruction. Telephone Columbus 4779.

Chappaqua Mt. Institute, Valhalla, N. Y. School for Girls, 6 to 18 years. 44th year. House mother for young children. 70 acres. 25 miles from city. Catalog.

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NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Directors:—Carl Hein, Aug. Fraemcke. Send for Catalogue. 128-130 East 58th Street, New York.

New York German Conservatory of Music
Directors:—Carl Hein, Aug. Fraemcke. Send for Catalogue. 304 to 308 Madison Av., near 42d St., N. Y.

Bryant School for Stammering.
Reliable educational methods; best results. Booklet free. Est. 1888. 26 West 40th St.

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Prepare in Pace
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Professional Accountant (C.P.A. Examinations), Government Accountant (Civil Service), State Accountant (Civil Service), City Accountant (Civil Service), Traveling Auditor, Cost Accountant, Teacher of Accounting, Disbursing Officer, Auditor, Chief Bookkeeper, Comptroller.
For details of Technical training for each of the foregoing positions, apply to Alfred E. Rejall, 215 West 23d St., N. Y.; Melsom S. Tuttle, 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, or Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.
EVENING CLASSES NOW FORMING

Salesmanship
EVENING COURSE.
A course for men, consisting of lectures, selling demonstrations, class recitations, and supplementary reading of Knox texts.
Mr. E. J. Gantz will again conduct the course. Among the special lecturers are Jos. P. Day, F. W. Nash, and F. F. Wheeler. Booklet on request.
CLASS FORMS THIS WEEK.
Courses are also conducted in Memory Training, Public Speaking, Handling Human Nature, Investments, and English for Business.
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CENTRAL Y.W.C.A.
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DAY & EVENING: Business Courses—Correspondence—Languages — Dressmaking—Designing—Millinery—Home Management—Home Nursing—Cooking—Commercial Art—Decorating—Gymnastics.
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Our pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry quickly give conversational knowledge of Spanish, German, French, Italian. You can use your own Talking Machine. Write for Booklet or call for Private Demonstration, 9 to 5.
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For Business Women, evening classes. Individual attention. Languages, Stenography, Typewriting, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cooking, Costume Sketching, Music, Art, Gymnasium, School.
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Teacher of Singing. Tel. 1350 Columbus.

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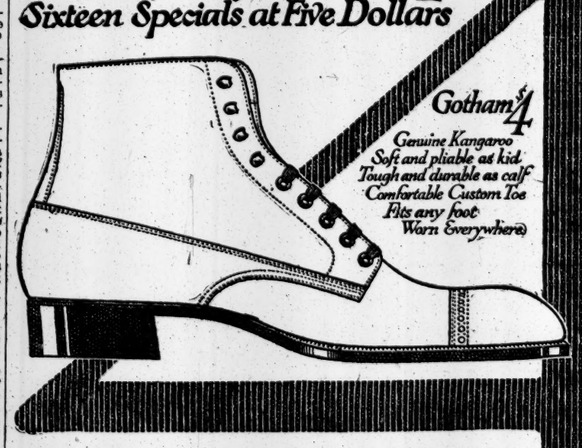
Sixty Styles at $4
Sixteen Specials at Five Dollars



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Twenty-Five Years' leadership has established the National Supremacy of Regal Shoes. We make in Our Own Factories and sell direct to you through our own stores, more shoes to retail at $4 and $5 than any other Manufacturing Retailer in the world.
As an example of what collective purchasing power, quantity production, and manufacturing efficiency can produce — combining comfort and service, without sacrificing style — we want you to examine this genuine kangaroo "Gotham" blucher at $4.
Do you know of any other manufacturer using genuine kangaroo leather in a $4 shoe?
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Twenty Stores in Greater New York
MANHATTAN
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NEWARK, N. J.
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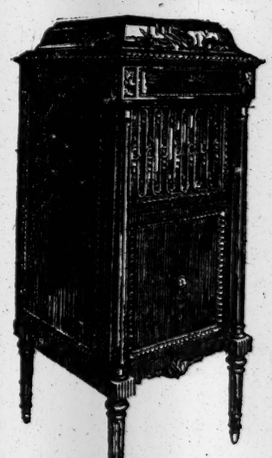
*Shows stores selling women's shoes. **Shows stores selling both women's and children's shoes.
All stores sell men's shoes.

Hear These Two Great Artists
Albert Spalding, America's master violinist and Emmy Destinn, world renowned lyric soprano, will be heard in joint recital at the Edison Shop Concert Hall today.

Call and hear the music of these great artists reproduced with all its original beauty and distinctive character on the New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.
Others on this special program will be Eleanora Cisneros, star contralto, Paulo Gruppe, 'cellist, Anna Case, famous soprano.

Mr. Edison's genius has made of the phonograph a real musical instrument. Such absolute fidelity of tone was never known until Mr. Edison's labors were crowned with success. A new era in music.
Diamond Stylus—No Needles to Change



The secret of Mr. Edison's musical triumph is the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer. It brings out all the delicate overtones and fine shades of sound that give character and richness.
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Special Program
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4. Suicidio—La Gioconda Soprano in Italian... Emmy Destinn
5. King Colton March.. New York Military Band
6. Bonnie Doon Contralto ..... Christine Miller & Chorus
Come to this special concert and hear these great instrumentalists and famous singers on this perfect result of Mr. Edison's genius. There is no charge for seats — no obligations whatever. We want everyone to hear the New Edison if only to spread the news of Mr. Edison's triumph.
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473 Fifth Ave. New York City
Between 40th and 41st Sts. Opposite Public Library

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New Jersey Central, Reading and Baltimore & Ohio R. R.'s, allowing about 9 hours in the capital, 11 hours in Baltimore.

Other Excursions Nov. 21st; January 9th.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St., 12:01, midnight, Saturday nights. Tickets on sale week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St., and Jersey City Terminals, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 379, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

MAYOR IS OUTVOTED: SALARIES RESTORED

City Employes Find Defenders in McAneny and Borough Presidents.

DIM LIGHTS ON 5TH AV.

Commissioner Williams Says Saving of $1,700 Will Be Resented by Residents Above 23d Street.

The first test vote in the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate on reductions in salaries of city employes came yesterday when the Mayor and Controller Prendergast lined up on one side against President McAneny and Borough Presidents Pounds and Mathewson on the other. The Mayor and the Controller were outvoted at every turn. Several times the Mayor suggested a compromise. Only once was it accepted.

Salaries which had been reduced by the sub-committee on the recommendations of the examiners of the Bureau of Standards were restored to their present amount, the vote being three to two against the reductions.

The first appeals heard were from the Tenement House Department. Commissioner Murphy arguing for the restoration of the salary cuts. Twelve inspectors at $1,500 a year had been cut to $1,200. The Mayor and the Controller were promptly outvoted and the reductions were not made. Superintendent Andrew J. O'Neill of the Brooklyn office, receives $3,000 and the Bureau of Standards recommended a reduction to $1,980. The Mayor suggested that $2,400 be allowed and on a vote this compromise was carried.

When President Adams, of the Municipal Art Commission, requested that the salary of his stenographer, Miss Clark, which had been cut by the sub-committee from $1,500 to $1,200, be restored, a lively controversy followed. Mr. Adams said Miss Clark was possessed of a lot of tact. The Controller thought $100 a month was sufficient for any stenographer. President McAneny remarked that Miss Clark was not only a stenographer, but had acted as secretary and earned the salary she is being paid. The Mayor offered a compromise salary of $1,850, but the other members of the committee, except the Controller, voted to keep Miss Clark's salary at $1,500.

Supervisor David Ferguson, of the City Record, made a protest against the salary of a storekeeper, Washington Teler, being reduced from $1,950 to $1,200. He has been in the department twenty-five years. Mayor Mitchel offered to compromise at $1,650, but the majority of the committee, McAneny, Pounds and Mathewson, voted to keep the salary at $1,950.

The Controller then said he was willing to submit the case to any committee of business men and pay whatever salary they agreed was right.

"Why hold a post-mortem and autopsy?" asked the Mayor. "We've already voted on this question, and if we don't look out the stenographer's charges will amount to more than the money we tried to save by reduction."

Earlier in the day the sub-committee reduced the 1916 estimate of Commissioner Williams of the Water Department for light, heat, and power from $4,695,545 to $4,844,970, which is $1,000,000 less than allowed for 1914. A few cuts in salaries were recommended, and Commissioner Williams fought hard for his employes.

The Commissioner was particularly aroused when the sub-committee recommended that the 400-watt lights on Fifth Avenue above Twenty-third Street be reduced to lamps of only 300-watt power, effecting a saving of $1,700.

"I tell you, gentlemen, that you are making a big mistake when you try to economize in this way," said Commissioner Williams. "The residents of that neighborhood and the taxpayers will not stand for it, I am sure. It is an outrage."

The matter has yet to come before the main Budget Committee.

When the Mayor's attention was called to a statement that if the Board of Estimate allowed the cuts the sub-committee are expected to make in the salaries of the chief, deputy chiefs, and battalion chiefs of the Fire Department these officials would request to be retired on a pension of one-half of their salaries, he said:

"Oh, fol de rol."

The question of reducing salaries in the Fire Department has been referred to the Corporation Counsel and until he gives an opinion no action will be taken by the Budget Committee.

OPEN NEW SUBMARINE BASE.

Cruiser Columbia and Undersea Craft in New London Harbor.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 18.—Seven submarines, the G-1, G-2, G-4, E-1, D-1, D-2, and D-3, accompanied by the monitors Tonopah and Ozark as tenders and by the cruiser Columbia as flagship, Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant commanding, arrived in this harbor today to open the new submarine base at the Navy Yard.

The Columbia anchored off New London Light, but the submarines and tenders at once proceeded up the river and the undersea craft tied up at the piers at the Navy Yard.

NEARING ON PREPAREDNESS.

He Does Not Like the Way the President Is Handling It.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—Addressing the Hartford Get-Together Club tonight, Professor Scott Nearing, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania, referred to the Wilson Administration's handling of the question of preparedness, which he disapproved.

"Individual opinion is a matter of personal judgment. Public opinion is a balance, not of individual feelings and facts, but of people weighted in proportion to their relative influences," he said. "In the individual you get a matter weighed and considered in the terms of his prejudices, feelings, and all the background of his life. In the case of a public matter, what you really have is the registering of votes on a public matter. Different people with different ideas are balanced against one another to give you a decision and a conclusion.

"If you are employed by the du Pont Powder Company or the Colt Revolver Works you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Ford Motor Company you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Standard Oil Company you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Steel Trust you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Morgan interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Rockefeller interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Guggenheim interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Astor interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Vanderbilt interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Belmont interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Whitney interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Harriman interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Hill interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Gould interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Sage interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Carnegie interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Ryan interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Widener interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Mellon interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Frick interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Havemeyer interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Phipps interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Pratt interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Flagler interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Huntington interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Hearst interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Pulitzer interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Ochs interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Sulzberger interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Munsey interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Reid interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Ridder interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Scripps interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Howard interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Bennett interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the Patterson interests you are not likely to shout for peace. And this brings up the question of preparedness. I cannot admire the present administration's method of handling that problem.

"If you are employed by the McCormick

"The British navy did not have to make ready for war after the war began", says Frederick Palmer in "Finding the British Fleet", in which he helps to clear up one of the great war mysteries. You will want to read it—also another of Sax Rohmer's Fu-Manchu stories, in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Of all general publications, the magazines for women are most dynamic. Their primary purpose is the improvement of methods—including housekeeping, cooking, care of children and dress.

Thus, while a magazine of entertainment fulfills its mission if it gives you a pleasant hour, a magazine like The Designer to be successful at all induces concrete activity in some department of domestic economy, and this activity *must* include the purchase of necessary articles.

Thus, just as a Philadelphia woman goes to Strawbridge & Clothier for patterns and dry goods with which to make a dress which she has seen in The Designer, in the same manner she will go to Thomas Martindale or some other grocer for the ingredients of a new recipe.

And so it is that without editorial collusion such a magazine as The Designer perforce by its *very mission* fits the purposes of the advertiser. More than 350,000 copies each month.

Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

THE DESIGNER

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Delineator and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

2 KILLED, 16 HURT IN AUTO MISHAPS

Man Is Crushed to Death When Car Is Upset in Trying to Avoid Him.

MOTOR RUNS OVER A BOY

Lad on His Way to School Hurt Mortally in Jersey City—Aged Driver Injured.

Two persons killed and sixteen injured was the toll of automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday.

John Cevelihan, 26 years old, of 444 Nepperhan Avenue, Yonkers, was killed yesterday afternoon when, stepping from behind an automobile in Tuckahoe Road, he was struck by another car driven by Herbert Travers of Yonkers. Travers turned sharply to avoid the accident, and in doing so upset his car, which fell upon Cevelihan, crushing him to death. Travers was thrown to the ground and bruised.

While on his way to school yesterday morning from his home at 84 Mill Road, Jersey City, 8-year-old John Edwards was struck by an automobile driven by John B. Raffert of 149 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, and killed. The car passed over the child's body.

J. H. Sutton, a merchant of Monroe, N. J., who is 80 years old, lost control of his automobile early yesterday morning while driving to his home from Newark, and the car rolled down an embankment after crashing into a tree by the roadside. Mr. Sutton and his wife, who is nearly as old as he, were pinned under the automobile and remained so until Miss Margaret Sutton, their niece, who was also in the car, brought help from Newfoundland, two miles away. Miss Sutton was thrown from the automobile, but escaped injury. She ran all of the way to Newfoundland for assistance. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were taken to their home, and, though seriously injured, they are expected to recover.

An unmanageable horse was responsible yesterday for injuries to Peter Reeves, 30 years old, Vice President of the Daniel Reeves Company, wholesale grocers, at 451 West 125th Street, and Arthur L. Rogers, 48 years old, a salesman for Pritchard & Co., 31 Spring Street. Both men were in Mr. Reeves's buggy, driving north on Amsterdam Avenue, near 110th Street, when the horse became frightened and bolted. As the animal was about to cross 110th Street its path was blocked by an automobile driven by Edward Conklin of 90 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, who was going east in the street. The horse ran head-on into the car, and Mr. Reeves and Mr. Rogers were thrown to the pavement. Mr. Rogers suffered internal injuries and a possible fracture of the right arm; Mr. Reeves suffered a fracture of the left arm and contusions. Mr. Conklin escaped injury, though the automobile was damaged. The horse was so badly injured that it had to be shot.

Benjamin Rosenstein and his nephew, Manuel Rosenstein, of 597 Orange Street, Newark, suffered bruises and cuts yesterday when an automobile driven by the uncle crashed into a telephone pole in Verona, N. J. The uncle, who was the more seriously injured, was taken to the Newark Hospital.

CLEARS DEAD JOY RIDER.

Youth Exonerates Young Wenzell of Theft of Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 18.—William Lachmund, the Englewood boy blamed for the joy ride which terminated near Congers, on Saturday midnight, when Arthur Allan Wenzell, 16 years old, was killed, today made a statement in the Nyack Hospital exonerating Wenzell from any connection with the theft of the auto and the ride.

Lachmund is charged with homicide and with taking a stolen automobile into New York State. The Rockland authorities fixed his bail at $2,000. His most serious injuries are a fractured jaw, contusions of the head, and a sprained back. The three other boys who are in the Nyack Hospital probably will leave tomorrow.

Francis Marsa and George Flotard, who escaped injury and were held in the Nyack Jail, were brought here today and charged by Prosecutor Huckin, whose automobile was stolen and wrecked, with larceny. They were released under $500 bail each. No date has been set by Coroner Semendinger of Rockland County for the inquest.

Lachmund said that all except Wenzell participated in the plans to take an automobile, but they did not know the one they took belonged to the Prosecutor.

CITY HIRING IS SLIPSHOD.

Bruere Says New York Pays Little Attention to Employment.

The Society for the Study of the Problem of Employment held its first meeting last night at the United Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mayor Mitchel, scheduled as the principal speaker, sent City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who said New York City had paid too little attention to the scientific study of the employment problem and therefore did not get the results to be hoped for. He said also that employers in the city had not used the city Employment Bureau as much as it had been anticipated.

Other speakers were Meyer Bloomfield, Director of the Boston Vacation Bureau; Dr. E. F. Nichols, President of Dartmouth College; J. H. Willits of the Wharton School, Philadelphia, and Magnus W. Alexander of the General Electric Company.

Nathan Straus in Synod Hall.

Nathan Straus will speak tonight at a public meeting in Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, arranged by the Laymen's Efficiency League, volunteer personal workers in the Episcopal Church. The other speakers will be Henry A. Wise Wood, member of the Naval Consulting Board, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, Secretary of the League to Limit Armaments. The meeting is held to discuss th duty of men in the present situation of war preparedness.

WOODS'S BIG POLICE PLANS.

Commissioner Tells Boston Audience of Department "Preparedness."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—A police force which seeks to prevent the manufacture of criminals was set up as the ideal of Police Commissioner Arthur H. Woods of New York, who addressed the 400 members of the Episcopal Club tonight.

"The New York policeman," he said, "has had a bad name, but if you had worked with the police for almost four years, as I have, you would realize that, although his sins have not been inconsiderable, he has been more sinned against than sinning. When we think of the policeman as a grafter I wonder if we think of the kind of work he has to do. I often think of the policeman as a sort of surgeon of the body politic."

Speaking of "preparedness," Mr. Woods said that the plans which were so speedily put into operation at the time of the recent subway accident were made by him six months before, and he went on to say that a plan had been worked out whereby the force could be operated if the signal system should be put out of commission. Arrangements have also been made by the department for caring for 500,000 people in case of a great disaster. Moreover, the men are being trained to shoot with rifles and to use rapid-fire guns should it ever become necessary.

$111,970 IN TEN MINUTES.

E. T. Stotesbury Raises Funds for Children's Hospital—Gives $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—E. T. Stotesbury, J. Pierpont Morgan's partner in Philadelphia, tonight in ten minutes at a dinner to aid the $500,000 children's hospital fund, drew subscriptions for $61,970 from the 240 guests and then, in a moment of much excitement, brought his gavel down upon the table and shouted that he would add $50,000 as his own contribution. This brought the ten minutes' total up to $111,970.

Mr. Stotesbury, as well as the others at the banquet, and they included some of the most prominent persons in the social and financial life of the city, intend that the hospital shall be the finest children's institution in the world. Their enthusiasm was demonstrated when the subscriptions were announced. Men and women rose from their chairs, waved flags, cheered, and sang.

Among other donors of large sums was Eckley Brinton Coxe, who gave $25,000, while his mother, Mrs. Charles B. Coxe, gave $10,000. Mr. Coxe gave the $100,000 with which to purchase the site of the hospital three years ago.

BAPTISTS GIVE A PAGEANT.

Obtain $1,000 Toward the Saving of Judson Memorial Church.

Before nearly 1,000 persons assembled last night in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Building, the members of the various Baptist churches of the city presented "The Spirit of Christian Service, a Judson Memorial Pageant," under the auspices of the Women's Committee of the Judson Memorial Fund. The committee is trying to raise $300,000 in behalf of the Judson Memorial Church at Washington Square, South.

"The Spirt of Christian Service," a sketch of immigrants being received and sheltered in this country, was a reminder of missionary work the Judson Memorial Church has been able to accomplish among the foreign-born living in its district. There were twenty-one characters in the cast, and a chorus of sixty-three women's voices, under the direction of Mrs. Bessie Bowman-Esbey, a soloist of the Calvary Baptist Church, Manhattan.

Afterward the Rev. Arthur T. Brooks of the Tarrytown Church, author of the pageant, urged that those present subscribe to the fund which would save the Judson Memorial to the denomination. Dr. Brooks estimated that more than $1,000 was subscribed last night. The Fund has received pledges for nearly $70,000, and denominational committees are working all over the United States for contributions.

Inquiry May Hit High Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—On Thursday the Civil Service Investigating Committee will begin its inquiry into alleged violations of the civil service law, said to involve State, county, and municipal officials. Secretary Howard B. Tindell has been instructed by Assemblyman Ogden H. Hammond, Chairman of the committee, to notify several prominent State officials that their presence is desired at the hearing.

Comstock a "Modern Galahad."

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 18.—In his weekly letter to his congregation this week, the Rev. David de Forest Burrell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange, pays a glowing tribute to the late Anthony Comstock of Summit. He declares that gambling and evil conditions have been improved greatly through Comstock, whom he calls "the Modern Galahad."

STRIKE VOTE TAKEN BY WIRELESS MEN

Secretary of Operators' Union Along Atlantic Thinks Walk-Out Probable.

INCREASE IN WAGES SOUGHT

Government Will Revoke Licenses if Workers Quit, Non-Union Employes Believe.

The majority of the wireless telegraph operators of the Atlantic Coast are preparing to strike for higher salaries, according to George Schnatzinctz, Secretary of the Wireless Division of the Atlantic Coast District of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Mr. Schnatzinctz said yesterday that a strike vote was being taken by the 400 members of the union.

"And," he added, "it looks as though a strike were coming. The operators have been getting from $25 to $50 a month, and the sentiment among them is for a wage scale of $50 to $75. They will probably demand this increase because they deserve it and can get it. A strike of the members of the union would tie up 65 per cent. of the Atlantic Coast and Transatlantic shipping, and it would be difficult for employers to man vessels with strikebreakers, for the Government requires each operator to have a license from the Department of Commerce, and I doubt whether there are sufficient operators not in the union who could and would obtain licenses to work as strikebreakers."

This strike talk, despite Mr. Schnatzinctz's emphasis and office, was not taken seriously by several wireless operators who had not joined the union.

"I don't believe there will be any wireless strike," said one of the non-union operators last night. "In the first place, I estimate that only about 10 or 15 per cent. of the Atlantic Coast operators belong to the union. It is not trong enough to declare a general strike. Its parent organization is a wire operators' union, and the leaders of this body have been trying for some months without much success to organize the wireless operators into a branch union.

"Furthermore, I believe that one of the things the would-be strikers are counting on to act in their favor would react against them—the fact that Government licenses are required of each operator. Most of the ships that would be affected by a general wireless strike carry United States mails, and if the operators by striking interfered with the delivery of the mails, the Government, in my opinion would revoke or suspend their licenses. The Department of Commerce has the power to do this, for it is specified when each license is issued that it may be revoked or suspended for cause. Certainly a concerted action of operators resulting in delays in the delivery of mails would give a cause for suspension or revocation."

Mr. Schnatzinctz estimated the membership of his union at 400 operators, considerably more than 15 per cent. of the operator on the Atlantic Coast, and he scouted the idea that the Government would take action against strikers making what he considered just demands. He said that the strike had been imminent ever since last week, when 300 operators on the Pacific Coast declared a general strike. The Western men would win, he thought, and so would the Eastern operators.

In addition to the wage dispute, the operators had another grievance against their employers, Mr. Schnatzinctz said. According to him, the employers, especially those on the Pacific Coast, have been violating the law requiring two wireless operators on every vessel. He said that the union had called the attention of the Department of Commerce to such violations.

WOMEN HURT IN STRIKE RIOT

One Bayonetted in New Hampshire Row Where Striker Is Shot.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 18.—An augmented military guard tonight patrolled the plant of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, where one man was probably fatally shot, one woman bayonetted, and other persons were clubbed during a strike disturbance today. Two companies of militia from Manchester arrived late today to help the two local companies which have been on duty since the strike for more pay and shorter hours began two weeks ago.

Adam Raxavitch, who was shot by a militia officer, according to a statement by the police, was in a critical condition tonight. Alexandria Beke, who was wounded in her right arm by a bayonet, was said to be in no danger. Six other girls who were clubbed also received medical attention.

The disturbance grew out of an attempt of the manufacturing company to run cars on a siding which, the police assert, was blocked by women sitting on the track with babies in their arms.

Minor disorders occurred during the day and night when strike sympathizers tried to prevent food supplies from reaching the militiamen quartered at the mills.

OUR SPAS DRAW EUROPEANS

Doctor Says Waters of Some Springs Are Charged Artificially.

American spas have become so well conducted that Europeans are coming to this country for treatment, according to the observations of Dr. William George Russell of Philadelphia, who addressed the American Medical Editors' Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday.

His theme was "Hydropathy, the Cure in the United States." Certain springs in this country are running low on carbonic acid gas. Dr. Russell said the requisite amount of gas could easily be forced into them, and that waters so charged were even better than those in which the gas was present naturally. Fine results were obtained by bathing in these artificially charged waters. He showed many moving pictures of treatment.

Most of the great European spas are now deserted, and Dr. Russell said that on that account many natives of foreign countries who ordinarily went to those spas were keeping away from the war zones and were taking the waters in this country. Americans who formerly went to Carlsbad and Bad Nauheim now try the curative quality of waters on the western side of the Atlantic.

The association appointed a committee to investigate the case of Dr. George E. Malsbary, editor of The Southern California Practitioner, of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been accused in a Federal indictment of sending improper literature through the mails. The medical editor has laid his case before the association and asked for help. The committee, if it finds he is in the right, is authorized to give him assistance in defending himself. The committee consists of Ira S. Wile and Dr. Henry Harrower of this city and Dr. George Wood Fassett of Kansas City.

The sessions of the association will be continued today and will close with dinner this evening.

TOO MANY TRAMPS HERE.

Persons Wants State Farm to Which to Send Vagrants.

W. Frank Persons, director of the Charity Organization Society, said yesterday at a meeting under the direction of the School of Philanthropy at 105 East Twenty-second Strcet that New York City had been compelled, especially within the last two years, to bear more than its share of the "problem of the homeless man." This was due in a large measure, he said, to the fact that other municipalities had done little to solve the problem, and that sooner or later most of the vagrants reached New York and formed a real social menace.

Mr. Persons said that the problem in the city should be centralized in the Municipal Lodging House, and that citizens approached on the streets should refuse to give alms and send the applicant there. The State, said Mr. Persons, could do much toward solving the problem by establishing a State farm colony, property for which was acquired several years ago. This would, he said, provide a proper place for a Magistrate to send men arrested for vagrancy—a place where they could work for what they got and not be a charge upon the municipalities.

EDISONIA OFFICERS FREED.

Indictments Quashed In $25,000 Charges Three Years Old.

Judge Osborne, in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Newark yesterday, quashed indictments against William D. Zellman, President, and Thomas O'Grady, Secretary and Treasurer, of the defunct Edisonia Company, who were charged with obtaining $25,000 from the Union National Bank under false pretenses, on the ground that the indictments were defective.

The indictments charged that Zellman and O'Grady obtained the money from the bank in 1912 through misrepresentation as to the value of collateral. The security consisted of leases, and it was alleged in the indictments that the leases had been issued in duplicate and triplicate, and that the signatures to some had been forged.

Henry A. Heiser, attorney for the Edisonia creditors, expressed much disappointment over the quashing of the indictments, saying that the statute of limitations prevented the State from taking any further action in the matter.

ARRESTS OPEN WAR ON BOGUS LAWYERS

State Bureau Finds More Than 600 Impostors Here and Gets 16 Warrants.

IGNORANT ALIENS THE PREY

Notarial Certificates Displayed to Deceive Them—Fraudulent Papers Made Out.

Sixteen warrants issued yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo calling for the arrest of persons alleged to be illegally practicing law are the forerunners of wholesale prosecution of hundreds who victimize the poor under the guise of attorneys.

The Bureau of Industries and Immigration of the State Department of Labor, which for a year has been gathering evidence, estimates that there are between 600 and 700 of these false practitioners in New York City.

The crusade was supervised by Mrs. Marian K. Clark, chief investigator, with the advice of Miles O'Brien, Jr., counsel for the bureau. The field work was done largely by Samuel M. Auerbach, who speaks many languages and was all kinds of a client. The New York County Lawyers' Association lent substantial aid.

The imposters draw in their clients mostly through the foreign language newspapers. They hang out their shingles with such inscriptions on them as "Legal Office" and "Lawyer." It is comparatively easy by the payment of $5 for anybody to get a commission as a notary, and the pseudo lawyers often display notaries' certificates. In most European countries notaries must be lawyers, and to the immigrant class here the certificate is accepted as a guarantee that the holder is a lawyer.

Some of these legal frauds advertise extensively and proclaim that they are the best lawyers in the city. Many of them have been making half as much as that eminent New York attorney who wrote the anonymous confessions of "The Goldfish," in which he told how sad he was in trying to keep up appearances on his earnings of $75,000 a year.

The so-called lawyers sometimes draw up chattel mortgages without investigation or with guilty knowledge, which leave persons losing their household effects who never even heard of the claims against them. Some neighborgives their names to the charlatans, and the papers are made out without question. False bills of sale have been the cause of all kinds of trouble on the east side.

The bulk of the work of these pretenders is done in their own offices, but if hard pressed they appear in the police or the municipal courts. Usually they turn the case over to a qualified lawyer and divide the fee with him. There are a few practitioners who have dealings with this class.

Mr. O'Brien said last evening that the campaign would result in a general examination into the conduct of notaries public in certain localities. The bureau has photographs showing that the men under surveillance displayed signs on which they proclaimed themselves as attorneys.

20,000,000 BANANAS IN SEA.

$75,000 Cargo of Condemned Fruit Dumped Outside of Harbor.

A cargo of 20,000,000 bananas was dumped yesterday from the United Fruit Company's steamer Baronica just beyond the three-mile limit in response to an order from the Health Department, which had condemned the entire lot.

The Baronica reached this port last Friday and docked at Pier 15, East River. When her cargo of bananas brought from Porto Rico was examined by Inspector Quinn of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs it was found that the bananas were spoiled. Dr. Betts of the Health Department ordered the cargo destroyed. The bananas were valued at $75,000, when in wholesome condition.

Memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Orr.

The original architectural lines of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at Clinton and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, are to be restored, as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander E. Orr, who were prominent in the church. Funds for the restoration are to be given by the heirs of Mr. and Mrs. Orr. Mr. Orr, who died in June, 1914, was President of the old Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

ELLIS ISLAND ORDER DEAD.

Examination of Second Cabin Passengers Here Temporarily Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the close of a hearing at the Department of Labor today, Secretary Wilson announced his decision to revoke temporarily the regulation requiring alien second-class passengers on arriving at New York to undergo examination at Ellis Island as to their fitness under the immigration laws to become citizens of the United States. The hearing, which was held behind closed doors, was participated in by over fifty representatives of the various steamship lines. In support of the new regulation there were present Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration; Alfred Hampton, Assistant Commissioner General; Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island; Representative Eagan of New Jersey, and Postmaster Lankering of Hoboken.

It was urged that under the navigation laws second-class passengers were on identical terms with steerage passengers, as at the time the various navigation laws were passed there were practically only the two classes of passengers—first cabin and steerage; the steamship lines subsequently introduced the new classification, second cabin. The practice of conducting the examination of second-class passengers on the ships by the officials of the Immigration Service, it was urged, had become the subject of much criticism because of the difficulties connected with it and the conditions which affected the efficiency of the inquiry made into the qualifications of intending citizens.

In great part the opposition to the continuance of the new rule was based on the effect it would have on the business interests of the steamship section of Hoboken. In behalf of that city it was predicted that it would ruin the place to require second-class passengers to go to Ellis Island.

In announcing his purpose to revoke the regulation, Secretary Wilson said he would have the matter inquired into by a competent commission of immigration officials. One thing was certain, he said, and that was that a more effective method of examining second-class passengers was necessary.

ASKS FOR HER 5 CHILDREN.

Mother Pleads with Suffragists to Restore Them to Their Home.

Members of the Empire State Campaign Committee said in issuing the following letter yesterday that they felt that suffrage was already beginning to be understood as an aid to women. The letter, which was mailed Oct. 14, reads:

Women Suffragists, Kind Women, I have seen in the paper all you women have done I know you have done a great ele, and if you will try and do a favor for me, as to helph me in my neady Hour, I have 5 children away in the Society P. C. Children the oldest 16 years the 8 of Nov. a girl the other girl will be 15 in Jan and 8 little ones, they all have been away 10 months now their father is not working then and I was sick in my bed. I have the baby living with me now, and how I have long for my children send them. My husband is now working and makes his $14 a week, I have fitted the house for my children to come home, one of the man wass down and I said they should be home with me, as my place is all wright for them. He said they would be another caller around, but I have not seen them sence that is near 2 weeks ago I haven't sleeps one hole night sence their away and their father has been worried. he does not know why they ant out yet. I am the Mother of 17 children and I have 8 liveing I wish some one would kindly give me a little luck in getting them Home. Please call or Write will do all I can.

Hopeing you will call or write

Mrs. H. ALWILL,
198 Tillary St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The letter has been turned over to Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and Mrs. Frank Cothren of Brooklyn for investigation.

Knotty Renting Problems

that seem to an individual owner to be unsurmountable are often quickly solved when submitted to a trained organization. We would like to point to some of the cases where we have obtained results.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street

Pussy Willow
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

It's a Silk.
It's a Style.
And It's a Stupendous Success

SOFT and luxurious shimmer stuff is Pussy Willow—of a quality unapproached and unapproachable by even its cleverest imitators.

Beware of the bats that masquerade as butterflies. Pussy Willow is not Pussy Willow unless it is stamped Pussy Willow on the selvage.

Makers of ready-to-wear apparel know this and sew Pussy Willow labels in their finished garments as proof of their quality, their service, and certification of their genuineness.

Look for the name on the selvage and the label in the garment.

H. R. Mallinson & Co.,
Sole Manufacturers,
New York and Paris.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" *Meet me at the Fountain*
SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today with purchases of $1 or more. Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Tuesday, Oct. 19.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 10-19-15. Greenhut's. 90

No More Crushed Cigarettes Buy a

"HaVoNe" Cigarette Case

Featured, Today, Here, at **$1.19**

How to Use "HaVoNe" Cases.

No longer need you fear the annoyance of having your cigarettes crushed and unsightly. In the "HaVoNe" Cigarette Case your cigarettes are carried in individual compartments. They are preserved in their original state of perfect flatness. Springs hold them in place.

If you are a cigarette smoker you will save the cost of this excellent case in a month. The case is silver plated on hard metal.

A two-letter script monogram engraved FREE on cases purchased in today's Sale.

Great Sale of Men's $1, $1.25 and $1.50

Fall and Winter UNDERWEAR

Today, at 79c

7,500 Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits, representing the accumulations from four famous mills in one great sale. All sizes from 30 to 48 in the assortments. (A limited number of these garments have slight imperfections, but nothing that will impair their service.)

Choice Today at 79c

Heavy Natural Gray Merino Wool—double breast and back—Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Natural Gray Wool—single breast—Shirts and Drawers.
Medium Weight Fine Natural Gray Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Medium Weight Extra Quality Gray Worsted Shirts and Drawers.
Medium Weight Fine White Wool Shirts and Drawers.
Heavy Fleeced Ribbed Cotton Union Suits.
Medium Weight Ribbed Fine Quality Cotton Union Suits.
Heavy Weight Ribbed Cotton Ecru Color Union Suits.
Medium and Heavy Weight Natural Gray Color Ribbed Cotton Union Suits.

The shirts and drawers are all extra well made; double-stitched and steam shrunk. The union suits are perfect fitting.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Dale's Lighting Fixtures Create an Atmosphere of Elegance

Why not come to our factory showrooms and let us help you? Our experienced lighting engineers will gladly lend their assistance in selecting the kind of fixtures that will give the artistic touch to your home.

The advantages in dealing direct with the factory are that you effect a saving in cost of from 20 to 35 per cent.

Send for new booklet, "Artistic Lighting Fixtures." Or, better still, call at our showrooms.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.
111 WEST 13TH ST., NEW YORK

To wearers of O'Sullivan's Heels

You can buy the newest Fall styles of Walk-Over Shoes both for men and women with O'Sullivan's Rubber Heels already attached.

WALK-OVER SHOE CO.

Eleven Stores in New York and Vicinity

NEW YORK: 179 Broadway, 1175 Broadway, 1439 Broadway, 144 Bowery, 252 West 125th St., 557 Melrose Ave. BROOKLYN: 565 Fulton St., 1355 Broadway. YONKERS: 9 N. Broadway. NEWARK: 795 Broad St. PATERSON: 181 Market St.

Advertising Supremacy

The New York Times in the nine months from January 1st to September 30th, 1915, printed 6,678,709 agate lines in total advertising, help and situation wanted advertisements alone excepted—a greater volume than any other New York newspaper, morning or afternoon—865,878 agate lines in excess of the next New York newspaper.

Nine Months' Record

	Agate Lines.	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	6,879,097	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	200,388	6,678,709
THE WORLD	7,531,401	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,718,570	5,812,831
NEW YORK AMERICAN	6,142,193	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	603,540	5,538,653
THE NEW YORK HERALD	5,863,871	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	1,022,536	4,841,335
THE SUN	2,730,831	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	6,482	2,724,349
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE	2,230,211	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	24,423	2,205,788
THE NEW YORK PRESS	1,486,889	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	15,970	1,470,919

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 45 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 318,274, (average for last six months,) makes the cost less than 1 cent a line for each 7,000 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SMOKE Murat Bey TURKISH CIGARETTES

900 SIXTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lobster Suppers Do Not Cause Indigestion

Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin *to-day* to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels, and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

Superior cuffs on sleeves and anklets can't "creep" or "draw," yet they hold without pressure.

Superior THE PERFECT UNION SUIT

ADVERTISEMENT.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH-PURE-SWEET
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL-SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

Do You Like Good Ale?

Many millions of people throughout the world consider good ale to be the most palatable and pleasant of all beverages. Practically all of them will tell you that the best and most satisfying of all ales is

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Special Pin Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.

Bass & Co., Importers, 30 Warren St., N. Y.

When the Day is Done

Your eyes, worn by their steady strain, crave a soothing light. They find it in the mellow, restful light of the

Welsbach "Reflex"

"SHIELD OF QUALITY"

Gas Mantles

Formerly 25c **Now 15c**

(For Upright and Inverted Gas Lights)

Awarded Grand Prize Highest Honor Panama-Pacific International Exposition 100 Points Excellent

FOR SALE by Gas Company & Dealers

When you know Welsbach lighting you prefer it

CLEAR YOUR SKIN

By Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

You may rely on these fragrant supercreamy emollients to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

The SAN LAC SEAL prevents anything from entering or even touching the neck of our Grade B Milk bottle—besides, it is convenient.

MUTUAL MILK

Grade B Pasteurized
NINE CENTS A QUART

Let this milk reveal to you the palatable satisfaction that can be enjoyed from a cleanly pasteurized milk. The SAN LAC SEAL conserves its wholesomeness.

Learn How Good It Is

Let us leave a bottle in the morning. We deliver everywhere in Manhattan and Bronx.

MUTUAL MILK AND CREAM CO.
214 E. 22nd St. Phone, Gramercy 6346.

THERE is a reason for the price of $1875—it is the quality built in after years of manufacturing experience.

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THINKS LOCALITIES SHOULD TAX REALTY

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman Would Take Such Power Away from the State.

FAVORS AN INCOME TAX

Mills Committee to Hear General Public This Afternoon and Then Adjourn Till Nov. 29.

The only witness before the Mills Committee on Taxation in the Municipal Building yesterday was Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Taxation. He readily qualified as an expert on taxation and was allowed to give at length his views regarding a State income tax.

Professor Seligman said he was in favor of an income tax, and that if it was limited to 1 per cent. it would provide a revenue of more than $20,000,000 and would make the imposition of a direct State tax unnecessary.

Real estate taxation at present is too burdensome for property owners, in Mr. Seligman's opinion. He urged that localities be given the sole power to tax real estate, taking such power from the State. Personal property taxation, he said, was bound to fail in New York and in every place where similar conditions prevail, largely because the American system permits personal property to follow the taxpayer's legal residence.

Bronson Winthrop, counsel to the committee, asked Mr. Seligman to outline the principal defects of New York State's taxation system, taking up real estate first.

"The defects are of a double nature, State and local," said the witness. "The State defect lies in the State's attempt to tax real estate at all. The result is that in each county there is pressure on assessors to reduce assessments. England, Germany, and France have abandoned taxation of real estate by the States and have relegated it to local divisions. That is tending to come about in the United States because of inequalities in assessments in the different counties.

Undue Burden on Real Estate.

"The second defect is that real estate is made to bear an undue proportion of the tax burden. It pays more in a great many cases than is true anywhere else in the world. Its proportion is unfair. Real estate taxation ought to be given only to the localities to handle and should be for local, not State purposes. As far as the administration of real estate taxation goes, New York City, under Commissioner Purdy, has advanced until now it is at the head of the world in that respect. One of the chief defects of the present system is that we tax virtually nothing except real estate."

"What is your impression of the personal property tax?" asked Mr. Winthrop.

"It is a distinct failure," replied Mr. Seligman, emphatically. "Everywhere else in the world, where conditions exist such as prevail in New York, that tax is a failure. It is a failure because, first, under the present economic conditions a man's property, scattered over the country or world, is no longer a good index of his ability to pay. Second, whole classes nowadays possess ability to pay personal property taxes and have no property. Third, under our American system, personal property follows the taxpayer's residence. A man's legal residence is in a place other than where he earns his money, or where he lives most of the year. It is practically impossible to reach a man who can evade taxations as easily as that. Fourth, as a consequence of this, in order to raise money for governmental burdens the rate has to be very high.

Personalty Tax Is Unfair.

"Any system is obviously unfair that takes away 40 or 50 per cent. from one man and from his neighbor nothing at all because he changes his residence. Therefore, I say that our system of general personal property tax, which was good 100 years ago, when conditions were simple and economic conditions different, when people lived where they earned their money, is a failure now, especially in wealthy States like New York. Now the system breaks down completely and is not only inadequate, but unfair. This system results only in increased perjury. To make a man pay the taxes he feels are unjust is to make an otherwise honest man resort to dishonest practices. In New York State a man may be absolutely honest and high minded and evade the personal property tax entirely by investing in other ways."

Professor Seligman expressed the belief that a small stamp tax on mortgages would work no hardship and would bring in considerable revenue. This tax would be borne by the lender of money. Assemblyman Chase told the witness that most of the testimony of the bankers and financiers was to the effect that the borrower invariably paid the mortgage tax. The witness said this was a debatable question.

In reply to a question from Chairman Mills the witness said he saw no objection to a tax on motor vehicles at a rate of a cent a pound, or a rate based on their horse power. Such a tax, however, should not be levied against the profit of a business, he said, when it can be reached in other ways.

"I think the function of this committee, he said, "is a fundamental revision of the system of taxation. Your functions are twofold; first, to increase revenue and, second, to better the method of taxation." He said that probably the best method of taxation would be the direct income tax, which would apply alike to individuals and corporations in the State.

"Individuals are not paying their share of the burden of government," said Mr. Seligman, "because they are not paying a personal property tax. Revenues from a habitation tax would be enormous, even if the rate were low. If you exempt all low rentals, wage earners with low incomes won't be affected. But I would hesitate to place this tax on the law books of the State. The equality would be less the further you get away from all cities, but the different economic conditions of the country towns would make more inequality throughout the State.

Favors Direct Income Tax.

"A direct income tax is the only scheme left if you reject the other schemes put forth. Individuals are not paying a fair share to the State, nor are the corporations. If an income tax were applied it would get over the personal property tax obstacles and would give you all the money you need and more. A personal property tax requires a high percentage of assessment, while an income tax requires only 1 per cent. tax.

"I have calculated that a 1 per cent. income tax would bring in a minimum of $21,000,000 or $22,000,000 a year," he said.

Professor Seligman said the income tax should be levied where the income was derived. Incomes derived from real estate outside the State should be exempted on the theory that they were already taxed in the locality of their existence. The exemption on incomes of $4,000 by the Federal income tax, he regarded as entirely too great. He said exemption should vary according to the size of the family and place of residence. Statisticians had calculated, he said, that in New York City it requires from $1,000 to $1,2000 a year to keep body and soul together. In a family of three or four children, therefore, there should be an exemption for each child. These figures include, he said, the moderately prosperous mechanic or clerk. A graduated income tax should not be imposed, he said, and there should be no super tax on great incomes.

Professor Seligman said that a man could hardly be taxed on an income derived from another State, but he should be taxed on so much of his interests as lay in New York.

How to Tax Rockefeller.

"Mr. Rockefeller lives in New York," he said, "and should be taxed on his income in New York. Mr. Carnegie should also be taxed on what income he derives here. On the other hand, if a man is proved to have just enough for his wife and family he should not be taxed at all. If you want to allow children certain comforts, which they are entitled to, an allowance ought to be made for wife and children. If a man has an income of $1,200, which would be the minimum income taxable under the plan I suggest, and has two or three children, he should be allowed $200 or $300 a year for each child. I would exempt the average farmer and laborer.

"The advantage of the income tax is that the rate would be low and the revenue great, and because of its low rate, people would not object to paying it. Men who earn between $3,000 and $4,000 a year would not be opposed to paying $10 a year, while men with salaries between $5,000 and $6,000 would not object to paying $20 a year tax on their incomes.

"If an income tax is to be levied at all, it must be levied by the State. Any local application of it would result in failure. Under the new Constitution there is no doubt of our power to impose a State income tax, and I believe we have the same power under the present Constitution. It would be the same as the liquor and other taxes."

Lawson Purdy, President of the local Tax Board, and A. E. Holcomb, tax expert employed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, will be witnesses today. At noon the committee will throw the hearing open to the public and any one who chooses may appear and give his ideas about taxation. At the close of today's session the committee will adjourn until Nov. 29, and then will hold hearings at Syracuse and Rochester.

"TAX LAW ABSURD," MULLAN'S FAREWELL

Commissioner, Resigning, Says Big Personalty Roll Was Designed to Force Repeal.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday examined 310 persons who were on the tentative tax assessment rolls of 1916 for $24,846,300. Then thirty-seven were held for a final assessment of $670,850. Of those examined thirty-one were exempted because of non-residence, while four were found to have died after the books were opened.

The total numter of examinations in the Manhattan office since the books were opened on Oct. 1 is 1,816. The tentative assessment amounted to $147,247,700. Of this number 284 have been held for a final assessment of $2,219,450.

The first complete reports from all boroughs on tentative assessments up to and including Oct. 9 were made public yesterday by President Purdy of the Tax Board. On a tentative assessment of $52,870,650 there were 1,171 examinations which resulted in a final assessment of $659,850. On this showing, if the percentage holds until the final assessments are made, the big total of nearly $3,705,000,000 would shrink to approximately $48,334,000.

Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan sent his resignation to the Mayor yesterday. His letter said:

"The board has adopted toward the personal tax a policy best calculated, in my judgment, to focus public attention upon the absurdity and unfairness of the existing statutes taxing personalty and to secure their repeal. In enforcing, as best it may, the really unenforcible personalty tax the board is not only expressing its recognition of the undeniable fact that it is a law-enforcing body and not a legislative and policy-making body, but the hardships and inequalities resulting from a serious attempt at enforcement cannot fail to bring about a reform which, in my opinion, would have been secured many years ago had continued endeavor to enforce these laws as they then stood been made."

In reply the Mayor said he accepted Mr. Mullan's resignation with extreme regret.

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BOY RAISED $4,000 FOR 'MRS. FLAGLER'

Mahoney, Telephone Operator at $6 a Week, Borrowed Right and Left.

$15,000,000 ESTATE A LURE

Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson, on Trial for Swindle, Promised to be His Fairy Godmother, He Testifies.

Charged with swindling a telephone operator out of nearly $4,000 by representing herself to be the widow of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil capitalist, Mrs. Zora Emma Johnson was placed on trial for grand larceny in the first degree before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. The operator whom she is alleged to have lured into her power through promises of wealth and affluence for himself and all his family is Frank Mahoney, 20 years old, employed by the New York Telephone Company on a switchboard at a salary of $6 a week.

Mahoney told yesterday how the white-haired woman had convinced him that she was to inherit $15,000,000 under the will of Henry M. Flagler. He said she promised to make him her secretary at $20,000 a year after she had come into her share of her husband's estate. According to his story she solemnly promised to make gifts outright of $50,000 to himself and $10,000 to each memper of his family. He believed it all.

He first met Mrs. Johnson on the night of April 20 in the New York Telephone Building at 17 Dey Street, he said. She wanted a long distance number in Pittsburgh, and Mahoney, who was at the switchboard at the time, tried hard to make the connection. His energy aroused the woman's sympathy, and even though he failed to get the Pittsburgh number she commended him for his efforts. She stopped to talk with him and dropped the hint that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler.

Fascinated by Her Promises.

Mahoney was impressed. His amazement grew when she informed him that on May 20, which was the second anniversary of Mr. Flagler's death, she would come into possession of a $15,000,000 estate. Her manner, her language, her appearance, everything about her convinced him that she was all she claimed to be—a woman of wealth and distinction. And when, with a sigh of pain, she told him that she was for the time being in great distress because she found herself in some mysterious way left without the cash to pay her hotel bill, Mahoney at once reached into his pocket and gave her all the money he had, $35.

She would repay him handsomely, she said. Indeed, according to his story, "Mrs. Flagler" said there was nothing she would not do for him and his family after she had taken possession of her estate. She wanted him to meet her the next day in front of the National City Bank, which he did, the woman arriving in a limousine. Then they had a long conversation in which the woman told the boy that she had decided to become his "fairy godmother."

Her plan, as testified to by Mahoney yesterday, was to appoint him as her secretary at a salary of $20,000 a year. After she came into her inheritance he would receive a bonus of $50,000, and each member of his family would get $10,000. But before all that could happen, she wanted Mahoney to do everything he could to help her get her money. The securities which composed her estate under Flagler's will were scattered in safe deposit vaults in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Philadelphia, she said. To bring these securities together, so that she could realize on them, would require money. She had not the money.

With his ambitions all aflame, the $6 a week telephone operator ran his legs off in every direction to borrow the required money. Besides his telephone job, he did work for the Civil Service Commission, and from his two salaries he had been able to save, up to the time he met the woman, nearly $200, every penny of which he turned over to her. He also turned over his Wall Street investments, which consisted of ten shares of Miami Copper which he bought originally at $24 a share, and 100 shares of Mother Lode Copper purchased at 17 cents a share.

Then He Began to Borrow.

But that was not enough. On May 6, a week after he first met "Mrs. Flagler," he gave her $850 which he said yesterday he had borrowed from George H. Eberle, chief clerk in the office of the Civil Service Commission. He told his friends and his relatives that he would soon be drawing $20,000 a year salary as secretary to the widow of a Standard Oil millionaire, and they gave him all he asked. And, according to his testimony, the woman took all he gave her and sent him around for more, saying that it would be impossible to get her securities out of the various safe deposit vaults unless she had all the money required for that purpose.

In the meanwhile, to prove she was acting in good faith, she took him into the National City Bank and made out two promissory notes each for $5,000, one payable to Mahoney and the other to his mother. The teller said the notes were not properly made out, and the woman thereupon asked him to hold the notes until she came back. But when she returned several weeks later, Mahoney was not there to see the assistant cashier pass the notes back to the woman because she had no account in the bank. Harry Johannsen, the assistant cashier, testified to this fact yesterday.

Mahoney also described a visit to the law office of Rose & Paskus, where "Mrs. Flagler" had papers drawn up giving the boy full power of attorney over her $15,000,000 estate. One of the members of the firm objected on the ground that Mahoney was too young and probably not capable of handling such a vast estate. But "Mrs. Flagler" insisted that Mahoney was efficient, and consequently he received full power of attorney, with a right to transact all her affairs.

Stimulated by the prospects she opened to him once she came into possession of her estate, the boy continued to borrow and pour into her lap all the money she could get from his friends. From a brother-in-law, William J. Warner of 504 West 171st Street, he borrowed more than $1,000. From Michael J. Shanahan, clerk in the office of the Corporation Counsel, he borrowed more than $600. They all believed he would soon be in position to repay them—that he had "struck it rich." By June 3, not much more than a month after he had first met "Mrs. Flagler," he testified he had given her in all $3,885, for which he received not one penny in return.

Then, like an inspiration, he said, it occurred to him that he was being swindled. On one occasion, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, she showed him a box which she said contained securities upon which she would realize at least $1,000,000. She left the box in the baggage room, and that was the nearest thing to her alleged inheritance Mahoney ever saw. After his suspicions were aroused he demanded his money back. She said she hadn't anything to give back, and he thereupon had her arrested.

Harry Johannsen, Assistant Cashier of the City National Bank, testified that when the woman came to the bank she spoke of herself as the "divorced wife of Henry M. Flagler." He said she did not impress him as being coherent or particularly rational.

The trial will be continued today.

DEFENDS SCHOOL DANCES.

John Collier Replies to Attack of Father J. B. Curry.

John Collier, Director of the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers, yesterday replied to Father James B. Curry's attack on dancing in the public schools, in an address at the opening session of the school's term.

"Community Centre dances are organized and supervised by groups of neighbors, including fathers and mothers, with an abundance of voluntary supervision, and the social dance is only an instance of community centre work," said Mr. Collier. "The dance is a 'feeder' of participants in the more substantial activities of the community centre. Father Curry's remarks about a masquerade ball being held in an east side public school are simply based upon misinformation.

"Of course social dancing is good in itself, but it is quite true that public dancing in school buildings is a dangerous enterprise. The school building which goes into competition with commercial dance halls before the people of the neighborhood have been organized and without an adequate paid staff to supervise the dance is inviting public disaster."

To remedy this condition greater cooperation between the neighbors and the officials in charge of the dances was urged. Dr. Luther H. Gulick also spoke at the opening session of the school and said that many social problems had been solved by employing experts and inviting co-operation.

MADDEN ACCUSER RECANTS.

Corroborates Girl's Story That Gangster Was "Framed Up."

"Willie" Mott, a gunner on the U. S. S. Brooklyn, was examined before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday in proceedings brought to obtain a new trial for Owney Madden, the west side gangster who was sent to Sing Sing for twenty years for killing "Patsy" Doyle last November. Mott is one of three witnesses for the State who since Madden's conviction have filed affidavits alleging that they were forced to "frame" Madden by Assistant District Attorney Walter R. Deuel.

Mott corroborated in substance the "frame up" story told by Frieda Horner and Margaret Everdeane, who previously testified on the motion for a new trial. When asked why he had given perjured testimony at the trial, he replied:

"I was sick of being harried in the District Attorney's office."

"Then you claim Mr. Deuel told you to lie at the trial?"

"No," the gunner answered. "He never told me to lie, but he had a very clever way of making me say just what he wanted."

Mott said members of the Madden gang had visited him in Philadelphia, but he denied that they had coerced him by threats to retract his testimony against their leader.

SAYS WOMEN ROBBED HER.

Gems Disappear After a Chance Meeting in Broadway Cafe.

A young woman, dressed in a dark blue evening gown with a picture hat, called at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau early yesterday morning and said that she had been robbed of three diamond rings and a diamond bracelet, worth $2,500, in a café in Broadway, near 106th Street, by three women. She said that after having several drinks with the women, whom she did not know, she became unconscious, and when she recovered her senses both her jewelry and the women were gone.

She gave the name Mrs. A. J. Breitung, and said that she was from Dallas, Texas. She said she was stopping at the Hotel McAlpin. At the hotel, however, it was said that she was not stopping there, nor was she known there.

Truck Breaks Broadway Pavement.

A wheel of a motor truck carrying from Coenties Slip to the Equitable Building the steel door of a vault weighing twenty-five tons, and so bulky that it is estimated three days will be required to install it, broke through the block pavement in Broadway, at Morris Street, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the surface line was halted for an hour. Then railway men, with powerful jacks, freed the wheel, but such a crowd had gathered the police reserves were called from the Old Slip Station to keep order.

CHARGES RAILROADS MULCT IMMIGRANTS

State Labor Officials Press Complaint Against Six Carrier Companies.

U. S. INVESTIGATOR HERE

Alleged Agents Make Improper Allowance for "Third-Class" Passage Sold Abroad.

Complaint has been made against six railroad companies by the Bureau of Industries and Immigration, New York State Department of Labor, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, charging unjust discrimination against immigrants in the selling of railroad tickets.

The common carriers mentioned are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the New York, Ontario & Western, and the West Shore.

This action is the outcome of a controversy growing out of a report made last year against the transportation companies by James M. Lynch, Commissioner of Labor, before his office was taken over by the State Industrial Commission. The last affidavit filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission bears the date of Sept. 24, 1915. Mrs. Marian K. Clark, chief investigator of the bureau, said yesterday that the railroad companies had been continuing their unfair treatment of immigrants, and that every steamship bringing to this port second-class passengers afforded instances of illegal practice.

The complaints, drawn by the attorney of the bureau, Miles O'Brien, Jr., have been taken under advisement by the Federal commission, and a representative of that body is expected here tomorrow.

Most immigrants before leaving their native lands buy tickets which include both ocean passage and the railroad fare to their destinations in the United States. The bureau charges that the foreign agents of the steamship companies and the railroads sell "third-class" railroad transportation, although there is in this country no such thing as it is understood in Europe. The second-class passenger on his arrival here finds that he has an order providing for his accommodation on a way immigrant train. Investigators of the bureau report that agents of the rival steamship companies are waiting for these immigrants and solicit them to buy first-class tickets. The orders for the "third-class" transportation are taken up, and the immigrant, according to the complaint, is obliged to pay a sum which, added to the original cost of the transportation order, is in excess of the regular first-class fare. The case is cited of an immigrant traveling to this country second class, who exchanged an order and paid an additional amount which made his fare $20.60. He found himself, it is charged, on the train in the same seat with a friend, an American citizen, who had paid $19.10 for the same service. It was said at the bureau yesterday that some of the recent cases are those of immigrants who were going to San Francisco and that the unfair excess was considerable. The bureau submits that this action on the part of the railroad companies is in violation of the Interstate Commerce act, which prohibits "preferential rates for transportation service performed under like circumstances and conditions."

The matter had been taken up by the bureau with the Trunk Line Association, which, it is alleged, gave assurances that its agents had been instructed to discontinue the practice of collecting commissions on the exchange of third-class or mixed tickets. After months of negotiation, however, the investigators of the bureau say that they have not even been permitted to see a copy of these instructions to agents.

The attorney of the bureau intends to proceed on the lines of the original report, which said that "the only course open, in order to destroy this practice of extortion, whereby thousands of dollars are unlawfully taken from immigrants and aliens, is to refer the case to the proper authorities for prosecution."

At the offices of the Trunk Line Association it was said that the tariff published covered all that was to be said on the immigrant matter, and that the tariff for immigrants had been on file for months with the commission.

COUPLE HELD FOR ARSON.

Six Fires Set in Tenement Holding Twenty-two Families.

Charged with having started six separate fires in their apartment on the fourth floor of the six-story tenement house at 325 East Houston Street, which houses twenty-two families, Aaron Weintraub, 30 years old, and his wife, Sarah, 28, were arrested yesterday and held in $5,000 bail each for examination on Thursday in Essex Market Court. The specific charge is arson in the first degree.

Weintraub, a metal worker, was arrested in his home after he had been questioned for several hours by Fire Marshal Brophy and detectives. The police say Weintraub's wife and two youngest children went to a neighboring park on Sunday, and the other three children went to a motion picture theatre. Soon afterward tenants in the building detected smoke and an alarm of fire was turned in. Battalion Chief Walsh said he found six separate fires in different rooms, and strong odors of kerosene. The fires were extinguished after doing trifling damage.

WENT TO SAVOY TO DIE,

Abraham Aufses, in Poor Health for Years, a Suicide.

Abraham Aufses, 65 years old, retired, of 118 East Seventy-third Street, committed suicide yesterday in a room in the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, by cutting his throat and wrists with a razor. He had lived with Samuel and Mortimer Aufses, his brother and nephew, who are pawnbrokers at 279 Stanton Street. He had been in bad health for months and deaf for nearly ten years. According to Mrs. Samuel Aufses, he was more nervous and despondent than usual yesterday morning, but no one anticipated his suicide.

Mr. Aufses left his home about 8 o'clock, saying he was going for a walk. He went to the Hotel Savoy and registered under the name of H. Cohen. He obtained a room, from which he wrote a letter to his nephew saying he intended to kill himself and giving the number of the room in which his body would be found. After mailing the letter he killed himself.

The nephew received the letter about noon and went to the hotel, where he notified the manager, who found the body.

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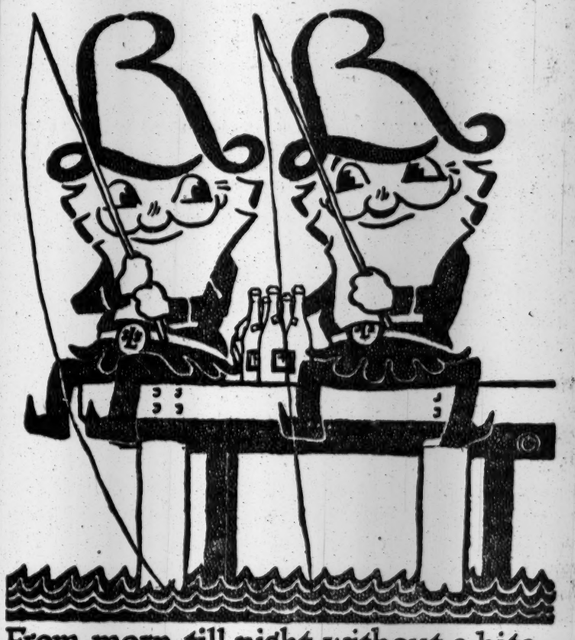

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1915.

SECRETARY REDFIELD ON THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

Secretary REDFIELD publishes a letter on the shipping situation, taking the same position as Secretary McADOO, or perhaps rather supplying the basis for Secretary McADOO's position. Both are strong on theory and weak on facts. Secretary REDFIELD, for example, ignores the reports to his own department upon the operation of the law. A special report from Deputy Consul General KIRJASSOFF of Yokohama contains this passage:

> Examination of the papers of the Pacific Mail steamship Korea shows a monthly salary expenditure of about $5,000, while the average monthly expenditure for salaries on a Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer does not exceed $3,000. If anything, this is too high an estimate. * * * Taking into account the subsidy which the Toyo Kisen Kaisha receives, it costs this company about $227,860 less per year to run one ship of its fleet of four than it did the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to run one of its five ships.

What business man can read the facts and contrast them with the theories of the lawmakers and administrators without losing patience? The company's President says he had to obey the law as written. The Secretary argues that the company is to blame for not obeying the law as he thought he would construe it, he himself then not being sure about his own construction. It is hard to teach business to our lawmakers. They can blunder, and blunder again in repairing their blunders, and excuse themselves by the beneficence of their intentions. When that excuse fails they can blunder on a new subject, without reference to their previous blunders. Business men learn more quickly because of the pains and penalties which speedily follow upon errors of judgment. In this case Secretary REDFIELD thinks that it was the duty of the Pacific Mail to try the law, and come to Congress with its tale of losses, seeking an amendment of the law. The company's position is that it was better to avoid loss, take a profit on the sale of its steamers, and leave the amendment of the law to those who blundered in passing it.

It is plain that the country suffers between the disputants. In a letter published yesterday, Mr. SCHWERIN remarks that the last cargo is now being loaded upon a vessel flying the American flag on the Pacific, the Minnesota. When that cargo is delivered there will not be one American vessel there. One Japanese line is working four steamers, and will work six more as soon as they can be obtained. That is only a beginning. Yesterday, also, Mr. ROBERT DOLLAR said that his company's headquarters will be at Vancouver until United States laws make it possible for him to return; and there was announced the voluntary receivership of what is described as one of the "oldest and best known" of the steamship lines on the great lakes. The reason assigned by the management is disturbance of credit through the withholding of financial accommodation by bankers who foresee the effect of the unfair competition between Canadian and American steamships on the lakes through the burdens placed upon the American lines by the La Follette law.

Senator LA FOLLETTE is no more convinced by such occurrences than Secretaries McADOO and REDFIELD by the reports from their subordinates. Senator LA FOLLETTE was quoted yesterday as saying that what the law needed is "strengthening," and the ending of the campaign against it by those who wish to discredit it. There is, it seems, a conspiracy in restraint of legislation. Also there is thought to be a conspiracy in restraint of trade, not by traders, but by lawmakers. There has been an appeal from the lawmakers to the people. Do they want the sort of lawmaking they have had? If so, they are entitled to it. If not, they have their remedy in checking the abuses perpetrated in their name.

THE BRYAN IDEA OF WAR.

Mr. BRYAN has been too busy with other things to observe the way in which nations make war. His idea that they courteously debate the question whether they shall fight each other or not, and that if one declines the game is declared off, is erroneous. He proposes that if, after the year of deliberation required under the Bryan peace plan, there is still talk of war, the question whether there shall be war or not shall be voted upon by the nation, women included. If any European Power shall challenge us, we shall firmly decline to fight, which should end the matter; but if the Power should be rude and refuse to abide by the rules of the game, then our workingmen must fight them; but for this our workingmen must not be prepared, for preparedness is what the jingoes want.

Let us endeavor to get into Mr. BRYAN'S mind and see a war as he sees it. From the outline of his ideas given at Grace Methodist Church on Sunday, and here summarized, it is not difficult. We are going peacefully about our concerns, having sternly refused to listen to the jingoes and prepare ourselves; we have no army or navy able to cope with any European Power. Suddenly one of them issues to us a challenge, something like what preceded a tournament or a duel in the Middle Ages. We invoke the Bryan peace plan and deliberate on the matter for a year, the enemy doing likewise. At the end of the year the enemy stubbornly renews his challenge, probably sending a herald over to Washington with a tabard, or something like that, though as to this Mr. BRYAN is not clear. We take a vote on the question whether to accept the challenge or not, and decide by a large majority to decline it. We then send a herald back to Berlin, or Lisbon, or Stockholm, or wherever the challenge comes from, and courteously express our regret that we cannot accept it.

This should end the matter. But in the improbable case that the enemy should be coarse and rude and destitute of finer feelings and should be actually landing an army on our shores while our herald is making his proclamation, then we should call on our workingmen to repel him. Of course they would not be armed, because preparedness is against the Bryan gospel; but they could repel him with their hammers and scythes and bolt-heads and rivets and such things. It would be easy, because, Mr. BRYAN says, we have a population of 100,000,000, and our frontiers rest on two oceans.

It makes lesser men envious to think what joy Mr. BRYAN must get out of his mind. It must be a well-spring of delight, constantly surprising even its possessor by its ever new and always unexpected products. Lock Mr. BRYAN in a cell, incomunicado, deprive him of his books and take away his writing materials, and he would still be a happy man, for he could delve into his mind, morning, noon, and night, and always bring up something which would astonish him. Mr. BRYAN'S mind is the Happy Valley, the Fortunate Isles. It is a wonderful possession, unique among the treasures of the world.

THE CASE OF CULLEN VS. ROOT.

EUCLID has been highly spoken of for the precision and finish of his demonstrations, but in all the thirteen books of his work he never surpassed the completeness of Senator ROOT'S reply to Judge CULLEN'S argument against the new Constitution, based on the ground that it left the way open to the establishment of military despotism.

Judge CULLEN set forth in his complaint the rejection by the Convention of a proposed amendment providing that when the regularly constituted State courts were open to administer justice no military tribunal should have jurisdiction over civilians unless engaged in military or naval service; and as evidence of the public peril he cited the case of NANCE and others sent to the penitentiary in West Virginia on the finding of a military commission.

Senator ROOT admits the rejection of the amendment. But he sets up that "the present Constitution contains and "the revision continues full, adequate, "and effective provision against trial "by military tribunal." The Federal Constitution contains a provision almost in the same words, and the Supreme Court has declared its sufficiency. In the 138 years of our experience of this constitutional defense of civil liberty no military despotism has been set up in this State.

Then, as to West Virginia. It is true that NANCE and others were tried and sentenced by a military tribunal. But the West Virginia Constitution contains the very provision that our Convention rejected, declaring that "no citizen, unless engaged in the "military service of the State, shall be "tried or punished by any military "court for any offense that is cog-"nizable by the civil courts of the "State." This bulwark of civil liberty, the omission of which from the proposed Constitution Judge CULLEN so deplores, is therefore no bulwark at all. The West Virginia military tribunal did try, did sentence, and did punish civilians. The Supreme Court of the State sustained the decision on the ground that the Constitution and all its provisions, in the district where the offenses were committed, had been made inoperative by insurrection. Mr. ROOT believes that the court was wrong, that the men tried by the military commission were deprived of their rights under the Constitution. But appeal and review were headed off by pardons.

To clinch his demonstration, Mr. ROOT adds that the adoption of the amendment proposed at Albany would have opened the way to the very abuse against which Judge CULLEN sounds his warning. If we say in the Constitution that no civilians shall be tried by military tribunal while the civil courts are open we necessarily imply that civilians may be tried by such tribunals when the civil courts are not open, that is, when martial law has been declared in a given district. So the provision the Convention rejected was dangerous instead of a defense against military despotism it was an invitation.

Mr. ROOT has ended the discussion of the military despotism objection to the present Constitution.

NEW JERSEY TODAY.

New Jersey votes today on a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage. Woman suffrage was imposed on Illinois, except as to officers under the State Constitution, by the Legislature, the suffragists taking good care not to consult the voters. For the most part it exists only in meagrely populated and radical States, some of them with a strong tinge of socialism. Nowhere has it been adopted in response to an unmistakable and insistent strong popular demand. It has won on account of the indifference of a great part of the electorate. In Oregon, for example, about a half, in California about a third, of the total vote was cast, and in each State suffrage was carried by a little over 3,000 votes. Wherever the voters have been stirred to a realization of the gravity of the proposed change they have rejected it emphatically; in Ohio, in 1912, by a majority of 87,000, in 1914 of 182,000; in Michigan, in 1912, before the electorate woke up, by 761, in 1913 by 96,000. In 1912 radical Wisconsin, so long the nursery of political experiments, voted down woman suffrage by a majority of 91,000.

A great responsibility rests on the voters of New Jersey. A Commonwealth of conservative traditions, of sober and steady political principles, she is utterly alien from the random plunges into the unknown, the blind acceptance of novelties, the itching to tamper with time-tested methods of representative self-government, to loose, half-baked theories that prevail in most of the suffrage States. Her verdict on woman suffrage will be likely seriously to influence opinion in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, which are to make decision in November.

The friends of Votes for Women are sure to come to the polls. Their only hope of success lies in the inertia, the want of interest, of the majority. It is a reproach to the intelligence and patriotism of the qualified voters of New Jersey if they regard woman suffrage as a toy, a cockade which some women, in the mysterious unaccountability attributed to the sex, wish to wear, the perfume and suppliance of a moment, a passing feminine whim. It means, if it is not to be utterly futile and a mere excrescence and expense, a mighty change and deterioration in the conduct of public affairs, and, what is more and most of all, in the life of women and the family. On a matter so fundamental, so doubtful or dangerous in its potencies, no man can afford to be indifferent.

New Jersey should beat woman suffrage today, not perfunctorily and politely, but well and hard and on an ample vote.

PUBLIC OPINION AND DEFENSE.

It is reported that Congress will not be asked, as part of the defense program, to abolish any of the superfluous army posts. The explanation is that they may all be needed for the training of the new citizen soldiery of the proposed Continental Army, which is to form, in time, the larger part of the reserve. That explanation is as good as any to account for an indisposition to stir up more political opposition than the other features of the plan may arouse. Perhaps some of the less remote posts may turn out to be useful as training camp sites, and we ought to be thankful that the attractive proposal to build a large number of military academies in various States has been ignored by the President and Mr. GARRISON in preparing for the consideration of Congress an elaborate series of plans for the strengthening of our land defenses. Nevertheless, with the greatly increased cost of army maintenance in the future, public opinion will slowly but surely be exerted against the retention of garrisoned posts which serve no good purpose and are extremely expensive.

In our national dependence in all such matters on public opinion the writer of a communication in Monday's TIMES may find the answer to his question why all our measures for defense are so freely discussed in public. Only through vigorous public discussion have we reached the point of prospective preparedness. The vigorous discussions of various societies and leagues were needed to impress the public mind with the need of means of defense. Iteration daily in all but a few of the newspapers has served to keep the subject alive. Plain and accurate statements of our military and naval deficiencies were necessary, and our requirements in the way of guns and ammunition and ships and our need of more men were inevitably dwelt upon until the knowledge became common property. Only public opinion has compelled the building of new submarines and the retirement of the defective ones, the development of military and naval aerial service. The politicians are the last to take note of such important matters. They know of enough ways to spend the public moneys without embarking on new enterprises. Our correspondent's irritation is understandable and not discreditable. But we cannot get anything done that is worth doing in this land of ours without a prodigious lot of public discussion.

BULGARIA HURTS HER THUMB.

The contest in the Balkans involves for the present not territory, but a thoroughfare, or, as the English say, a corridor from Berlin to Constantinople. The distance is 1,700 miles, about as far as from New York to Galveston, Texas. It is the path the Crusaders went. There is now a railroad all the way. For nearly 300 miles it runs in a southeasterly direction through Serbia. It goes in at Belgrade, passes through Nish, the Serbian capital and commercial centre, and emerges on the Bulgarian frontier, 35 miles from Sofia. Serbia is the open drawbridge in this international trans-European, Berlin-to-Constantinople railroad route.

It is the business of the Austro-German forces, assisted by their Bulgarian allies, first to gain possession of the railroad and then to keep it clear, which will require a large military force. It is the business of the Anglo-French forces to prevent this. Their only way into Serbia is by a railroad running north from Saloniki, in Greece, to Nish. So the Austro-German forces are down-pressing from the north and the Allies are uppressing from the south. The Bulgarians move obliquely. For one thing, they were expected to harass the Anglo-French allies moving north. The easiest way to do that was to attack the railroad rising from Saloniki to Nish. The action reported yesterday between the Anglo-French forces and the Bulgarians, in which the former captured Strumitza, was the first result.

A map of the Balkans is like a jigsaw puzzle. Every State sticks into another, one thrusts as a wedge between two, here and there a boundary line suggests fingers reaching out. That might seem symbolic. Bulgaria, on the extreme southwest, pokes a thumb into Serbia. In the end of the thumb, at Strumitza, troops had been gathered for an assault upon the Serbian railway from Saloniki to Nish over which the Anglo-French allies were moving. The railway has to run past the end of the thumb, so close as almost to touch it. The Bulgarians evidently pounced upon the railroad, were whipped back, and lost the end of their thumb. Strumitza and other points from which the railroad could be menaced have been occupied by the Anglo-French forces.

That is all that has happened there. The Anglo-French army is not going to invade Bulgaria; if it were it would never dream of doing it at this point, nor from this direction, for to march northward through Bulgaria across the Rhodope Mountains would be almost impossible. It is on its way to Nish, hoping to reach that point before the Austro-German forces can, and keep the drawbridge open in the Berlin-to-Constantinople railroad. That would save the day. And it will fight Bulgarians meantime only for getting in its way.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Happier Times in the South.

For months past we up here in the North have been hearing lugubrious tales of hardships imposed on the South with respect to the disposal of her staple products, especially cotton. First there were the appeals to "buy a bale," made to people who had no use for "bales" and were altogether unfamiliar with the methods of purchasing and handling them. That absurd campaign died a-borning, almost, and then came vehement demands from the Southern politicians—loudest from those with Presidential aspirations—that the Government do something to save the South from the instant ruin threatening it on account of her cotton having been shut off from the German market by the Allies in general and Great Britain in particular.

Now, upon these interesting phenomena an equally interesting commentary is made—quite unintentionally—in the course of a private letter just received here from an intelligent and well-informed resident of the State of Mississippi. The passage runs thus:

> Mississippi is a really beautiful State, and now that cotton and cottonseed are bringing such fine prices and the farms and plantations have supplied all living expenses, the people feel as if the seven lean years were over and the South was entering on happier times.

Already! And with the one market that we might have thought, from what we heard, to be the only one, still closed as tightly as ever! Oh, well, we are all of us more or less like that—passionately fond of our grievances and reluctant to "think on our marcies" as long as there is a single folded-over rose leaf in the bed on which we lie.

Deep down in its large, warm heart the South very well knows that of vastly more importance to it than the selling of cotton this year to the Germans is it that the war should be ended.

And who is it that wants the price of cotton to soar to two or three times its present level? Those who raise and speculate in it, and that, after all, is not quite everybody in the world or even in the United States.

His Cruelty May Have Been Kind.

Belief or disbelief in The London Daily Mail's Amsterdam dispatch describing the death of EDITH CAVELL, the Englishwoman convicted in Brussels by a military court of having assisted Belgians of military age to escape from the country, will depend a good deal on whether the reader of the story is eager to accept any, or to reject all, charges of barbarity that are made against the Germans. Assuming, however, the truth of the tale as told, does it necessarily follow that the officer in command of the squad detailed to execute the sentence was a barbarian?

It must be remembered that the task of putting the woman to death was one which, having been assigned to him by authority which he was obliged to recognize as competent, he was obliged, as any officer of his rank in any army would have been, to perform. Refusal would have been an intolerable criticism of his superiors and in effect mutiny, the ultimate military crime. As Miss CAVELL approached the place of execution she fell to the ground in a faint. To have revived her would not have been merciful, and probably would have resulted in a scene of the most dreadful sort, with frightful additions to the woman's sufferings. To have fastened her in an upright position before ordering the squad to fire on her, or to have directed the volley at her unconscious form as it lay on the ground, would also have been more deeply shocking than was what, according to the dispatch, the officer did—draw his own heavy service revolver and, after taking careful aim, send a bullet through the unconscious woman's brain.

This may have been, not an act of cold-blooded cruelty, but one truly compassionate—even one of generous self-sacrifice. It takes the latter aspect if the officer be credited with a desire not only to spare the woman as much suffering as he could, but also to save the men under him from obeying orders demanding of them more and worse than even military law is wont to impose.

As a matter of fact, the horror of the episode lies chiefly in the sentencing of the woman to death for what she had done, and not in the manner in which the sentence was executed. But with the sentencing the officer had nothing to do, and he had no responsibility for it. Let indignation, therefore, be directed where, if anywhere, it belongs—higher up.

Auto Horns Used and Misused.

Some readers of THE TIMES who are commenting on recent rather impassioned remarks about automobile horns that appeared in this column seem not to have observed the inclusion in those remarks of an admission that the automobile horn has its legitimate uses.

Of course it has, several of them, and important ones. Most of the commendable ends served by the horns, however, are attained in the giving by the motor folk of signals to each other, and, of course, as those of us who do not now at least occasionally ride in automobiles, hope to do so in the brighter future, we haven't the slightest objection—we consider distinctly commendable—the employment of horns to make such riding safer and more comfortable.

But many of us who have already attained to automobile ownership, or have established relations with those who are arrived there, realize that the horns lend themselves with a facility that seems fatal to uses not legitimate—to uses that express a wholly wrong and highly reprehensible theory of the automobilist's highway rights and privileges as compared with those of everybody on foot. And it is in urban streets, where the automobile horn is least needed and least defensible, that it is most often blown. There, too, it almost always sounds an order to "Get out of my way!"—an order the intolerable impudence of which lies in the fact that when given to pedestrians it is quite without authority in law or excuse in morals. It is then a plain, clear usurpation of power and more a threat than a warning.

If the automobilists would stop misusing their horns—as some never do, they all could—there would be never a thought of taking the things away. If they won't and don't, then they invite, and in time will compel, a deprivation from which innocent and guilty alike will suffer a somewhat serious—well, inconvenience, and an appreciable, though not great, increase of touring dangers.

Alien Newspapers Defended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Says Miss Geraldine Millet, writing in THE TIMES on the subject of non-English newspapers in New York: "Who knows what seditious opinions, what disloyal criticisms, &c., may be generated in those pages of alien papers?"

For Miss Millet's peace of mind, let me assure her that there is little likelihood that Yiddish newspapers, for example, will exert themselves to foster in their readers any love and affection for Russia, the land of their fathers. And isn't it possible that these newspapers might be an excellent vehicle for interpreting America and its institutions? Or shall we deprive people of the privilege of reading unless they read in English? People who are compelled to spend the greater part of the day in the business of bread-getting might find that it took an extremely long time to master enough English to enable them to read an English newspaper with pleasure. When Miss Millet writes, "The Government, we hope and suppose, has an eye on what is printed," she says something which is of wider application, and which has a more ominous sound, an Old World, monarchical ring. But we will be kind and assume that she meant nothing thereby. The war has been responsible for many phobias.

S. S.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1915.

THE AVIATOR.

Oh, I clamber up high to the vault of the sky,
Far above all the muck of the trenches,
Far above the quick ire of the maxim-gun fire,
Far above all the reek and the stenches.
There's a puff from below in the lines of the foe,
Where a gunner is seeking to harm me,
But I drop and I rise from his bombs in the skies
And I still am the Eye of the Army!

For it's my job to learn every sally and turn
Of the enemy right when they make it.
I'm a sentry whose care is a post high in air
And it isn't for me to forsake it.
So I duck and I dip and I dodge and I skip
From the aeroplane shells that would mar me,
While the gunner with zest does his Sunday school best
To put out the Eye of the Army.

Now there isn't much chance for the ancient romance
In these days of mechanical slaughter,
When we shed human blood in a horrible flood
On the face of the land and the water,
But I am not bound by the soldiers' dull round,
For in war's mighty drama they star me,
And it's still a great game full of glory and fame—
To the venturesome Eye of the Army!

BERTON BRALEY.

THE EYE OF THE CAMERA.

It Sees Absent and Present Things Invisible to Human Eyes.

New York, Oct. 12, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If my communication of Sept. 2 presented new and startling facts regarding unusual photographic effects, permit me to add to the discussion such additional facts as have not been made public in this country before.

Mr. Hereward Carrington's reply to my previous letter in no way refutes the evidence I presented. In fact, Mr. Carrington, knowing, as he does, the value of scientific research, simply challenges me to apply the evidence to the phenomena reported in the "Proceedings."

The Ancient and Mystical Order of Rosae Crucis, as Mr. Carrington knows, is not a body of cold, prejudiced materialists. While sticking strictly to scientific facts, the workers in this old organization recognize some facts which the scientists, to which Mr. Hodgson referred, do not recognize. Among these is the fundamental fact that there is a force, power, condition, color or something else, which actually exists and may be photographed, although it is not visible to the average human eye.

Many years ago Mr. Carrington and I discussed the reports of the London Dialetical Society appointed by the London Research Society to determine the nature of this psychic or astral force. May I remind him now of the decision of the eminent men who composed the committee? It was to the point. It left no loop-hole. They found that this strange, weird force—strong, intelligent, and unseen—was not separate from or dissociated with the human body. This at once gives it a material element or association. This is the point which the Order Rosae Crucis has sought to establish and has scientifically proved.

For additional evidence let me cite a few established facts, likewise easily demonstrated in any photographic studio. There are vibrations and colors invisible to the human eye which can be registered on a common photographic plate. In the ordinary experiences of a portrait photographer, he is constantly confronted with the necessity of retouching the faces on the negative. The average rough proof of a portrait is startling to the sitter, who finds the complexion spotted with blots, lines, and seeming disfigurements. They are invisible to the eye, but registered on the plate because they actually existed in the skin. Likewise, some sensitive plates (peculiarly sensitive, though bought in the open market) have revealed in the background a haze or faint aura surrounding the sitter's head. Furthermore, if an ordinary plate be exposed against a neutral background of even tone, in front of which have recently been delivered the vibrations from an electrical discharge, the plate will reveal the even gray tones disturbed by various intensities of light and shadow in the form of scrolls, zig-zag lines, and even conventional designs such as squares, spheres, and on one occasion, a Maltese cross. In many of these plates seeming faces were easily distinguishable. Were they really faces and likenesses? There is one question for the Society for Psychical Research to answer.

Again, it has been found that common electrical discharges, such as the arcing of a street lamp, the arcing of a switch when the motor of an apartment house elevator or of a subway train is started, or the blowing out of a fuse, when occurring within 100 yards of a partly developed plate, has had an effect upon it. Mr. Carrington cannot be sure that there were no electrical vibrations anywhere near the partly developed plates. Nothing but careful "listening" at a delicately adjusted wireless receiving outfit would prove that.

So, the society found that articles which had recently been before the camera's lens, but now absent, were photographed. The Rosae Crucis Order made experiments of this kind in 1856 and 1857. Likewise have faces been photographed which were not present at the moment of exposure of the plate. To prove this, let any bright object be placed against a dark background and the lens of the camera focused sharply upon it. Then insert in the camera a plate holder containing a plate. Before withdrawing the slide from the camera, permit the lens to throw the object into the dark chamber of the camera. Then remove the object quickly and at the same time withdraw the slide from the plate holder and make a very short exposure. If conditions (still under investigation) are right, there will be implanted upon the plate a faint impression of the removed object, and at other times a slightly different form. How? Through the retention in the chamber of certain invisible vibrations from the object through the lens, which, while unseen to the eye, existed in a material way, and were of a nature to be registered upon the plate.

But all the tests prove that this unseen something which emanates from material things is not confined to departed spirits or so-called souls freed from material association. A photographic plate is not a register of psychic, immaterial things. What it registers must have a material quality, even though that quality be unseen to the human eye. For this reason the workers in our order, having learned the foregoing facts, seek for further material, natural explanations of this and other phenomena before attributing the causes to the supernatural, unnatural, or what is commonly understood by psychic. Yes, let science and theory clash and the truth will triumph. But first let the theorists study the laws of photography, chemistry, even alchemy, (as have the members of our order,) then electrical and human vibrations. Perhaps—just perhaps—they will find the true explanation.

H. SPENCER LEWIS, F. R. C.

Undeleted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanking you for your publishing my letter of the 15th inst. in connection with the Armenian crisis, I beg to attract your attention that at least three important paragraphs were omitted. As I consider these paragraphs of the utmost importance in favor of my argument, I beg you to publish in extenso this letter of mine with its corrections, in justice to the claim of fairness you champion.

The second paragraph of my letter read:

> Before entering any further into the subject I want to express my surprise in seeing protests emanating from every quarter, though every nation has in its history similar black pages, and I want to remind in this connection that should the different nations follow the precept of the Christ, "Let he who has no sin throw the first stone," none of them would be in a position to raise any protest.

In connection to the expulsion "en masse" and the driving away of the Armenians, I said in explanation, not as excuse:

> In other words the Ottoman Government sees itself obliged to follow now the line of conduct the United States adopted in regard to the Indian reservations and its action is thus at least explained.

Finally my article ended:

> If they (the Armenians) are now suffering of the severity of the punishment, it is very deplorable, but they must not forget their previous actions: They were willing to take unnecessary chances, they failed, they must now take the consequences of their rebellious and treacherous actions.

These sentences were purposely meant to emphasize that the Turkish nation, as a race or as a Government, is neither better or worse than any other and I therefor have no doubt you will be kind enough to publish them.

ZIA MUFTY-ZADE BEY.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915.

To Abolish Fiction!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most ridiculous suggestions ever made by a member of a body empowered to act for the public is that of Robert McIntyre, head of the Bureau of Statistics and Investigation. This individual solemnly recommends to the Tax Budget Committee that the works of fiction in the Public Library be closed to the public in order to save money for the city. Except for his official position, McIntyre's suggestion, of course, could not be treated seriously. It is altogether surprising he does not go further, and recommend the abolition of schools and educational institutions in general.

E. H. McELDOWNEY.

New York, Oct. 11, 1915.

THE LOUVAIN THAT HAUNTS GERMANY.

Singularities of Mr. McClellan's Apology for Putting the University Library to the Torch—Where the Missing Keys Were.

BY L. DUPRIEZ.

Professor of Law at the University of Louvain, now Visiting Lecturer at Harvard University.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 11, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should have unquestionably passed over in silence the numerous perversions of truth contained in Mr. McClellan's article published in your paper of Oct. 10, because it is not necessary to be acquainted with Belgium in order to see that the author merely reiterates the allegations of the German administration in Belgium without verifying them in person. But Mr. McClellan does not hesitate to reproduce a libelous accusation against men whom I esteem highly, and who, I know, have done their full duty. So I hope you will permit me to answer that bold and unjust accusation with a few words of defense.

Mr. McClellan affirms without any reserve that "at the University [of Louvain] the librarian and his assistants all deserted their posts, locking the library behind them and carrying off the keys. It was not possible to save either building or books, for when the doors were at last battered down the interior had been gutted." I wonder to see how a university man prefers such a libelous accusation without any other evidence than the allegations of Germans, directly interested to excuse their burning of the library. And Mr. McClellan, who does not hesitate to reproach the librarian and his assistants for not having saved some books, forgets to blame those who had set the fire at various places in the library. What a beautiful example of his impartiality!

The librarian of the University happened to be absent on regular leave ever since the appearance of the Germans in Louvain, hence it was quite impossible for him to have returned before the fatal night of Aug. 25. The assistants were not domiciled in library buildings, but some hundreds of meters away. What should they have done? Should they have come when the trouble began, or when they learned that the library was on fire? But people were forbidden, under severe punishment, to appear in the streets after 8 o'clock, and any one daring to run toward the library on that night would certainly have been shot. When the Rector (President) of the University, who lived closer to the library than the assistants, heard of the fire at 1 o'clock in the night he tried to go out and to ask the assistance of the German military authorities. He had made but a few steps into the street when he was arrested by two soldiers and brutally pushed back into his house with the threat of being shot if he ever dared to come out again. He made a second attempt at 7 o'clock in the morning, and he underwent the same treatment and heard the same threats. The Rector told me so himself a few days later at Brussels.

Permit me, who have lived fifty years in Belgium, twenty-three of these at Louvain, who have been an eyewitness of the fire, who by a miracle have escaped death myself, to correct at least a few of the grossest errors which the German administration of Belgium tries to thrust on the American people through the agency of Mr. McClellan.

In his pro-German zeal, Mr. McClellan wants to make the readers believe that Belgium is a country of plenty, thanks to an unusually good crop and to the enlightened cares of a German administration. He especially mentions a large barley crop and he says there is apparently no lack of sheep. Now, in the part of Belgium which Mr. McClellan passed in a train barley is not raised, and barley is quite a trifling part of the Belgian harvest; and previous to the German occupation there could not have been found a single flock of sheep along the railways which the author passed through.

Mr. McClellan informs us that the Germans have struck off the French station names and have replaced them by the corresponding Flemish names. Thus, he says, Louvain became Löwen, Liége became Lüttich, Anvers became Antwerpen. But Louvain is in Flemish Leuven, Liége is Luik, while Antwerpen is both Flemish and German. Löwen and Lüttich are German names which the Belgian people do not understand at all. Besides, Liége is a French speaking city, where the French language is known about as much as it is in Paris.

According to Mr. McClellan, eighteen old and new newspapers are published in Brussels. Before the war they published fourteen political dailies. They all refused to print the papers in spite of the most urgent exhortations from the German authorities. Now the Indépendance Belge is published in London, and Le Vintième Siècle in Havre, (France.)

What shows how highly Mr. McClellan, without any verification, took in everything some German Sergeant told him—for I cannot believe the German administration would have been so bold and stupid in foisting on him such self-evident untruths—is the statement that the University of Louvain has been reopened. That is absolutely false. The University of Louvain has not been reopened. Not a single course is given. Not a single student has been registered.

The German administration seems to make believe that the fire that consumed the cathedral was accidentally carried there from neighboring houses and that the Germans had even dynamited some nearby houses to save the Town Hall and the cathedral. But I saw with my own eyes the cathedral on fire when not a single neighboring house was burning. Besides, the houses that burned around the cathedral were too far removed to transfer the fire to it. It has been proved that the fire was set at various places in the cathedral, especially on the tower roof. Besides, in October, 1914, the Germans admitted having themselves set fire to the cathedral, on the ground that machine guns had been placed in the towers.

Allow me to state once more that the Germans cannot give an explanation of the Louvain events without mixing up with it obviously false statements. Three days after those events the German military staff at Brussels still affirmed to the Dutch Professor Grondys that the attack of the civilians upon the German troops had been directed by the Burgomaster's son or brother. But the Burgomaster never had a brother and his only son died fifteen years ago. And now, a year after the event, they tell a new self-evident untruth. "Complete darkness" followed immediately, caused by the cutting off of electric wires." I affirm that on that night the electric current was never turned off, numerous electric lights were burning in my house, and I never observed a cutting off of the current. My colleague, de la Vallee Toussin, who was with me at Harvard University and during the last semester, lived near the station, and none of his electric lights went out even for a few seconds. Besides, in 1914 the streets were exclusively lighted by gas; there were only four electric towers in front of the Town Hall, but these were reinforced by numerous powerful gas jets.

These few facts suffice to show what confidence the impartial reader may have in the allegations of the German authorities in Belgium and in Mr. McClellan's appreciation of the German rule in Belgium.

L. DUPRIEZ.

ENGLAND'S BATTLE MAIMED.

They Might Be Provided For on the Accident Insurance Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading an article entitled "On the British Battle Line." In the midst of his harrowing description of the wounded, the author lightly refers to the future of crippled soldiers in a way that makes one stop and think hard. He says:

> A few weeks later, his empty sleeve pinned across his breast, he walked down the gangway of the hospital ship which had brought him across the Channel onto English soil and set about finding work which a one-armed man could do. "Another shrapnel case," remarked a hospital attendant. "Both legs amputated, but he'll recover." I wonder what he will do for a living when he gets back to England. Perhaps he will sell pencils or bootlaces on the flags of Piccadilly and hold out his cap for coppers.

It can be assumed Great Britain will provide pensions, but granting this may be best for dependents of the soldier killed outright, would it not be infinitely better to guarantee compensation to the wounded on the accident insurance companies' basis—so much for loss of an eye, arm or leg, two eyes, arms or legs, &c.? Instead of maimed returned soldiers eking out an existence on a pension they would have a capital to at once embark as small tradespeople, and for lack of room in England go to the Colonies for these undertakings, confident of the inhabitants favoring those who had given up a physical part of themselves to maintain the integrity of their empire.

T. C.

Kesinick, Va., Oct. 14, 1915.

American Soldiers of Fortune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have at present some sixty-eight members of the "French Foreign Legion" in the hospital here, most of whom are Americans who joined the legion at the beginning of the war, and are serving for the small sum of "one sou" per day. As ordinary comforts are very scarce, and a good number of these wounded "soldiers of fortune" are without friends to send them comforts, and there are no civilian American or English residents in this town, I would be grateful if you would publish this appeal for a few comforts, such as tobacco, cigarettes, a few pipes, books or magazines, men's undergarments of any description, or money to purchase tea, fresh eggs and butter. Other 'extras would be gratefully accepted and distributed by me.

NURSE HARRIOT WATSON,
Headquarters Staff, 7 Boulevard Carnot.
Provins Seine et Marne, France, Sept. 27, 1915.

Why Disdain the Unemployed?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I called at an Employment Bureau the other day on a matter of information and during my few moments' stay I was struck by the attitude of those in authority toward those seeking employment. No doubt the female icicle at the head of affairs was herself an employe. Certainly her pert stenographer came under that head. Why then the freezing disdain with which they treated the unfortunate souls who were would-be employes? Their only difference lay in the fact that they happened to have a job while the others had none.

It would seem that the work of helping others, even if done solely for the financial reward, would awaken some human kindness in the doer. In this case there was delight in making the applicants for work cringe.

New York, Oct. 18, 1915. M. C.

A PERENNIAL DUTY.

The Simple Art of Planting Trees for Beauty and for Comfort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tree planting is a perennial affair in city or country, and this is an invitation to property owners in the city to remember the Fall planting season, especially opportune for the setting out of deciduous trees in our city streets, wherever the conditions are favorable.

There never has been a time like this, when the planting of trees throughout the country could be so impressively urged. As a nation, we have yet hardly awakened to the deeper sense of our improvidence and neglect in dealing with nature's immeasurable bounty of forest and water. Not infrequently correspondents abroad, in their graphic accounts of war's wild havocs, have told the story of the wanton destruction of the ancient forests and innumerable historic parks and estates and the noble trees which for more than a century have made the old roads and highways so notably attractive, outliving till now the vicissitudes of war and pestilence.

In our city we have been notably lacking in an

OPERA FOLK HELD ON SHIP IN HARBOR

Caruso, Gatti-Casazza, and Campanini Detained by Blunder of Wireless Operator.

HE WARNED THE TUGS AWAY

The Dante Alighieri Had Also Been Forced by British Warships to Return to Gibraltar.

Giulio Gatti-Casazza, Enrico Caruso, Cleofonte Campanini, Giorgio Polacco, the new conductor for the Metropolitan Opera Company, and a score of other opera folk reached New York late yesterday afternoon from Italy, but after several hours of vain endeavor they abandoned the attempt to land last night and the steamship Dante Alighieri of the Transatlantica Italiana Line anchored in the bay below the Statue of Liberty.

No one seemed to know why no tugs met the liner when she steamed up to Pier B, Jersey City, at 8 o'clock, but none did, and after whistles had been blown frantically, but in vain, for assistance, her 738 passengers gazed wistfully and despairingly at the New York shore while the steamship steamed down the harbor again.

With them was a score or more of newspaper men, William J. Guard and Otto Weil of the Metropolitan Opera Company forces, and Mme. Alda, wife of Gatti-Casazza. They, too, looked yearningly toward the shore and joined in the rush on the wireless room, where dozens of messages were riled to practically every tug and towing company in the city, asking that a vessel of some sort be sent at once to the marooned ship to take them ashore.

Reporters Rescued by a Tug.

Tug after tug steamed around the ship, looked it over, and steamed away again, and it was not until 10 o'clock that some one discovered that the well-meaning but Italian operator, not understanding English, had been notifying all New York that the Dante Alighieri didn't need a tug. Apparently every tugboat Captain who didn't have anything else to do had come down to look over the vessel which thus wirelessly boasted her complete independence.

Deputy Collector C. M. Sprague finally got the Government boat, the Emigrant, from Ellis Island, to take off the custom men, and the reporters got a tug, the Britannia of the Mutual Towing Company, which put them ashore at the Battery.

Caruso waved them a sad farewell from an upper deck, and Gatti-Casazza kissed his wife and gave her a new persaglieri hat, which she wore ashore. Mme. Alda had her limousine waiting at Jersey City to carry Gatti-Casazza to their summer home in Great Neck, L. I. The general manager of the Metropolitan forces had been as eager as any one to get ashore, but when Mme. Alda mentioned the waiting car and Great Neck in the distance he declared that it was quite right that caution should be enforced and that no passenger permitted to leave the ship except at the pier. As the Britannia departed he was joining Caruso in a Neapolitan song of farewell.

The unexpected ending of the voyage was quite in keeping with the earlier part, according to the passengers. "First, they were a day late in reaching Gibraltar, having touched at Almeria for a cargo of grapes after leaving Genoa on Oct. 4, and it was 10 P. M. on Oct. 10 when the Dante Alighieri was challenged by a British cruiser using the Morse lamp. Captain Angelo Sturlese replied, telling who he was, and kept right on at full speed, being in a hurry. He was ten miles past Gibraltar when a destroyer came up alongside and, through a megaphone, a British Lieutenant asked:

"'Please call at Gibraltar.'"

Mme. Alda's Movie a Failure.

Capt. Sturlese thought the Lieutenant was bidding him good-bye, and returned cordial words in Italian. Also he kept on at full speed, and had got five miles nearer the United States when the destroyer, which had evidently signalled back for instructions, overhauled him again, and this time made its order understood. Back to Gibraltar went the Dante Alighieri, where it was held up for three hours.

Then came fogs to combat, so that the steamship reached quarantine at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, more than a day late. Alda was to have been photographed for the moving pictures as she ascended the side to greet her husband. Captain Sturlese had wirelessed that he hoped to be able to be in at 3:30, so Mme. Alda and a crowd of photographers were on the cutter which met the ship.

There are 570 in the steerage, 118 in the second cabin, and 50 in the first cabin, so many to examine that no one was allowed aboard the ship until 6:30. It was completely dark then, but the photographers had flash lights ready, so Mme. Alda mounted the ladder while the picture men frantically called to their assistants to set off the flashlights. The wind had blown the power away, however, and there were no lights. Mme. Alda hung between sky and sea, calling for haste and declaring that she could not hold on, while Gatti-Casazza above her demanded that she come aboard at once. Finally she did so, and the pictures were a failure.

William Guard followed her up the ladder, and Polacco seized him at once and kissed him vigorously. Guard is used to it, but he broke away as quickly as possible and fairly ran when the new conductor showed an inclination to bid him adieu as he boarded the Britannia later.

Caruso Sings Merrily.

Others who were marooned on the Dante Alighieri all night were Gaetano Bavagnoli, who is to divide with Polacco the task of taking Toscanini's place; Gennero Papi and Francesco Romei, assistant conductors; Rosina Galli, a dancer, and Giuseppe de Luca, a new baritone, and Ida Cajatti, a new lyric soprano, who will be heard at the Metropolitan.

Caruso was in fine fettle, and his voice seemed excellent. The tenor said he was in perfect condition. He sang Neapolitan songs, and every one joined in the chorus. When the cutter drew alongside he threw his leg over the rail, exclaiming:

"Is that America at last? I want to go ashore."

Gatti-Casazza said he would issue a statement of his plans for opera this season when he reached the Hotel Knickerbocker today. Campanini said his season of ten weeks would begin in the Auditorium, Chicago, on Nov. 15. He said he intended to produce four operas new to Chicago, these being "Elektra," by Richard Strauss; "L'Amore dei Tre Rei," by Italo Montemezzi; "Dejanire," by Saint-Saëns, and "Cleopatra," by Massenet. With him was Rodolfo Ferrari, who is to conduct. Mr. Campanini said he would have Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Melba, Tita Ruffo, Lucien Muratore, and John McCormack with him this year.

STOWAWAY THE SHIP'S PET.

Boy with Classic Beauty Made Much Of on the Dante Alighieri.

One of the passengers on the Dante Alighieri who attracted almost as much attention as Caruso was José Gomez, a fourteen-year-old boy, who was a stowaway from Almeria, Spain, where the ship put in for a cargo of grapes. The boy's remarkable beauty of face won him the interest and favors of the passengers. He was petted all of the way across and sketched by Caruso. He was compared by many to the boy portraits by Murillo. He is only 4 feet and 4 inches tall.

José told the Ellis Island authorities that his home was in Alicante, Spain, and that, as his widowed mother was in poverty, he ran away to go to sea. By walking and stealing rides, he reached Almeria in eleven days, and while waiting for a ship met Rubio Camacho, another 14-year-old boy, living in Almeria. The two bought bread, sausages, and a bottle of water and hid in one of the lifeboats of the Dante Alighieri.

They were not discovered until two days after the ship had passed Gibraltar. Both boys had thought that the vessel was going to Buenos Aires, where they wished to land, and were much disappointed when told by passengers that they were bound for New York. They were taken to Ellis Island last night and will be deported unless one or both of them is vouched for by persons here. The Camacho boy does not mind returning to his native town, but little José is heartbroken.

HITS VAUDEVILLE "TRUST."

William Morris Alleges Unfair Tactics Against Him.

William Morris, of William Morris, Inc., testified yesterday in the Sherman law suit for triple damages which Clifford C. Fischer has brought in the Federal District Court against the alleged vaudeville trust, that in 1907, when the United States Amusement Company was organized, he was offered a guarantee of $500 worth of business a week if he would join it, but he declined, and then, he said, his troubles began. Baggage disappeared just as acts were to be staged, and features generally deserted him and appeared a week or two later for the "trust." So when he was driven from the independent theatres, he formed with others his present corporation.

After that there were a number of negotiations between the witness and the "trust" and in 1910, Mr. Morris said, Martin Beck and Morris Meyerfeld offered him $235,000 to stop fighting the "trust" in the Northwest. The witness went in detail into the history of the negotiations, but said they came to nothing.

H. B. Marinelli and Frank Bohn also gave testimony in the suit yesterday. It will continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Matteaslan-Utudjian Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Nevart Matteasian, a daughter of Dr. H. B. Matteasian, a physician of Constantinople, and who had recently arrived from the war zone of the Dardanelles, to Socrates Utudjian, formerly of Constantinople, but now living in Toronto, took place on last Saturday in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street. The dinner which followed the ceremony was held at the residence of the bride's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Matteasian, 13 East Thirty-fifth Street. The guests, besides the bride and bridegroom, were Dr. Matteasian and Mrs. Matteasian of Philadelphia and Mr. Castigian, who was the best man.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Rhoda Van Bibber Tanner, daughter of Mrs. John J. Tanner, and Felix D. Doubleday, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension. A reception will follow at the Colony Club.

Mrs. Paul Tuckerman of Tuxedo Park will be at the Ritz-Carlton this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Heckscher Wetherill, who were married in Philadelphia last week, are at the hotel. Mrs. Wetherill was Miss Edwina E. Bruner, a granddaughter of the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins.

The first dance of the St. Christopher League, given for the benefit of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, will be held at the Plaza on Dec. 10. The league's annual play is to be held on Dec. 17.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, who has been in the White Mountains, is at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Winter. She has decided not to open her home in Paris, 32 Avenue Henri Martin, as long as the war continues.

Lewis M. Norwood and the Misses Norwod of 38 East Eighty-first Street, are spending the Autumn in Lakewood, N. J.

Miss Harriette Cady, of 601 Madison Avenue, who had been spending a month in Colorado, left there Saturday for Piedmont Heights, Cal., where she will be the guest of her uncle, F. C. Havens, at his country place.

Mrs. Barstow Drake Smith and Miss Marion Drake Smith, who spent the Summer at their country home, at Rye, N. Y., have returned to town and are at their city house, 17 East Fifty-third Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Everett will give a dinner at the club house, Tuxedo, on Oct. 29, preceding the annual Autumn dance, for Miss Helen McGregor Byrne, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, of 1,029 Park Avenue.

MR. AND MRS. MANNES PLAY.

Sonatas by Beethoven and Locatelli and Brahms's Horn Trio Given.

For a good many years Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes have been giving annually three and sometimes more recitals of music for piano and violin, which have won for themselves a following, and have become one of the recognized fixtures of chamber music in the New York season. This year the concert givers have moved from the theatre in which the concerts were so long given, and which required that they take place on Sunday nights, to the somewhat ampler surroundings of Aeolian Hall. There the first of the present season's series was heard last evening. The program included Beethoven's sonata in G major, Op. 96; a sonata in F minor by Locatelli, and Brahms's trio in E flat for piano, violin, and horn. The trio is not often played; it is not often considered possible or convenient for chamber music organizations to assemble the combination of instruments needed; but this involves a considerable loss for lovers of chamber music, because the work is one of great beauty, and thoroughly characteristic of one side of Brahms's art.

Joseph Franzl, first hornist of the New York Symphony Orchestra, played the horn part last evening with certainty, good taste, and good tone. Much of the performance, and especially the first movement, seemed to lack something in vitality and spirit, which need not be excluded from it by the dreamy and introspective character of the music; and the last movement, whose theme might have served as a suggestion for some of Arthur Sullivan's patter songs, is overflowing with good humor.

INDICTED FOR FALSE CLAIMS.

Auto Exchange Officer Said to Have Sworn to Fraudulent Loss.

Hyman Rosenson, of 68 West 117th Street, treasurer of the Mutual Auto Exchange Company, at Sixtieth Street and Broadway, was indicted yesterday for making a false claim for damages on an insurance company. He was arraigned before Judge Nott in General Sessions and committed to the Tombs in default of $4,000 bail.

On May 16 an explosion, followed by fire, occurred near Rosenson's establishment, then known as the Mutual Auto Exchange Company, at 317-319 West Fifty-ninth Street. Several automobiles were destroyed. According to the indictment, Rosenson filed a statement with the committee of the New York Fire Underwriters claiming a loss of $16,165. It is charged that of the twenty-four automobiles he said were destroyed, some were not in the garage, and in many cases old cars were substituted for new ones. On his loss on painting and overhauling alone he is accused of having raised his figures from $500 to $3,140.

At the time of the fire Rosenson had $20,000 of fire insurance on his stock, $3,000 of which was in the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Penn.

At the Palace.

Continued for a second week, the Fall Fashion Show absorbs most of the attention in the present program at the Palace. The remainder of the bill is not notable, and is by no means continuously entertaining. Ray Samuels, who sings with great gusto, and the favorite Lyons and Yosco carry off most of the honors. Patrons at that vaudeville theatre this week can see Evelyn Nesbit dance with Jack Clifford and can hear her sing.

Movie Star from Coast in Auto.

Anita King, the movie picture actress, who is known to movie followers as the Paramount Girl, will arrive in New York this morning from a trip across the continent in a motor car. Miss King left San Francisco Sept. 2 and made the journey alone. She has stopped in the largest cities en route and talked about motion pictures in the theatres. She brings with her messages from the Mayors of eleven cities to Mayor Mitchel. Miss King will be met at the Fort Lee Ferry about 10 o'clock by an escort of men and women in automobiles, who will accompany her to the City Hall.

"Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, October 16th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, $1.58 cents; Imported Beef, 10.66 cents per pound."—Advt.

LINCOLN TRUST Company

THERE is something in a name after all, especially when it stands as does ours for integrity and financial responsibility.

204 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Madison Square).
BROADWAY AT LEONARD STREET
BROADWAY AT 72ND STREET

ARTHUR GREAVES, OF THE TIMES, DIES

City Editor Succumbs to a Sudden Hemorrhage at His Home.

HAD BEEN ILL SINCE JUNE

Was President of the Amen Corner and of the New York City News Association.

Arthur Greaves, city editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES during the last fifteen years, died at 12:05 o'clock this morning at his home, 220 West 107th Street. He had been ill since June last, and had believed himself to be suffering from diabetes. It was only a few days ago that his physicians informed him he had tuberculosis. It was a hemorrhage of the lungs which caused Mr. Greaves's death.

Mr. Greaves had abandoned his duties on THE TIMES temporarily and had intended to leave for the Adirondacks next Thursday. Last night he and Mrs. Greaves spent the evening out and had returned about 11 o'clock. Mr. Greaves was preparing for bed when the hemorrhage began.

His wife, greatly alarmed as Mr. Greaves rapidly weakened, summoned Isaac D. White, an old friend of Mr. Greaves, from his home next door, and Dr. Andrew H. Montgomery was called from 211 West 107th Street. Although he was summoned from only across the street, the physician found the patient beyond help. He was conscious, but in a stupor, so that he had not known Mr. White. Dr. Montgomery tried in vain to stop the hemorrhage. It continued until Mr. Greaves died.

Mr. Greaves was born in Cardiff, Wales, on March 12, 1868, and was brought to America by his parents in 1871. He received his education in the public schools of Hartford, Conn. His first newspaper experience was obtained on The Boston Globe. After serving his apprenticeship there he came to this city and joined the staff of THE TIMES in 1888. When he left THE TIMES to go to The World in 1891 he had perfected himself in shorthand and he rapidly gained the reputation of being the fastest shorthand reporter in the city.

He reported the famous Brockway investigation at the Elmira Reformatory and was political reporter for The World for several years. He returned to THE TIMES on Jan. 29, 1900, as city editor and had served in that post since that time.

Mr. Greaves headed THE TIMES staff of reporters at all the Presidential conventions and the more important State conventions from 1900 to 1912. He had a political acquaintance and knowledge of politics not surpassed by newspaper men who specialized in this field. He was President of the Amen Corner, a club of political reporters deriving its name from the famous corner in the old Fifth Avenue Hotel where politicians gathered. He was also President of the New York City News Association.

It was Mr. Greaves who made nationally famous the utterance of Asa Bird Gardiner, "To hell with reform." He reported stenographically the speech in which Gardiner uttered this declaration when he was a candidate for District Attorney. He reported most of the big local events of the late nineties, especially trials and investigations where he could make use of his knowledge of shorthand.

Mr. Greaves leaves a wife, Mrs. Margaret Livinia Guerin Greaves, to whom he was married by the Rev. F. R. Morse, assistant rector of Calvary Baptist Church, on Aug. 16, 1903.

Two brothers, James and Greaves of Piermont, N. Y., and Walter Greaves of San Francisco, and two sisters, Mrs. George Ross of Montreal and Mrs. Charles Hayes of Toronto, also survive him. Tracey Greaves, who died in 1904, was also a brother of Arthur Greaves, and, as a newspaper writer, was almost as well known.

CHARLTON FAINTS AS HIS TRIAL STARTS

Postponement Refused, He Tells His Italian Judge the Story of His Crime.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COMO, Oct. 18.—Porter Charlton's trial, which may be said fairly to have started this morning, since the Judge refused to accede to a request for further postponement, is furnishing interesting material for psychological study.

Charlton has spent much of his long imprisonment in studying Italian, which he now speaks with considerable correctness, but in a slow, hesitating way which made a painful impression as he gave his testimony. This, together with the nervousness which the prisoner suffered, robbed his tragic tale of the effect it might otherwise have produced.

Charlton showed strong emotion as he described the happiness and exaltation of idyllic first love, the horror of his realization that the woman he had idealized was capable (as he asserted) of vulgar vituperation, insane and unfounded accusations and insults, the constant repetition of which filled him with a sense of hopeless abasement and disgust. Tears coursed down his cheeks as, clutching the bars of the cage in which he was confined, he gave his testimony.

When he finished his story, Charlton sank back pale and trembling, as though utterly worn out by the mental torture of recalling the memories of his crime.

COMO, Oct. 18, (via Paris.)—When the case of Charlton was called today, Signor Cataneo asked for a further postponement to give Miceli Picardi, Charlton's chief counsel, who is indisposed, further time to study the case.

Baron Sciacca, the presiding Judge, refused to consent to a postponement of the trial, saying that he considered the presence of Signor Cataneo, of Charlton's counsel, sufficient to protect the interests of the accused.

The court thereupon immediately proceeded to interrogate Charlton. The prisoner spoke for about an hour, giving an account of his life from the time he met Mary Scott, whom he married and of whose murder he is accused, up to the time the crime was committed.

Charlton spoke in Italian, but, owing to the difficulty he experienced in finding the proper words with which to express himself, the court frequently helped him out.

He was attacked with a fainting fit in the course of the interrogation, and was obliged to retire from the court room. When he returned, Baron Sciecca continued the inquiry.

The public is being excluded from the court room because of the nature of the testimony.

WILLIAM C. HUDSON DEAD.

Old Member of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle Staff and Author.

William C. Hudson, for many years a member of the editorial staff of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Saturday at his home in Pearl River, N. Y., in his seventy-second year. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and in 1868 joined the staff of The Eagle. Mr. Hudson had a keen insight into politics and wrote a number of letters under the name of "Seacoal" which attracted wide attention during 1878-1883. In the latter year he was appointed by President Cleveland as Secretary of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of this State.

He was the author of a number of books of fiction and recollections, the best known of which are "The Diamond Button," "On the Rack," "The Dugdale Millions," "The American Cavalier," and "Random Recollections of an Old Political Reporter." Mr. Hudson also wrote several plays of which the following were produced, "Sealed Lips," "Heroic Remedies," and "Man Among Men." He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary F. Hogan of this city.

Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sir Thomas Benjamin Bowring, Director of C. T. Bowring & Co. of London and Liverpool, and who represented his firm in New York from 1870 until 1891, died today at his home, 7 Palace Gate, in this city, in his sixty-ninth year.

He was a son of Edward Bowring of Moreton Hampstead, Devon, and was knighted in 1915. Sir Thomas was educated at the University College and by private tutors, after which he went into the shipping business, in which he was known all over the world. He married Miss Annie Kinsman How, a daughter of James How of Brooklyn, United States of America, in 1877.

William Redmund.

William Redmund, the veteran actor, died recently in Piermont, N. Y., after a long illness. He was born in England and came to this country in 1883, and joined the Boston Theatre. Mr. Redmund was known for his performances in "Pardon," "The Merchant of Venice," "Michael Strogoff," "Hamlet," "King Lear," and a number of other widely played dramas. He had been retired for several years. His wife, the late Mrs. Clara S. Redmund, was an actress, and played under the name of Mrs. Thomas Barry.

Dr. John Marshall Kellogg.

Dr. John Marshall Kellogg, a retired educator, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Wilbraham, Mass., and was one of the founders of the Wilson and Kellogg Preparatory School here, from which he retired seventeen years ago. Dr. Kellogg was a member of the New York State Society, Sons of the Revolution, and a member of Grace Church of this city. His wife survives him.

Thousands at Dr. Goetz's Funeral.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The funeral of Dr. Ferdinand Goetz of Leipsic, President of the German Athletic Union and founder of the Turnverein of San Francisco, was held in Leipsic in the presence of representatives of the Government and the municipality and many thousands of citizens.

Emperor William sent a telegram to the widow recalling his meeting with Dr. Goetz at the dedication of the Leipsic battle monument.

Dutton's

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ROBT. B. WARD DIES; BASEBALL FINANCIER

Vice President of the Federal League Was Head of the Ward Baking Company.

BROOKLYN FEDERALS' HEAD

He Began His Career as a Boy Baker in His Father's Shop and Left About $5,000,000.

Robert Boyd Ward, Vice President of the Federal League and President of the Brooklyn Federal League team, who was widely known as President of the Ward Baking Company before he went into baseball two years ago, died last night of heart disease at Homewood, his estate on Quaker Ridge Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year.

He was born in this city and was a son of the late Hugh Ward, who came here from Ireland in 1850, after having learned the baking business there. His grandfather, James Ward, was at that time a grocer here, with an establishment at Eighth Street and Avenue D. Several years later the entire Ward family emigrated to Pittsburgh, where Hugh Ward started in the baking business.

At the age of eight years, Robert B. Ward, owing to the scarcity of labor caused by the civil war, went into his father's shop and until he was twenty-one did the actual work of preparing bread for market. A few years later, he went into business on his own account, and still later became associated with his brother, George S. Ward, in the firm of R. B. Ward & Co. This firm later became the Ward-Mackey Company, and finally the Ward Bread Company was organized for the manufacture and delivery of bread in this city.

At the time of his death Mr. Ward was said to be worth more than $5,000,000, and was interested in a number of other corporations, including the Ohio Bread Company of Cleveland, Ohio; the Ward-Mackey Company of Pittsburgh, and the Ward-Corby Company of Chicago, Providence, and Boston. He was also a Vice President of the Liberty Savings Bank, the Liberty National Bank, and a Director of the Franklin Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Before leaving Pittsburgh Mr. Ward had served as President of the Common Council. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Duquesne Club, the Press Club, and the Americus Club of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ward took an active part in the establishment of the Federal League and rebuilt the old ball grounds of the Brooklyn National League in Brooklyn, now known as Washington Park. He had always been interested in baseball, and entered the Federal League in March, 1914, being the first prominent business man of the East to take an interest in the league.

During the last season he was said to have had more baseball players under contract than any other capitalist. For the last year Mr. Ward had also financed the Colonial League of New England, which consisted of six teams and which he used for recruiting and training players for his Federal League team. Last season he was elected a member of the Finance Committee of the Federal League also.

Mr. Ward is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary C. Breining of Pittsburgh, and by five daughters and four sons. One of the former, who was Miss Martha Ward, was married two weeks ago to James Hindman, an attorney of Wilkinsburg, Penn. Two of his sons, W. B. and Howard B. Ward, are connected with the Ward Bread Company.

Roderick Dhu Sutherland.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Roderick Dhu Sutherland of Nelson, Neb., a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the People's Independent Party in 1900, died in a hospital at Kansas City, Kan., today. He was 53 years old. He represented the Fifth Nebraska District in Congress from 1890 to 1896. In 1898 he toured the East, making speeches for W. J. Bryan, whom he greatly resembled.

G. W. Foote, Free Thinker, Dies.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—George William Foote, well known as a free thinker, is dead. He participated in the famous blasphemy trial in which the late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge decided it was not illegal to attack the principles of religion, provided the language used was not improper.

Obituary Notes.

IRA B. MANSFIELD, United States Inspector of Hulls of the Steamboat Inspection Service, died at his home in Chicago yesterday.

HARRY S. LAWRENCE, a lawyer of 20 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, 203 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1882. For many years Mr. Lawrence was associated with the late Colonel George Bliss. His wife, son, and daughter survive him.

Mrs. MARIE LOUISE MASON, for many years a resident of Washington, D. C., died yesterday at her home, 3,692 Broadway. She was a descendant of the Wellington family of England. Mrs. Mason is survived by a daughter.

WILLIAM BYRON WHARTON, who was elected a delegate to the Kings County Democratic General Committee at the recent primaries and for a number of years active in Democratic politics in the Twentieth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 848 Bushwick Av., and was buried yesterday in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Wharton was born in Manchester, England, eighty-three years ago and was formerly head of the insurance firm of Wharton Brothers. He was one of the oldest cricket players in this city and one of the organizers of the Manhattan Cricket Club. Mr. Wharton left a son and a daughter.

Mrs. LENA WALLUM, wife of Herman H. Wallum, President of the Excelsior Theatre Company and well known in theatrical circles, is dead at her home, Ocean Parkway and Elmwood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 58 years.

CHARLES DU BOIS LOW, a civil war veterna and a direct descendant of revolutionary stock, died on Sunday at his home, 436 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Low was born in this city and served with the Duryee Zouaves and the Eighty-fourth Regiment of New York Infantry, National Guard. He was a member of Winchester Post, G. A. R.; Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., and Brooklyn Lodge, No. 72, R. A. He left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

CHARLES JOSEPH DEGHUEE, Professor of Latin in the Trinity School in Manhattan and a member of the Examining Board of Columbia College, died on Sunday at his home, 375 State Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Deghuee was 51 years old and a son of the late Joseph Deghuee, for many years head of the Daghuee Academy in Brooklyn. He is survived by his wife and a son.

JULIUS ELIHU BUTTS, for more than thirty years with the H. B. Claflin Company, is dead at his home, 8,203 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He had been a resident of that borough for the last fifty years.

BARTHOLOMEW BRENNAN, 65 years old, in the leather business in the Swamp, Manhattan, died at his home, 407 First Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

Mrs. SUSAN NEILL, widow of William Neill, and formerly active in the work of the old Greenpoint M. E. Church, is dead at her home, 143 Russell Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. She is survived by a daughter, Emma, and a son, John E., a teller in the Importers and Traders National Bank of Manhattan.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WATERS VAN NOSTRAND, widow of Charles A. S. Van Nostrand, formerly a well-known lawyer of Queens, died of pneumonia on Sunday at her home at Flushing Bay, College Point, L. I., in her seventy-fifth year.

WALTER L. CHILDS, for many years with the Court of Appeals in Albany, died yesterday at his home, 249 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Childs was in his seventy-third year and left a widow.

CHRISTIAN LENZ, a civil war veteran and member of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., and of Solon Lodge, No. 771, F. and A. M., died at his home, 637 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

Mrs. PHOEBE CATHERINE KIRK, 71 years old, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Upton, in Montclair, N. J.

JOHN W. GREEN, 42 years old, a builder, died Sunday night at his home, 96 West Twenty-first Street, Whitestone, L. I.

Mrs. ANNIE McGRATH, widow of Patrick McGrath and mother of former Assemblyman Patrick J. McGrath, died yesterday at her son's home, 171 East Eighty-first Street.

JOHN T. ROBB, an employe for fifty years of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died on Sunday at his home in Huntington, L. I. He was formerly freight agent at the Cortlandt Street yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

WILLIAM E. DUNCAN, chief ticket agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, died yesterday at his home, 601 West 127th Street. He started with the New Haven thirty years ago as a brakeman, and later became a conductor in the parlor car service.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH ORD PRESTON, 66 years old, widow of Col. Albert W. Preston, U. S. A., died on Sunday at her home in Englewood, N. J. She was a daughter of the late Pacificus Ward, a California Forty-niner.

Prof. ERNEST EDWARDS WILBUR, for twenty years in charge of the schools of Kent County, R. I., died suddenly on Saturday at his home there in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. FANNY ROSENTHAL, widow of Herman Rosenthal, died recently at her home, 313 Central Park West, in her sixty-sixth year. She was born in Germany and had lived here many years.

THEODORE CANFIELD, formerly of the State Assembly, died on Sunday at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., aged 92 years.

The Rev. Father CHARLES M. CHARROPPIN, S. J., widely known as an astronomer, and formerly head of the Department of Science of St. Louis University, is dead in St. Charles, Mo., of appendicitis.

JAMES ORVILLE BOWDISH, Secretary and Treasurer of the Federal Union Life Insurance Company, died recently at the Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his 59th year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and was formerly with the New York Central Railroad.

Mrs. ROSA DENHAM EVERETT, widow of Erastus Everett, LL.D., and daughter of the late Andrew and Mary Gelston Denham, died yesterday at her home, 556 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in her 99th year. She was a resident of Brooklyn for more than sixty years and is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. ANNA M. DOW GOODE, a financier and musician, died on Sunday at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in her 48th year. She owned eleven drug stores and was said to have been the first woman pharmacist in this country.

OSCAR SPERN, an auctioneer of 203 East 125th Street, died yesterday at his home, 414 Central Park West, in his sixty-first year. He was a member of John Hancock Lodge No. 70, F. and A. M.; Mendelssohn Benevolent Society, Henry James Lodge, I. O. B. B., and the Miriam Gottleib Aid Society. Two sons and a daughter survive him.

HENRY P. BERTH, a member of the Maritime Exchange and widely known in shipping circles for many years, died yesterday at his home, 127 East Fifty-second Street, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Italy and came here as a young man. His wife and daughter survive him.

EDWARD TEARE TAUBMAN of Aberdeen, S. D., Sovereign Grand Inspector-General of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, died in a hospital in Washington, D. C., after a stroke of paralysis. He was there to attend the dedication of the new Masonic Temple headquarters of his order.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

BADEAU—ELLIOTT.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 16, at the Dresden, Washington, D. C., Emily Louise, daughter of the late Henry Randall Elliott of Washington and Alexandria, to Harry U. Badeau of Bridgeport, Conn.

McNEIL—MacKAY.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at The Anchorage, 73d St. and Shore Drive, Bay Ridge, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., Mary Kingsbury MacKay to Lieutenant Edwin Colyer McNeil, U. S. A.

ORVIS—LELAND.—On Oct. 16, 1915, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., by the Rev. H. P. L. Grabeau, Ina Leland to Schuyler Adams Orvis

SCHELLENS—ROSE.—On Oct. 16, at Clifton, Mass., Clarissa, daughter of Mrs. Mary Helen Rose of Clifton, Mass., to Christopher Avery Schellens of Groton, Conn.

Brooklyn.

FURMAN—BREDEN.—Oct. 16, Ellen Breden to Roy W. Furman.

HARRISON—JACKSON.—Oct. 14, Grace M. Jackson to Paul J. Harrison.

TAYLOR — BALDWIN. — Oct. 17, Edna M. Baldwin to William A. Taylor.

WALLANT — KRITZMAN. — Oct. 17, Adele Kritzman to Murray Wallant.

Died.

ABEEL.—Suddenly, on Oct. 13, 1915, George H. Abeel of Ironwood, Mich. Funeral services will be held at Kensico Cemetery Tuesday, Oct. 19, on arrival of 12:49 train from Grand Central Station.

BOWRING.—On Monday, Oct. 18, at his residence, 7 Palace Gate, London, Sir Thomas B. Bowring, aged 68.

BROADNAX.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Oct. 18, 1915, Sylvina L., wife of William H. Broadnax and mother of Dr. Mary E. Broadnax. Funeral services will be held at her late home, No. 161 Ellwood Av., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BRODT.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, at her residence, Dunn Loring, Virginia, R. Augusta Brodt, widow of Charles L. Brodt. Funeral services Wednesday, Oct. 20, 10:30 A. M., at the Eglise du St. Esprit, 45 and 47 East 27th St. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BRUGUIERE.—Josephine Frances Sather, daughter of the late Peder Sather, wife of the late Emile A. Bruguiere, lost at sea on the Arabic, Aug. 19 1915. Funeral in Grace Church Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 11 A. M. Interment in San Francisco. San Francisco papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

BUTTS.—J. Elihu, on Oct. 16, 1915, husband of Caroline E. Butts, at the residence of his son-in-law, 8,203 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn. Funeral private.

OPENING OF THE GRILL ROOM
The PLAZA
THIS EVENING
under the direction of
Mr. Basil Durant and
Miss Margaret HawKesworth
Music by Joseph Smith and Orchestra,
also the Argentine Tango Orchestra.
The Grill Room has been enlarged and redecorated under the Supervision of Mr. Donn Barber and Mr. Albert Herter

Died

CARMACK.—Thomas J. Funeral from John Graham's Funeral Chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Interment Thursday, West Salem, Ohio.

CARMICHAEL.—Mildred, daughter of Thomas and Minnie Carmichael, on Sunday, Oct. 17. Funeral at house, 486 West 136th, today, 2 P. M.

CREMIN.—Oct. 17, Dr. P. W. Cremin, at his residence, 856 Lexington Ave. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 66th St., at 10 o'clock. Omit flowers. Dallas, Texas, Savannah, Ga., Chicago, and Oklahoma papers please copy.

DEGHUEE.—On Sunday, Oct. 17, 1915, Charles Joseph Deghuee. Funeral services at his residence, 375 State St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, private.

EVERETT.—Oct. 18, at her late residence, 550 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Rose Denham, widow of Erastus Everett, LL. D., in the 95th year of her age. Funeral private.

FALLON.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 17, 1915, William H. Fallon, in his 63d year. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Piermont, N. Y., Wednesday the 20th inst., at 10 A. M. Carriages in waiting at Sparkill Depot, arrival of train leaving Jersey City, at 8:35 A. M., via Northern R. R. of N. J.

FRANKEL.—At Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 17, 1915, Isaac, aged 49 years, beloved husband of Jeannette Frankel. Funeral from his late residence, Esplanade Apartments, on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

GECKS.—Harold, aged 17, youngest son of the late Frederick Gecks, after a short illness. Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Henry J. Ball,

FIVE YALE ATHLETES DECLARED INELIGIBLE FOR PLAYING "SUMMER BASEBALL"—FOOTBALL

FIVE YALE ATHLETES BARRED FROM SPORTS

Football and Baseball Stars Admit Playing Summer Ball for Board and Room.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Five of the most efficient members of the Yale baseball and football teams were tonight declared ineligible to compete in athletics at the university in the future because they received their board and room free during part of the time they were members of the baseball nine at Quogue, L. I., last Summer. Their cases were investigated by the new Yale Eligibility Committee during the past month. The committee found that the players had violated a clearly expressed Yale eligibility rule.

The players are Harry Legore, football full back and baseball shortstop; Billy Easton, football half back and baseball left fielder; Robert Rhett, outfielder; Spencer Pumpelly, pitcher, and Arthur Milburn, second baseman and Captain of the baseball nine. Legore's withdrawal from the Yale eleven has struck a heavy blow to the chances of the team this Fall.

The statement made officially at Yale follows: "The following letter was made public by the officers of the Yale University Athletic Association, in order that it may receive the honorable recognition to which it is entitled:

Oct. 18, 1915.

Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman Yale University Athletic Association.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned members of the Yale University baseball team of 1915, during the last Summer played with the Quogue Field Club nine, the club furnishing the board and room to the players. From the time we discovered the provision in the Yale rules that no man who has received board for playing Summer baseball shall represent Yale on its teams, each of us paid in full for board and lodging, subsequently furnished him by the club. In view, however, of the fact that we did, although unintentionally and ill-advisedly, violate the rule, we hereby withdraw from competition in intercollegiate athletics.

ARTHUR MILBURN,
WILLIAM EASTON,
HARRY W. LEGORE,
SPENCER A. PUMPELLY,
ROBERT G. RHETT, Jr.

"It is, perhaps, superfluous for the officers of the Yale University Athletic Association to comment on the foregoing letter. It seems but fair, however, to the players signing it for the association to express publicly its regret that because of the carelessness of its officers and committees these men have inadvertently violated a clearly defined rule. The officers of the association rely upon the continued interest and co-operation of these players in every way, and especially in making certain that none of their successors is through ignorance, ever placed in such a difficult position.

"For the Yale Athletic Association,
"ROBERT N. CORWIN, Chairman;
"GEORGE PARMLY DAY, Treas."

Although no official confirmation of the report can be obtained at Yale, it was stated tonight that the players' side of the case was that they went to Quogue believing themselves the personal guests of a prominent resident of that town, and accepted his hospitality, including board and lodging, with that understanding. They paid their own board and lodging after they left the quarters which were provided for them by the person who had invited them to Quogue.

It was reported tonight that a communication from Princeton on the subject had led to the investigation which disqualified the athletes, although the Yale Athletic Committee would not confirm the rumor.

Schoolboy Golf Tournaments.

Schoolboy golfers have arranged for a series of team matches, three on a side, for decision at Van Cortlandt Park during the month of November. The Interscholastic Golf League is the name of the association, and eight high schools are represented. This has nothing to do with the individual championship, which starts at the public links on Saturday, although the same officials are in charge. The list of matches follows:

Oct. 30, Townsend vs. Yonkers, Morris vs. Stuyvesant, Erasmus vs. Richmond Hill, De Witt Clinton vs. Commerce.

Nov. 2, Richmond Hill vs. Townsend Harris, Erasmus vs. Yonkers, De Witt Clinton vs. Morris, Commerce vs. Stuyvesant; 6, Yonkers vs. Richmond Hill, Townsend Harris vs. Erasmus, Stuyvesant vs. De Witt Clinton, Morris vs. Commerce; 13, Richmond Hill vs. Clinton, Erasmus vs. Commerce, Townsend Harris vs. Morris, Yonkers vs. Stuyvesant; 20, Commerce vs. Richmond Hill, De Witt Clinton vs. Erasmus, Stuyvesant vs. Townsend Harris, Yonkers vs. Morris; 26, Morris vs. Richmond Hill, Erasmus vs. Stuyvesant, Townsend Harris vs. De Witt Clinton, Commerce vs. Yonkers; 27, Richmond Hill vs. Stuyvesant, Morris vs. Erasmus, Commerce vs. Townsend, Yonkers vs. De Witt Clinton.

New Manager for Baltusrol G. C.

Heber H. Robertson, who has been connected with other golf and country clubs, especially in the South, yesterday assumed the position of manager of the Baltusrol Golf Club, to succeed Adolph Bentz, who has resigned. The latter has held the position for the past four years. Mr. Robertson has been assistant to Bentz since last April, and he has worked out several radical changes to be made. He will have charge of the entire club, working under the supervision of the Board of Governors. Mr. Robertson has had twenty-seven years' experience as manager of clubs and has been proprietor of several hotels in Florida and South Carolina.

To Lengthen Canoe Brook Links.

The Canoe Brook golf course at Summit, N. J., is to be lengthened from 5,700 feet to 6,300 feet, according to a decision reached by the Canoe Brook Country Club stockholders. Six new tennis courts also will be built.

No Knights of St. Antony "Pros."

The Knights of St. Antony have explained satisfactorily to the Amateur Athletic Union their connection with the new professional interstate basketball league, in which they were supposed to have entered a team, and the matter has been dropped by the governing body. In an official explanation to President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, the club stated that none of its regular members was engaged to play in the professional league, but that their court had been rented for the season to a team of Brooklyn all-stars, who will be known as such and not as the Knights of St. Antony. There are several former representatives of the Knights on the Brooklyn quintet.

Devon Beats Aiken at Polo.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The Devon polo team defeated the Aiken Tigers, 7 goals to 6, in an extra-period game for the Autumn tournament cup today at Bryn Mawr. The winners earned all of their goals while the Tigers received one by handicap and scored five. At the end of the regulation eight periods the score was tied at 6 to 6. Collins scoring the winning goal after 2 minutes and 25 seconds' play in the ninth period.

LOVIBOND'S TENNIS TITLE.

Dr. Waite Forces New York L. T. C. Champion to Five Hard Sets.

The annual tournament of the New York Lawn Tennis Club was won by Arthur M. Lovibond, who, in addition to capturing the club championship, also obtained a second leg on the cup donated by T. R. Pell. Lovibond met strong opposition in the final round from Dr. Waite, and triumphed only after playing fifty-six games at 6—1, 6—8, 6—8, 7—9, 6—4. The new champion took the first two sets in somewhat easy manner, but Dr. Waite rallied and took the next two sets after each had gone to deuce several times. The fifth and deciding set was closely contested. A clever get and a pass that just clipped the side lines gave Lovibond the victory. The final match was the best of the tournament, and was enjoyed by a big gallery which surrounded the club courts at Columbia Oval, Williamsbridge.

Play in the handicap singles reached the final round with Iler and King the survivors. In the semi-finals, Iler defeated Dr. Tucker two sets to one at 4—5, 6—4, 6—3, and King won from Pianasani at 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—Stair defeated Nammack, 6—3, 6—0; Pianasani defeated Brennan, 6—4, 8—6; King defeated Salamsbier, 7—5, 6—3; Lovibond defeated Halsey Wood, 6—3, 7—5; Levy defeated A. Wood, 6—3, 7—5; Dr. Waite defeated W. Brennan, 6—4, 6—1; Van Eltz defeated Ver Kerk, 6—2, 6—2; McAllister defeated Quimby by default.

Third Round—Stair defeated Pianasani, 8—6, 6—3; Lovibond defeated King, 6—2, 6—4; Waite defeated Levy, 6—2, 6—1; McAllister defeated Van Eltz, 7—5, 6—1.

Semifinal—Lovibond defeated Stair, 6—0, 8—6; Waite defeated McAllister, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Final Round—Lovibond defeated Waite, 6—1, 6—3, 6—8, 7—9, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Dr. Tucker, (plus half 15,) defeated Scott, by default; Ver Kerk, (plus half 15,) defeated Quimby, by default; Iler, (plus half 15,) defeated Winne, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—1; W. Brennan, (plus 15,) defeated Halsey Wood, (minus half 40,) 6—7, 6—3, 7—5; King, (scratch,) defeated A. Wood, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—2; Rice, (minus half 15,) defeated E. Brennan by default; Pianasani, (scratch,) defeated Canfield, (plus 15,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Martin, (plus half 30,) defeated Dr. Nammack, (plus 15,) 6—4, 7—5.

Third Round—Dr. Tucker defeated Ver Kerk, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; Iler defeated W. Brennan, 2—6, 7—3, 6—4; King defeated Rice, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; Pianasani, defeated Martin, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round—Iler defeated Tucker, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; King defeated Pianasani, 6—2, 6—3.

DON'TS FOR GUNNERS.

Another Season Has Come and Here Are a Few Precautions.

The Fall gunning season is about on, and every year the hunting brings with it its spoils in the form of human sacrifices. For the benefit of gunners who are planning to go after game this Fall, the following list of don'ts is given:

Don't take any chances. The function of a shotgun is to scatter shot, but be very careful where you scatter it.

Don't blaze away in haste and don't get excited. Many a shooter has filled his favorite dog full of lead just because he was overanxious.

Don't point a gun at any person in jest. It is always the gun that "we didn't know was loaded" that goes off and does the damage. The only time to point a gun is when you intend to kill.

Don't take every rustle of a bush or a bough to be a sure indication of game. Remember sometimes an inquisitive person has a penchant for hiding in such places.

Don't carry a loaded gun through the street or on cars, trains, automobiles, or any other kind of vehicle, or leave it around farm houses to have some child playfully blow a head off.

Don't get excited and shoot without making sure that your object is game.

Don't shoot until you see the rabbit, and then be sure that he is clear of both man and dog.

Don't drag a gun under a fence with the muzzle pointed toward you.

Don't climb over fences with your gun or lean it against a tree until you get over. Put it through the fence and on the ground business end first.

Don't hunt with any one that you know to be careless. Carelessness with three and a quarter drams of powder behind and one and one-eighth ounces of shot is inviting "sure death."

Don't load your gun until you are actually ready for business. At all other times it should be empty. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are looking down the barrel at your game.

Don't use a cheap gun, as it is apt to explode when a heavy charge is used.

Don't borrow a dog or gun or loan either.

Don't rest on the muzzle of your gun.

Don't violate the game laws. It is not only criminal but sometimes very costly.

Don't "hog" all the game. Leave a little behind for the next fellow.

Don't rest the muzzle of your gun on the ground. A gun muzzle clogged with dirt or mud is a dangerous proposition.

State College Eleven In Trim.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The State College football squad celebrated its victory over Gettysburg by a long and hard drill this afternoon. State's exhibition as a defensive team against the Orange and Blue eleven shakes the faith of the coaching staff in the team's ability to stop the attack that will be directed toward it by its opponens in the four big games yet to come—Harvard, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Pitt. The line, ends, backs, and substitutes today got a thorough review of Saturday's performance. Coach Harlow apparently saw many defects, for he emphasized the necessity of bolstering the secondary defense. It was weakness in that department that gave Gettysburg nine first downs. There was no scrimmage this afternoon. In preparation for the West Virginia game here next Saturday, one or two workouts will be held about midweek. All of Penn State's players came through the Gettysburg contest without injury.

Union Eleven Not Disheartened.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Union's defeat at the hands of New York University on Saturday has in no way disheartened the Garnet team. It is generally felt here that N. Y. U. deserved to win. Today a larger squad turned out for practice than has appeared on Alexander Field in weeks. Fred Dawson, head coach, put the men through a hard drill in the fundamentals of the game. "Corky" Moynahan and Captain Jennings, who distinguished themselves in the game at New York, reported in good condition this afternoon. "Pete" Starbuck, Captain of last year's 'Varsity, has taken over the coaching of the second team and will direct its work in the future.

REFEREE ADMITS HE ERRED IN YALE GAME

Bankart Disqualified Jim Sheldon and Penalized Elis Unjustly.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—An hour's signal rehearsal was ordered today for the Yale football squad. Seven elevens reported, and special attention was devoted to tackling, which has been poor. End Rush Allen and Tackle "Chub" Sheldon were detained by recitations, Blodgett playing right end and Schmidt left tackle.

In the absence of Harry Legore, Neville was at full back. Otherwise the eleven maintained its line-up of last Saturday, which is expected to be retained against Washington and Jefferson next Saturday. Tackle Baldridge reported in uniform, his ankle, which was injured ten days ago, having almost entirely recovered. He will begin scrimmaging this week, but indications are that Black, who it was expected would be able to play by next Saturday, will be kept on the side lines until next week.

Jim Sheldon, who was dismissed from the game Saturday, was at right guard again, and it was stated tonight that both Referee Bankart and Umpire Okeson admitted that a mistake was made in disqualifying him and in penalizing Yale 65 yards, half the distance to the Yale goal. Sheldon merely tackled high in trying to block a Springfield player who was trying to crawl along after being tackled. Referee Bankart ordered the penalty, which was not concurred in by Okeson. After the game Bankart admitted that he had been wrong in ordering it. Sheldon is the first Yale player to be sent from a game in several years.

CORNELL HAS A PROBLEM.

Right-End Position on Eleven Bothering the Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—With only four days of real work awaiting them before the trip to Cambridge, where they will play Harvard on Saturday, the Cornell football squad entered upon the usual routine this afternoon. All of the most important players were pronounced in good condition by the coaches, except Bailey and Welles, tackles, but Jameson and Gillies are coming along so well that no anxiety is felt over the condition of the first two men. In Jewett and Fischer, Cornell has two good substitutes for the tackle position, but if Jameson continues to get back his true form, there will be no need for substitutions against Harvard.

At present it would appear as if the Ithacans would send against the Crimson a rush line which from tackle to tackle weighed 1202 pounds on the average, Cook, at centre, who weighs 168 being the lightest man on the line.

Special attention was paid today to the ends, particularly to Shelton, who was way off form Saturday. Ray Vanorman is convinced that his end will return to form by next Saturday, but there is considerable doubt as to Eckley and Zander, right end candidates, being fit. It is felt here that the right-end problem is one of the most important to solve.

There is no fear that the Cornell line will be unable to hold Harvard at least even. In the race for substitute half backs, Schlichter, Lewis, and Hoffman have the call, Dr. Sharpe planning to use all three Saturday. Barrett and Shiverick practiced punting this afternoon, and both kicked a few field goals.

The coaching staff was increased today by the arrival of Jack O'Hearn, right end on last year's eleven, and a crack player, O'Hearn has been watching Harvard all year, and his report to the coaches is of great value.

Ballin to Coach at Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 18.—To take charge of the Lafayette line and to add strength to this failing department of the team, Harold Ballin, the famous tackle at Princeton, is coming to Easton tomorrow to coach the Maroon and White line for the remainder of the season. Ballin is one of the greatest masters of line play that the game of recent years has produced. He saw the game at Princeton on Saturday, and will know from the very start of his work what to do. Despite the fatigued condition of the Lafayette players, Coach Crowell put them through a vigorous scrimmage this afternoon. Several of the 'Varsity men who were badly bruised were excused. "Bull" Lowe and Scott were out of the game on account of injuries received in the game with Princeton. Martin and Diamond played in the 'Varsity backfield, and both played well. Maxfield has so far recovered that he will be able to play in the game which Lafayette will have on Wednesday with Delaware State. This midweek game is to be played in honor of the inauguration of Dr. John Henry MacCracken to the Presidency of the college.

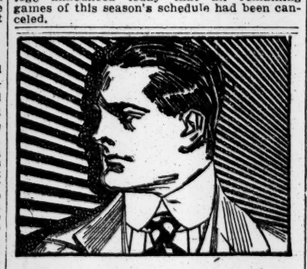
No Letup for the Middies.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 18.—With a changed back field, the Naval Academy team had a spirited line-up against the scrub this afternoon in spite of the custom which has confined the work on Mondays after a Saturday's game to signal work and other light practice. Craig was at quarter back, and the other backs were Dashiel, Davis, and Mullinix. Though Hardwick and H. L. Ingram of the coaching staff played the ends for the scrubs, honors were with the regulars, who scored a field goal, kicked from placement by Blodgette just as the practice ended. The advantage was gained largely through the snappy work of the line, which has improved greatly during the last week. Lieutenant W. A. Richardson, who played in the back field of the Academy team for four years, reported today, completing the regular coaching staff. "Big Bill" Hollenbach helped drill the linemen today.

Boy Dies of Football Injuries.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Because of the death here last night of Pierre Ducos, 17 years old, a half back of the Jefferson College football eleven, the Faculty of the college announced today that all remaining games of this season's schedule had been canceled.



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CRIMSON HOPES BRIGHTER.

Return of Cripples Indicates Strong Team Against Cornell Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—All of the Harvard regulars who played against Virginia on Saturday, with the exception of left Tackle Joe Gilman, were out on Soldiers Field this afternoon, and the coaches had the satisfaction of seeing a lot of cripples out to witness the practice or to run about the field. Within another week the Crimson expects to have its full playing strength out. The return of Parsons, the 1914 'Varsity tackle, even though he worked with the substitutes, indicated a considerably stronger rushline than that which played against Virginia, while Enwright was about and able to run around the track during the practice.

Gilman was allowed to take the day off, but is all right, while Soucy, who banged his knee Saturday, was out, although not dressed to play. There is considerable doubt whether he will be able to play against Cornell, but the coaches hope that Enwright, or at least Horween, will be available. McKinlock is still on crutches, and probably will not do much work until Harvard begins preparation for Princeton. The other cripples who appeared on the field were Quarter-back Boles, End Rush Coolidge, and Thatcher, a half back.

The drill today was harder than usual on a Monday, the scrimmage bordering on real football. The work was between the regulars and the substitutes who were not allowed to try for scores, but were sent through their plays fairly hard and were followed closely by the coaches, who were liberal with individual instruction on offensive and defensive details.

Matters are surely looking brighter than they did, and unless there are more injuries this week Harvard will put up nearly its best team on the field against the Ithacans. The scrubs already are working out the Cornell attack and will put this on against the 'Varsity tomorrow or next day. Willcox was again at quarter back, although Watson was out working with the substitutes. Mahan, King, and Whitney comprised the backfield, while the temporary changes on the rush line were L. Curtis for Soucy at left end, and R. Curtis for Gilman at left tackle.

Lehigh Has Good Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 18.—Lehigh started work today for the Muhlenburg contest on Saturday, and it was the first good day's practice in a week. The Albright game did not injure any of the men, and all the veterans, except Jim Keady, were in uniform. The first part of the afternoon was devoted to limbering up stunts, the linemen going down the field under Cahall's and Kennedy's long punts, with the backfield men receiving the ball. After this Resident Coach Keady pointed out where the men failed at times in Saturday's games, and then for the first time this season ordered the field cleared for secret practice, during which a lot of new plays and signals were rehearsed. Coach Keady was well satisfied with the manner in which the men worked. There was a constant changing of half backs and all five quarter backs were used during the afternoon, Cahall, Allowell, Shafer, Tomlinson and Barrett.

Fordham to Develop Punters.

As a result of the strong showing made by Fordham against the Connecticut Aggies last Saturday, and in order to give his players a chance to rest up before the hard work planned for this week actually starts, Coach Vaughn dispensed with the usual scrimmage yesterday. Instead over two hours was devoted to practicing new plays, and it is on a varied use of several new plays that Fordham is banking all its hopes for a victory over the Holy Cross team next Saturday. That Fordham means to strengthen its kicking department was further demonstrated yesterday when Bud Wymard, last year's Captain, showed up to assist Dr. Cusack in getting the Maroon punters into trim. Fordham's punters are strong enough, but the lack of a dependable field goal kicker has cost the Maroon several opportunities to score during the last few years. The reports that New York University and Fordham would meet in a practice scrimmage at Ohio Field tomorrow were confirmed by Physical Director Billy Lush yesterday. The meeting will be duplicated a week from tomorrow on Fordham Field, and it is also probable that a regular post-season game will be arranged between the two Bronx rivals. Negotiations have also been opened for a series of practice scrimmages with Columbia.

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COACH RUSH WILL DRIVE TIGERS HARD

Offensive Power of Line Weak and Practice with Scrubs Disappointing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton began today the working preparation for the Dartmouth game next Saturday. The afternoon's work-out was devoted to an effort on the part of Coach Rush to remove from the minds of his charges any confidence that may have resulted from the large score of the Lafayette game. His success in that line was wonderful. The day's practice was one of the most disappointing of recent times. With nearly all of the stars taking part in the scrimmage, the regulars required very nearly half an hour, with continuous possession of the ball, to score on the second team.

The offensive power of the line was at a low ebb, and very seldom could the backs get their plays well started before some ambitious substitute nailed him. Finally Shea managed to shoot off tackle for the dash that scored. It was the only really clean-cut play of the advance.

The day was in marked contrast to previous Mondays. Instead of the usual light work-out, the men started at 3 o'clock and were not excused until half an hour after dark. Secret practice consisted almost entirely of the usual drills on interference, with the rehearsing of a few plays included. Kicking came in for a share of attention, and the final hour was devoted to scrimmage.

It was a blue Monday in regard to more things than the play. Semmens, looked upon as the best centre man in Princeton, returned to scrimmage practice this afternoon. On one of the first plays he slipped and limped to the field house for an indefinite rest. Bob Nourse, regular guard, was kept from the field by laboratory work, his place being taken by Love, while Kaufman, regular tackle, had a rest. With Captain Glick at quarter back, Shea, Tibbott, and Driggs composed the back field. Tibbott's appearance today was his first for a week, but he needs more work before he returns to star form. Shea outclassed him today and played what stellar rôle there was.

"Buzz" Law, playing with the second-string men, furnished the real feature of the afternoon, for he alone proved capable of piercing the opposing defense. Twice he made the 'Varsity look cheap by making long gains on a lateral pass play, and on simple end runs he outclassed the other backs.

Coach Rush indicated that he would continue to drive his men at full speed throughout the week, and that every effort would be made to dispel any overconfidence for the game Saturday.

Indians Take a Day's Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 18.—Coaches Kelly and Welch gave the Carlisle Indian 'Varsity players a complete rest this afternoon, only requiring them to take a walk in the country in order to loosen up the stiff muscles. As no player was injured to any extent, regular practice will be resumed this morning. The scrubs and reserves came in for the attention of the coaches and they were sent through their paces by Coach McGillis. Wellmas was in the Pittsburg contest for a short period but was not up to his standard on account of his injury. Flood will be in condition to play against Bucknell next Saturday, but unless he is greatly needed the coaches will not risk using him for another week, saving him for the West Virginia Wesleyan contest.

Stevens Has Light Practice.

The Stevens Tech eleven had an easy day yesterday, only thirty minutes of signal practice being allowed them, and a blackboard talk lasting about an hour. Coach Rodgers pointed out the more serious errors which were made last Saturday, and demonstrated several changes of plays which he deemed advisable. The team is in excellent shape, considering the gruelling battle which they went through Saturday, and despite the fact that a number of men have been dropped from the squad lately, the coach hopes to take a team to Schenectady Saturday which will score more points against Union than the N. Y. U. team did last Saturday.

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BRACING THE DEFENSE.

Columbia's Greatest Weakness Calls for Much Tackling Practice.

Football practice at Columbia yesterday was almost entirely devoted to drilling the defense, the admittedly weak part in the Blue and White team. Coach Metcalf kept the 'Varsity men and substitutes at tackling runners for an hour before the daily signal drill was ordered. There was no scrimmage because of the work-out this afternoon on South Field with the New York University squad.

Captain Francis M. Simonds, Jr., was on the field for the first time in more than a week. He has been confined to his bed by a slight attack of blood poison, and his weakened condition makes it doubtful whether he will start in the first game of the season Saturday with St. Lawrence University. Simonds will be called upon to do most of the punting this season, and his absence from the opening game would put Columbia at a serious disadvantage.

Ecky Calder, the left end, was absent from practice, and Kornsand and Fairfield alternated at this position. Healey and Kennedy remained at their positions on the left side of the rush line, and Noble and Brown again worked at centre. Coach Metcalf will probably not make a choice for this position until the end of the week. Wilber was put in at right tackle, and his consistent work during the past week may give him a victory over Donaldson for this position. Stover and Miller again changed off at quarter back, and the regular back field of Donoho, Littauer, and Mansbach worked together like a clock on the interference.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a scrimmage game between the freshman eleven and the Horace Mann School team on Friday afternoon. The first game for the Columbia cubs is still two weeks away.

A number of boxes are to be constructed at the foot of the bleachers and will be allotted for the season to prominent Columbia alumni. At least one will be for city officials. Others will be used by President Nicholas Murray Butler, George Ruppert, and Edwin Gould.

LOCAL TEAMS TO CLASH.

N. Y. U. Will Play Practice Football Game with Columbia Today.

Students of both New York University and Columbia, who have been eager for a football game between the Violet and Blue and White football teams, will in a measure have their hopes realized this afternoon, when Coach Reilley's proteges go down to South Field for a practice contest with the Morningside Heights eleven. Although the latter has yet to play its first game, the University Heights team is expecting a strong resistance, and because of the natural rivalry between the two institutions will make every effort to come away with a creditable record. After New York University's victory over the Union eleven last Saturday, the Violet coaches permitted a relaxation for the entire squad yesterday and gave both regulars and scrubs an opportunity for a much-needed rest.

Prospects never looked brighter for the New York eleven than at the present time, and the fact that followers of the team have noted a decided improvement in the playing in the Union game shows that Coaches Reilley and Gorsch are gradually whipping the men into shape for the bigger teams which follow on the Violet's schedule. The local eleven proved surprisingly strong at the defensive game last Saturday, but the coaches still feel that the team could stand further improvement in this respect and on that account have arranged for practice contests with outside elevens as the work for the week.

The line, from its style of playing in the tussle with the Union eleven, shows a great improvement over its earlier games, but at the forward passing game the Violet's efforts have been rather disappointing. Speed is another problem that has still to be met, as Reilley is not satisfied with the general playing of the team in this particular. The development of substitutes for the regular backfield will come in for considerable attention.

PEACE IN BASEBALL BEFORE NEXT SPRING

Negotiations Under Way, with Gilmore of Federals Left Out of Conferences.

Despite emphatic denials from the Federal League, there is positive proof available that negotiations have taken place pointing to a settlement of the baseball war before another playing season begins. One of the conditions of these negotiations was that the Federal League would cease to exist as a major organization. Organized baseball is firm in its original stand that there is no room for a third major league, and this was undoubtedly known to the men of the youngest organizations, who had a conference with the National Commission in Philadelphia after the first game of the world's series. That the conference was sought by the Federal League is known only in so far as is indicated by the conditions which existed at that conference, and they held the implication that some of the Federal League club owners at least were willing to eliminate James A. Gilmore, the league's President.

The Federal League President was at the conference with several of the club owners, or, rather, he intended to be, but before Ban Johnson would come into the room he insisted that Gilmore leave, and he made the request in a way that left no doubt as to the way in which organized baseball regarded the Federal League President.

"Tie a can to him and send him out," was Ban Johnson's indicated that Gilmore should go. The best proof that some of the club owners were anxious for peace is found in the fact that Gilmore went while they remained to talk over the situation. It is inconceivable that American League club owners would have stayed on at any such meeting if the same remark had been applied to Johnson.

It is known that several of the Federal League club owners who have not been so emphatic in their public utterances as has Gilmore would be welcomed into the ranks of organized baseball, provided they were free from the Federal League or that organization ceased to exist. That the Philadelphia conference may be the means to that solution of the baseball war is more than mere imagination.

The Philadelphia conference laid the foundation for a further meeting apparently, although nothing specific was done in this direction. However, the best terms that the Federal League will receive will be an unconditional surrender, mitigated for some in that they will have their place in organized baseball.

When he was asked about the peace conference yesterday, Gilmore was in one of his unsatisfactory moods. He did say that he would not approve of any Federal League owner having stock in a club of organized baseball. To all other questions he answered, "That's my business," which was a back-handed way of saying, "It's none of your business." Gilmore was plainly nettled when the subject of peace was broached.

What peace would mean for the Federal League players is questionable, but they would not be blacklisted, it is believed. Some are said to favor returning them to the original clubs to which they belonged, while others say that they should go to the minor league clubs which would be dropped out there would perhaps be some adjustment whereby the moneyed interests in the Federal League would assume some of the burden. Organized baseball could give no relief, as it would not want the circuit or the plants.

For those men who would be welcomed into organized baseball there are several clubs in each of the leagues which would be available for entire or part purchase. The Cubs are not in this category, however, unless, of course, there was a very big price paid. Charles P. Taft is well satisfied with his investment.

INTERNATIONAL'S NEW MOVE

Will Try to Admit Springfield and Hartford into League.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—E. W. Wicks, President of the Jersey City Club of the International League, was in Springfield today looking over conditions here with a view of getting this city and Hartford into the International League for next year. Mr. Wicks said his league had not decided what franchises would be shifted if Springfield and Hartford were taken in, but it is probable they will be Jersey City and Harrisburg, formerly Newark.

After a long conference with W. E. Cary, President of the Springfield Athletic Association, which operated the Springfield club in the Eastern Association before that league suspended operations, Mr. Wicks said he would report favorably on Springfield to President E. G. Barrow of the International League. He said he had come to this section as the personal representative of Mr. Barrow and would go over the situation in Hartford tomorrow with James H. Clarkin, who was the owner of the Eastern Association franchise in that city.

Mr. Wicks stated that it was the intention of his league to go to the meeting of the National Association in San Francisco next month with a proposition that the International League receive permission to place clubs both in Springfield and Hartford. Neither Springfield nor Hartford had clubs in organized baseball this year, but James H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport, Conn., who was President of the Eastern Association, says the territory is held by that organization and cannot be encroached on by any clubs in organized baseball.

Piercy Signs Yankee Contract.

William Piercy, who was the leading pitcher of the Pacific Coast League as a member of the Vernon Club, sent in his signed contract to the Yankee offices yesterday. He is a right-hander, 19 years old. The Yankees originally desired to purchase him, but the price of $7,500 was considered too high. The club obtained him in the draft in September.

Abe Yager Guest of Honor.

Friends of Abe Yager, who has just finished his thirtieth year of continual service with The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, during most of which time he has been sporting editor, gave him a testimonial dinner at the Imperial in Brooklyn last night, more than 300 people being seated in the banquet hall.

In addition to the representatives of the baseball world, there were more than 400 diners, representing practically every branch of sport, as well as a large delegation from the sporting staffs of the various metropolitan papers. The toastmaster was Arthur M. Howe, managing editor of The Eagle. During the evening he called upon William H. Kelly, Postmaster of Brooklyn; Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club; H. P. Burchell, President of the Sporting Writers Association of Greater New York, and Herbert F. Gunnison, business manager of The Eagle, to say a few words. The last-named speaker presented the guest of the evening with a handsome chest of Tiffany silver.

Following the dinner the Pathe Company showed the Round the World Baseball pictures. William E. Marshall loaned the Gibbons-McFarland fight pictures, and the Paramount Company exhibited the recent Astor Cup automobile race films. The Vitagraph Company also loaned several films to make the night an enjoyable one. A large vaudeville bill also was provided by the Keith interests.

Among those present were: William V. Hester, Harris M. Crist, George F. Dobson, E. J. McKever, S. W. McKeever, P. T. Power, William Murray, Thomas Gilmore, William Dahlen, Judge Howard Nash, W. C. Marshall, Chauncey Marshall, J. J. Buckley, Dominick Buckley, John Weismantel, Fred A. Wenck, Lawson Robertson, Martin Sheridan, and Clifford M. Bishop.

Jessup Second in Mile Walk.

Alexander Jessup of the Mohawk A. C. won second place in the one-mile walk at the James E. Sullivan memorial games in Jersey City Sunday. Second place was wrongly credited to William J. McFadden of the New York A. C., the mistake arising from the fact that McFadden, whose name and number were printed on the program, wore the same competitor's number, 187, as Jessup, whose entry was sent in too late to appear on the printed list of entries.

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BILLIARD TOURNAMENTS—BOXING

DE ORO DEFEATS SLOSSON WITH CUE

Cuban Takes First Block in 250 Points Three-Cushion Billiards Match.

Alfred De Oro defeated George Slosson last night at Doyle's Academy in the first 50-point game of a 250-point match at three-cushion billiards by a score of 50 to 43. In addition to the play being for a purse of $500, it also serves as practice competition for the Cuban billiardist, who is the challenger of William Huey of Chicago for the three-cushion championship. It has been announced that Huey will default in the championship, but De Oro last night doubted the report from Chicago.

The match of last night gave the large crowd of spectators an exciting game. It was the play of the expert balk-line billiardist against the three-cushion expert, and Slosson until the very last few innings was within striking distance of victory. Even though he has played but one other three-cushion match in all his years of billiards in this country, Slosson displays an adaptability to the three-type of game that is remarkable, and his skill worried De Oro in the latter innings. After Slosson's turn at the table in the eighty-sixth inning, when he ran three, the game stood a tie, each having 42 points. Thereafter De Oro counted consistently in low figures with only two misses, while Slosson could gather in but one more count-for his total before his opponent ran out.

Neither of the contestants was quite in stroke, but each played a game that was pleasing and daring. There were few times that safety play was attempted, both Slosson and De Oro scorning such methods, and it was in large part due to this feature that the game was so keenly interesting. Spectators filled the small academy that is set aside for championship games and were crowded deep around the railing. Among those present were John R. Tener, President of the National League, and James A. Gilmore, the leader of the Federal League, but the two did not meet, Gilmore leaving just before President Tener came into the academy.

Slosson gained a lead at the start, but he could not maintain the advantage, and the Cuban expert went to the front in the middle game. At one time he was leading by sixteen points, but Slosson played better from the fifty-fourth inning and began to draw up. He evened the match in the eighty-sixth, but that ended the rally and De Oro ran out in the ninety-first inning.

Other Winners with the Cue.

H. Lewis defeated Judge Vermilyea in a closely contested game last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 15 to 13. Lewis was playing for 15 points, while his opponent only had to score 14 to win, and from the start until the final point was tallied in the forty-seventh inning the contest was close, with the lead alternating frequently. The winner's highest run was 2 points, while Vermilyea tallied 3.

G. Gardner showed flashes of consistent playing in his game with R. Sulzer last night in the amateur handicap three-cushion carom tournament at the Audubon Academy, which the former won by the score of 40 to 22, in eighty innings. Gardner was on the 40-point mark, while Sulzer was playing for 34 points, and, although the latter showed to advantage in the early innings, Gardner's stroke improved as the game progressed, and he made some difficult shots in the latter part of the game. Gardner made a high run of 5 points and two of 4 points.

Charles E. White demonstrated his ability to concede a handicap of 60 points to an opponent when he defeated George Spear last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Academy in Brooklyn by the score of 250 to 167. White is the scratch man of the tournament, and to win it was necessary for him to score 250 points before Spear could tally 190, the mark from which the latter plays. White led from the start and completed his string in thirty-four innings, making an average of 7 12-34.

HANDLING THE HOOKED FISH

A Few Hints on How to Make "Catches" with Rod and Line.

Holding the fish after it is hooked, and successfully tiring it out so that it can be landed, is a subject that is not given half enough attention by anglers, for the novice will often get as many strikes as the veteran fisherman, sometimes more, but if he does not know how to "play" the fish under all conditions he will lose many. The manner of hooking the fish is usually a quick twitch of the rod, being a movement of the wrist and forearm only, but this depends upon the kind of fishing for in still fishing the fish either hook themselves or the act of hooking and lifting the rod to the water is all done in one movement. When reeling in an artificial bait, using a short rod, the rod should be held at an angle of about twenty degrees. If held higher you may break the tip when you hook a big fish, even in fishing there is no need of roughness, and it is not necessary to yank the fish up into the tree top or fling it back into the field above the bank. All that is needed is to keep a steady, taut line and with a quick twitch set the hook, a steady lift to draw the fish from his element is sure to yield a larger catch of fish.

In still fishing the large ones are often lost by an unnecessarily hard yank of the rod, which breaks or springs the hook, or tears it out of the fish's mouth. But it is only the heavy, strong tackle used in still fishing that will allow of lifting the fish bodily from the water. The light tackle used for fly or bait casting could not be used this way, and to do so would not be nearly so enjoyable if the fish were pulled out by main strength. The pleasure of such fishing is mainly in endeavoring to tire the fish by the action of the rod and reel, and in circumventing the fish's efforts to escape, so that it can be safely landed. The lighter the tackle used the more enjoyable this is, and the more sport it affords, but there is always a limit to the lightness of the tackle when safety and practical use are considered. Fishing in lakes and other quiet, clear waters, where the fish has plenty of room to run, you can use lighter tackle than in a place where you must hold the fish away from snags, weeds, &c., and where a strong current helps him out.

When using a very light tackle in open water a long line and a large reel must be used, for a large fish may take a long run or a deep sound before the drag grown so strong that he can be brought back. But no matter what kind of tackle, you should always give line grudgingly and take it in at every opportunity. You have more chance when the fish is near you and you know that he is in clear water and more line with which to check a run. If the fish is a big one you may lose line and recover it again many times before you tire your catch out, and you should never try to use a landing net or gaff until your fish is tired out and given up the fight. Some kinds of fish fight entirely beneath the surface, others break water frequently, and sometimes leap a foot or more out of the water. The black bass is one of the latter kind.

When handling the rod when a fish breaks water, it is best merely to lower the tip of the rod when the fish leaps if the line is long so that he will not fall on taut line, but the line must be recovered instantly after he strikes the water. When fishing from an anchored boat, don't forget the rope, and when the fish goes under the boat, swing the rod to the other side and the line around the end of the boat, the same end under which the fish has gone with your line. If you can keep this up long enough, you are sure to tire out the fish sooner or later, and when the fish grows tired and shows his side you can reel him in and with a landing net or gaff lift him into the boat.

Large sea fish are handled the same as fresh-water fish, except that being larger and stronger, it is more difficult to check their rushes, and a large fish like the tarpon or tuna will sometimes take out several hundred yards of line before you can stop him.

COLLEGE WATER POLO.

Plenty of Good Material Available —Race Will Be Close.

Unusual activity has been noted this Fall among college water polo players, and the reason is to be found in the wealth of good material available for almost every squad in the league. All teams have developed championship aspirations, but realize that the race for honors will be hard and close, so are making early efforts to bring the candidates to the highest pitch of efficiency by the time the title tournament is started.

Columbia and Princeton have decided to hold interclass contests so that positions on the 'Varsity sextets may be earned in actual competition, and most of the men are already rounding into shape. Yale and Pennsylvania expect to draw on the football squads for some of their players and will not have their teams in working order until later.

Princeton appears to have the best chances at the intercollegiate pennant. Captain Nourse and Selby, the two greatest scoring forwards of 1915, are again on hand, as are also the veterans Kahn, Rutherford, Latrobe, Gennert, and Scudder, and great things are expected of N. Nourse, Helm, and Warden, who played a star game on last year's freshman team. The Tiger defense line, none too strong in 1915, promises this season to be extremely hard to pierce, so that on paper the team looks almost invincible.

Columbia, nevertheless, feels confident of making a telling bid for supremacy, and the confidence is not unwarranted. In Captain Mouquin, Cooper, Stevenson, Vander Water, Noble, Rogers, Herbert, Gibson, Rosen, and Cleveland the Morningside coaches have sterling material which only needs good handling to furnish a winning aggregation. Individual play has been Columbia's chief fault in the past. If the present men can be taught the secrets of team work they need fear no rivals.

Yale will undoubtedly have the strongest backfield in the league, but must develop more able, versatile scorers than last year if they expect victory. Steiner, the best forward, is too light to be as successful in attack as big, fast men like Nourse and Selby of Princeton. Still, the necessary timber is not lacking. Miller, Brophy, Galt, Farrar, Black, Durfee, Kent, Scovil, and Landstreet have the qualifications and only require hard work and competent coaching to be up to standard.

Prospects at Pennsylvania are not especially bright just now. Captain Shryock and Russell unquestionably rank among the leading forwards, but the only other experienced players which can be counted upon are Swan, Ratner, Walsh, and Treadwell, so that rather green recruits may have to be called upon. There are a number of promising new men in training, however, and it is probable that a few stars may presently come to light and considerably improve the outlook for the Red and Blue.

The College of the City of New York squad is composed almost entirely of players lacking the weight to prove effective in a hard fought contest. Their speed may give them the advantage for a while, but the heavier teams will eventually wear them down. The 'Varsity sextet will probably be made up of Clendenin, Babor, Rudinsky, Kerekes, Schulman, and Auerbach. They have exhibited the best work so far.

WAR ON "SUBMARINE" FISH.

Sharks and Dogfish, Destroyers of Food Fish, to be Exterminated.

When James J. Condon proposed that the 2,000 members of the United Anglers' League begin war upon those wolves of the sea, the dogfish and all members of the shark family, he started something.

Maine fishermen believe that the scarcity of game and food fish in salt water is due to the voracity of the predaceous members of the shark family, and to the dogfish in particular. These undesirable denizens of the sea, who swarm in the summer at just the time when food fish are spawning and when fingerling fish of a previous year's hatching are the most toothsome of morsels, devour more of the desirable edible fish in one Summer than are caught for food during an entire year. That is the conclusion of C. A. Davis of Portland, Chairman of a Maine State Commission appointed to make war on sharks and dogfish. That has been Mr. Davis's contention for many years and has earned for him the nickname "Dogfish" Davis.

"Perhaps the members of the United Anglers' League are wrong in campaigning for restocking of our ocean food farms and have failed to see that the cause of this scarcity of fish in salt waters is the prevalence of sea monsters that devour all the fish our Fish Commissioners plant," said Mr. Condon to the Anglers' League. "If we are on the wrong tack, and if we should be fighting dogfish and sharks instead of working for more hatcheries, would it not be wise to acknowledge the fact and start a crusade against the dogfish and sharks?"

War on the dogfish has been waged by the Canadian Government off the Nova Scotia Coast for many years. Nova Scotia pays a bounty of 40 cents a hundred pounds for all dogfish caught off Nova Scotia shores and delivered to the fish oil reducing plants, where these scourges of the sea are converted into oil and fertilizer.

Maine's commission is "authorized and empowered" to interest the authorities of all the Atlantic States and the national Government in the proposition to rid the ocean of predaceous fish, which, it believes, are causing more havoc among the food fish than all the fleets of menhaden steamers in existence and more than all the nets that can be planted in the waters where netting is not prohibited. It is believed that the cry of "Chuck in the young fry and they will escape their enemies and give us plenty of game and food fish" is wrong; that something to save the artificially propagated youngsters should be done to aid the Government in its work.

Teams with No Leaders.

Captains and managers of several athletic teams at Columbia have not returned to college this Fall, and their successors will be chosen in a few weeks. Gilbert H. Higgins, Captain-elect of the gymnastic squad, has not returned to take up graduate work, and the manager, V. C. Constant, failed to register again this fall. F. C. Bowers, the assistant manager, will act in both capacities until the vacancies are filled. The fencing team is also without a leader, since no one was elected to succeed Louis Mouquin, last year's Captain. Another open captaincy is that of the tennis team. A. H. Tenney, assistant manager, has left college, leaving another vacancy.

Columbia's crew has been without regular managers for several years. Early last year Manager Philip Cohden left college, and for several months the work was carried on by William F. Walker, the assistant manager. He in turn left college in the Spring, and then R. F. Griffen, who had been track manager the previous year, was elected to conduct the business affairs of the oarsmen. Walker returned to college again this Fall, but his eligibility has not been decided, and in the meanwhile L. S. Scofield, the new assistant manager, is doing the work. E. R. Winslow, manager of the freshman crew last Spring and in line for promotion, failed to return, making the situation still more intricate. Howard Illman, freshman tennis manager, also did not resume studies on Morningside Heights this Fall.

Elementary Schools Basket Ball.

There will be no city championship decided this year in the elementary schools basket ball tournaments, but the championship of each borough will be decided and medals will be presented to the first, second and third teams in each borough tourney. In addition, the Vanderbilt Basket Ball City Championship Trophy will be presented for two months to the school winning the championship in each borough. The teams entered in the tournaments will be divided into districts and the games will be played until the district winners are decided. Then interdistrict games will be played to decide the borough championships. One hundred and five teams have already entered the tourney in the two classes, the junior 95 pounds and the senior 125 pounds.

Cooper Cup Won by Laverty.

The final round of thirty-six holes in the newspaper men's golf tournament for the Cooper Cup yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park was won by E. Laverty of The Herald, who defeated H. C. Cornell of The World, 6 up and 7 to play.

BOXERS MUST NOT TAKE OTHERS' NAMES

Confusion as to Al McCoys and Frankie Callahans Causes Commission Order.

In order to do away with the practice of boxers adopting the names of men whose reputations have already been gained in the ring, the Athletic Commission at its weekly session in 41 Park Row yesterday passed a resolution to the effect that no boxer shall be permitted to usurp a name in current use by another ring performer. To accomplish this end, the committee, after first consulting the Attorney General's office to ascertain whether it has power to enforce the rule, will compel all boxers competing in this State to register their family names and their assumed names with the Secretary. The committee has taken up the task of a Solomon, for already it is confronted with the task of solving whether Al McCoy, so-called middleweight champion, or New Al McCoy, formerly Al Thiel, is entitled to use that name. Also whether Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight who has been boxing under this title for years, shall have precedent over Frankie Callahan, a Manhattan featherweight, who boxes under his proper name.

The McCoy question is practically settled, because the New Al McCoy some time ago received permission from a Brooklyn Judge to change his name from Thiel to McCoy and apparently there is nothing for the commission to do but permit both to employ the title. Their decision in the Callahan mater will be announced at next week's meeting at which both boxers have been requested to appear.

Complaint was received by the athletic board that, in spite of the rule against boxers selling tickets for clubs, this practice is flagrantly carried on at present. The commission made a formal request for any evidence of this nature to be presented at its next meeting and promised drastic action against any club or boxers found violating the rule.

Chairman Wenck officiated at the open meeting yesterday, and announced that as yet he had nothing definite to say regarding decisions. Whether referees will be permitted to render verdicts in New York depends on the attitude of Governor Whitman, whose position is expected to be reflected by the man who will be appointed to succeed James R. Price, who resigned last week.

The license of the Vanderbilt A. C. was renewed, and the Sharkey A. C. received two weeks' grace to produce a year's lease on its present clubhouse.

MORAN AND COFFEY READY.

Fans Believe There Will Be a Knockout in Garden Tonight.

Frank Moran and Jim Coffey will battle tonight at Madison Square Garden for the right to box Jess Willard for the heavyweight title. Interest in the match is keen on account of the general belief that a knockout will be scored before the end of the tenth round. Both Coffey and Moran finished their training yesterday, only indulging in light work and saving their hands by eliminating boxing and bag punching.

Coffey tipped the scales at 202 pounds, while Moran is a pound lighter, although he expects to weigh in at 208. The Dublin Giant has the physical advantages of height, reach, and youth in his favor, but the experience of long distance fights and meeting higher class men than Coffey has made Moran an equal choice with the fans who speculate on boxing contests.

The records of both men stamp them as good heavyweights, Coffey having disposed of twenty-seven of his opponents by the knockout route in thirty-eight battles, while Moran has stopped nineteen men in thirty-nine engagements. Moran has not appeared in America since he beat Al Palser in seven rounds almost two years ago, but since then he has stood off Jack Johnson for twenty rounds and stopped four men, including Bombardier Wells.

Benny Leonard and Johnny Drummie will box in the semi-final for ten rounds while Young Ketchell and Jem Mace will go six rounds in the curtain raiser. The first bout will start at 8:45 o'clock and the main event at 10 o'clock.

Allie Nack Wins Broadway Bout.

Allie Nack of the Bronx, defeated Josh Matthews of Ridgewood in their ten-round final at the matinee boxing show at the Broadway Sporting Club yesterday afternoon. Nack was the aggressor throughout and he pounded Matthews at will, but the rugged Ridgewood boxer could endure lots of punishment and despite the hammering he received finished strong. Nack showed a lot of cleverness, and his ability to duck swiftly to swings was almost uncanny. In the other ten-round bout, Chick Bimler of Scranton, defeated Al Doc Schumacker of New York. The results of the three-round semi-professional bouts follow: Young Astor defeated Kid McKeon, three rounds; Tony Kiel defeated Blondy Yerkes, three rounds; Young Charlie Chaplin defeated Young Rose, three rounds; Young Howard and Joe Mandell, four rounds to a draw; Teddy Lewis and Young Collotty, three rounds to a draw; Leo Curtiss knocked out Jack Coyle in the second round; George Sharkey defeated Young Earl, stopped in the third round by the referee; Battling Joe defeated Young Kehoe, three rounds; the Yankee Kid defeated Johnny Hawley, stopped in first round by referee; Young Martin defeated Jimmy Austin, three rounds.

Colored Boxers in Brooklyn Ring.

The Vanderbilt Athletic Club in Brooklyn and its immediate vicinity presented a dark spot on the horizon last night when the ebony-hued advocates of the gentle art of hit and get away had their inning. The principals in all the bouts were colored, and every variety of boxing known to the enthusiasts was witnessed. Negro Chink and Rattling Gans were the principals in the main bout, and at the final bell honors were about even. Chink had an advantage of six and one-half pounds in weight, but Gans's cleverness enabled him to hold his heavier opponent to a draw.

In the semi-final ten-round bout Wee Wee Barton and Joe Gans, a Brooklyn colored boxer, also boxed to a draw.

Astey Knocks Out Holt.

Willie Astey, the west side boxer, last night added another victory to his list when he knocked out George Holt in the third round of their scheduled ten-round contest, which was the main attraction at the Olympic A. C., in Harlem. Astey assumed the aggressive at the beginning of the bout, and in the opening round he sent his opponent to the floor with a right to the jaw. Again in the second session he floored Holt, and in the third round, with a right cross to the jaw and a hard left to the stomach, he finished his opponent.

Carey Phelan and Joe Grady boxed ten interesting rounds to a draw as the semi-final attraction.

Sweeney and Chick Draw.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Knockout Sweeney of New York and Joe Chick of Gloucester, Mass., fought a ten-round bout to a draw at the Knickerbocker A. C. tonight. Both contestants cleverly avoided extending themselves and the contest was devoid of any real action, Sweeney doing most of the leading, his blows apparently lacking any force. Chick held his own and did not back ground at any stage of the battle.

H. S. Basket Ball Tournament.

Eleven high schools have entered teams in the high schools basket ball tournament which will be conducted this season by the Public Schools Athletic League. The first games will be played on Dec. 3, and the schedule will be finished on March 7. The interclass contests have already started in several of the high schools, and the coaches will pick the teams from those students who have shown the most proficiency in these games. The high schools that have entered teams are Bushwick, Boys', Stuyvesant, Newtown, De Witt Clinton, Eastern District, Townsend Harris Hall, Far Rockaway, Commerce, Erasmus and Evander Childs.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The moderate disturbance that was over Southeast Minnesota Sunday night has passed to the northeastward of Lake Superior, but pressure is still comparatively low from the lake region southward, and general rains have fallen in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States, with a heavy fall in the interior of East Texas. Temperatures are moderately low in the West Gulf States and on the Pacific Coast, but elsewhere they are generally, although not decidedly, above the seasonal average. There will be rains Tuesday in the lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday, and there will be rain Tuesday night or Wednesday in the South Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday: North and Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, probably fresh off the Florida Coast; East Gulf Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Pennsylvania and Western New York—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Delaware, New Jersey, and Southern New England—Rain Tuesday or Tuesday night. Wednesday, probably fair.

Eastern New York—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.....59	69	4 P. M.....64	60	
6 A. M.....56	58	6 P. M.....62	57	
9 A. M.....61	61	9 P. M.....60	58	
12 M.....66	67	11 P. M.....59	57	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 59, at 8 P. M., it was 57. Maximum temperature 70 degrees at 12:25 P. M., minimum 56 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity 74 per cent, at 8 A. M., 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
11:40—550 W. 37 St.; not given	Slight
P. M.	
6:30—47 7 St.; Abraham Prittner	Slight
7:00—754 E. 169 St.; Louis Roder	Slight
7:00—754 E. 169 St.; Louis Rowder	Slight
8:35—110 E. 114 St.; A. Engler	Slight
9:30—7 E. 117 St.; B. Friedman	$1,000
9:40—78 E. 113 St.; not given	Slight
10:10—53 Bleecker St.; J. Pilligrini	Not given
10:30—508 E. 8 St.; Isidor Honnick	Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BLYTH, Mrs. LOUISE COWLES, (Dec. 3, 1914;) net estate, $204,319. A. E. Blyth, widower, gives personalty, $3,000; residuary estate, $208,054, and life estate in $25,000; Florence C. Esselstyn, sister, given cash, $10,000, and remainder after the $25,000 life estate of Henry A. Blyth; Frederick Halstead and William H. Cary, not related, each given $1,000; rest of estate passed to eight relatives. Assets, deposits, $675; salary as assistant secretary of Enrique A. Blyth Company, $500; personalty and mortgages, $7,217; stocks and bonds, $267,671; additional personalty, $34; principal asset was 400 shares of the Enrique A. Blyth Company appraised at $100,888; gross estate, $384,847. Incorporation appraised at $20,000.

CONNOR, DANIEL F., (Dec. 10, 1914;) net estate, $38,675; Edith K. Connor, Mrs. Edith K. Connor, widow, and Pauline M. Connor, daughter, executors, $4,350; assets, deposits, $53; claim against Whitney & Kammerer, $784; stocks and bonds, $23,416; decedent was junior partner in Whitney & Kammerer, 143 Fifth Av. St., and his interest is appraised at $30,493.

DALLETT, Mrs. EDITH FREEMAN, (Sept. 1, 1914;) net estate, $762,081; Frances Abbey Dallett, daughter, beneficiary. Assets, deposits, $10,000; personalty, furniture, jewelry, and paintings, $4,350; stocks and bonds, $784,181. Among larger holdings were: 123 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co., appraised at $14,329; 17 shares Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, N. J., $4,875; 75 shares Hanover National Bank, $48,000; 225 shares Morris & Essex R. R., $19,012; 50 shares National City Bank, $17,000; 160 shares Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., $25,700; 75 National Fuel Gas Co., $14,025; 170 Ohio Oil Co., $28,461; 54 Prairie Oil & Gas Co., $18,-090; 202 shares Standard Oil Co. of N. J., $104,344; 148 Standard Oil Co. of California, $39,516; 59 Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, $36,-223; 222 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $30,917; and 180 shares United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co., $22,000.

HIRSCH, LEON M., (Feb. 3, 1909;) net estate, $134,587. Mrs. Sarah Hirsch, widow, beneficiary. Assets: 62 E. 104 St., appraised at $9,000; 57 W. 134 St., $8,000; equity, $7,100. In 17 W. 82 St., appraised at $25,000; equity, $10,780. In 521 W. 122 St., appraised at $36,000; equity, $5,702. In 1,708 Third Av., appraised at $20,000; equity, $12,-575. In 1,800 Third Av., appraised at $30,000; equity, $22,729. In 1,802 Third Av., appraised at $53,000; 985-987-989 Union Av., Bronx, and 974-976-978 Tinton Av., $30,000; equity, $671. In plot Jerome Av., near 176 St., appraised at $12,000; equity, $9,987. In tract at Inwood, L. I., appraised at $6,000; equity, $28,927. In property at Cedarhurst, L. I., appraised at $45,000; equity, $4,000. In 249 W. 139 St., appraised at $17,000; deposits, $24,251; mortgages, $5,000; personalty, $411; stocks, $200; shoe business conducted by decedent at 404-406 Sixth Av. and 148-150 W. 23 St., appraised at $38,780; additional personalty, $713.

HOCHFELDER, IGNATZ, (Feb. 16, 1913;) net estate, $15,490. Mrs. Josephine Hochfelder, widow, and seven children beneficiaries. Assets: 88-90 E. 4 St., appraised at $40,000, subject to mortgages and dower, leaving the net equity $11,605; deposits, $2,040; insurance, $2,890.

JUDSON, Rev. EDWARD; (details elsewhere.)

KEARNEY, MARY, (Aug. 6, 1913;) net estate, $8,139; two sons and two daughters, beneficiaries. Assets: Two lots at Rye, N. Y., $400; deposits, $3,653; mortgages, $4,016; bonds, $603; business of removing ashes from private houses, $850.

MAXIM, FREDERICK E., (June 18, 1914;) net estate, $5,206. Mrs. Alice T. Maxim, widow, and Frederic L. Maxim, son, beneficiaries. Assets: Equity $5,000, in 584 West 183d St., appraised at $2,000; deposits, $34; insurance, $1,041.

MEUER, MAX, (Dec. 31, 1913;) net estate, $31,202. Mrs. Hedwig Meuer, widow, given $10,417; rest of estate passed to two sons and daughter. Assets: Deposits, $926; personalty, $100; one-third interest and good will of Max Meuer & Sons, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, 61 Bleecker Street, $31,493.

MUNGER, EMILIE L., (April 8, 1915;) net estate $1,740. Louis Del. Munger, widower, and Roberta G. Holman, sister, principal beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,083; furniture and personalty, $30; jewelry, $1,000.

PEABODY, BELLE B. W. (Jan. 20, 1913;) net estate, $6,536. Five nephews and four nieces, beneficiaries. Assets: Bonds, $7,629; interest in estate of George H. Peabody, deceased, $3,041.

STORM, CLARENCE, (March 24, 1915;) net estate, $110,977. Mrs. Sarah M. Orvis, mother, beneficiary. Assets: One-third interest, $62,792, in 287 Broadway, appraised at $275,000; deposits, $2,325; personalty, $158; one-third interest in sale of 85 West 31st street, $10,000; and $35,847. Interest in decedent was a member of the law firm of Decker, Allen & Storm, 100 Broadway. As the partnership was for division of expenses only, there was no appraisable good will.

TUTTLE, JAMES P., (Jan. 31, 1913.) (supplemental report.) net estate reduced from $201,000 to $250,048.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been requested to consent to the execution by the Board of Education of a lease of six classrooms in the parochial school of the Church of Our Saviour, Washington Avenue and 180d Street, the Bronx, from Jan. 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1919, at an annual rental of $3,500.

A special meeting of the New York City Association of Teachers of English will be held at the Julia Richman High School to choose delegates to elect a member of the Teachers' Council.

The New York City Teachers' Association will hold a meeting this afternoon at 3002 Madison Avenue.

Miss Harriet Tupper, Principal of P. S. 107, Manhattan, is opposed to the reduction in the number of her classes. She has presented to the Committee on Elementary Schools a petition, signed by residents in the neighborhood of the school, protesting against the reduction.

Mrs. Bridget C. Peixotto requested the Committee on Elementary Schools to give consideration to the advisability and justice of making appointments from the principals' eligible list when assigning supervisors or administrators in the probationary schools. The Board of Superintendents reported that it deemed inadvisable to change the present policy of assigning principals to the charge of probationary schools.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Australasian Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Oct. 21

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa.....Oct. 21

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Oct. 22

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands—Canada Maru.....Oct. 23

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 23, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Great Britain—Close at 6 P. M. Oct. 20, SS Cretic.

Greece—No sailing at present.

Liberia—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Ryndam.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—No sailing at present.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 21, SS Oscar II.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:14|Sun sets..5:16|Moon sets..2:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:47	5:04	11:02	11:21
Governors Island	5:19	6:36	11:30	11:52
Hell Gate	7:09	7:26	1:10	1:32

Arrived—Monday, Oct. 18.

SS Dante Alighieri, Gibraltar, Oct. 10.
SS Burmese Prince, Brest, Oct. 2.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Oct. 13.
SS Sixaola, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Oct. 16.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Oct. 13.
SS Borghum, Algiers, Sept. 28.
SS Prometheus, Cape Town, Sept. 24.
SS Perugia, Gibraltar, Oct. 5.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz, Oct. 11.
SS Napoli, Naples.
SS Shawmut, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington, Oct. 16.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
SS Tenadores, Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Arlsto, Port Talbot, Oct. 2.
SS River Araxes, Philadelphia, Oct. 15.
SS Hidalgo, Middlesboro, Sept. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Touraine	Bordeaux	Oct. 11
Tavian	London	Oct. 1
Sebastinor	Palermo	Sept. 22
America	Gibraltar	Oct. 10
Bayamon	San Juan	Oct. 12
Colorado	Hull	Oct. 4
Seapool	Gibraltar	Oct. 4
Polykta	Genoa	Oct. 1
Daybreak	Sierra Leone	Sept. 30
Kanawha	Spezia	Oct. 1
Mongirevaro	Naples	Oct. 1
Neches	Galveston	Oct. 13
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 5
Progreso	Ardrossan	Oct. 6
Colbert	La Pallice	Oct. 5
Rapidan	Dundee	Oct. 5
Kotonia	Progreso	Oct. 12
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 17

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 13
Europa	Genoa	Oct. 7
Somland	London	Oct. 6
Tronto	London	Oct. 6
Ardgorm	London	Oct. 5
Southerdown	St. Nazaire	Oct. 5
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	Oct. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 15
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 16

DUE FRIDAY.

Narragansett	London	Oct. 8
Zulia	Porto Rico	Oct. 16
Dwinsk	Archangel	Oct. 16
El Norte	Galveston	Oct. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 19
Concho	Galveston	Oct. 16

DUE SATURDAY.

Alanton	Oran	Oct. 7
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Oct. 14
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 16
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
Justin	Barbados	Oct. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Melderskin, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lewis K. Thurlow, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Altantida, Para	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rowden, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Turks Isl	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Scottish Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arlosto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Osterdyk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Finland, London	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 18.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 248 miles S. at noon.
SS Rathlann, Fort Arthur to New York, was 150 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Alabama, Port Arthur to New York, was 20 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Brilliant, Port Arthur to New York, was 330 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 560 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 288 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 110 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El

MRS. T. MORSE NAMED EX-HUSBAND IN WILL

Harry S. Black Appointed Trustee, and Tyler Morse, the Widower, Executor.

ESTATE WORTH $4,000,000

$250,000 Left to Mr. Black Under Compact Made Before the Testatrix Divorced Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 18.—Harry S. Black, Chairman of the Board of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, and the divorced husband of Mrs. Tyler Morse, who died last Oct. 10 in Morse Lodge, her summer home at Westbury, is named as trustee in Mrs. Morse's will, which was filed here today, and which disposes of an estate estimated at $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. By an agreement mentioned in the will Mr. Black also receives $250,000 "in lieu of all claims against the estate."

Tyler Morse, whom Mrs. Morse married on Jan. 17, 1906, little more than six months after her divorce from Mr. Black, is named as executor of the will and as trustee should Mr. Black cease to hold this post.

There are few specific bequests mentioned in the will, and the residuary estate is divided between Tyler Morse and Fuller Chenery, a nephew of Mrs. Morse. The items specified are $5,000 outright to Mrs. Almira Fuller, Mrs. Morse's grandmother, who lives in Baldwinsville, Mass.; $250,00 to Mr. Black, a trust fund divided between Mr. Morse and Fuller Chenery, and Morse Lodge, which goes to Mr. Morse.

The agreement providing for the payment to Mr. Black of $250,000 was signed on Dec. 6, 1904, about six months before the divorce and at about the time Mr. and Mrs. Black separated. Its terms provided that the money was to be paid to Mr. Black provided Mrs. Black, as she then was, died prior to April 1, 1920. In the event of Mr. Black dying before his wife and of her surviving until April 1, 1920, the money was to revert to her estate.

Under another agreement made at the same date, and subscribed to also by the New York Trust Company, one-third of a fund held in trust by this company was to go to Fuller Chenery if he lived on April 1, 1920, though under certain conditions, not specified in the will, he was not to get the money until April 1, 1920.

The balance of this trust fund, all other moneys subject to Mrs. Morse's check, and much jewelry and personal property enumerated in the will go to Tyler Morse, including the property in Westbury and all personal property there, except such jewelry as is bequeathed otherwise. But Mrs. Morse stipulated in the will that her husband should forfeit all right in Morse Lodge should he marry again. Another clause provided that Mr. Morse might sell this property, prior to any other marriage, and should not be required to account to any one.

Lawyers said yesterday that this would open only a doubtful means for Mr. Morse to realize on the property should he desire to remarry, since any purchaser would take the property with a clouded title due to the original clause in the will, which, if made, quite clear Mrs. Morse's intention not to let her husband have the lodge and another wife at the same time. Should Mr. Morse remarry, Morse Lodge was to go in trust to Fuller Chenery, now a student at St. Mark's School, Mr. Black to hold in trust all that is eventually to go to Fuller Chenery. The will was dated on Jan. 17, 1911.

Mrs. Morse was about thirty-seven years old and was the only daughter of the late George A. Fuller, head of the Fuller Construction Company, from whom she inherited $2,500,000. Mr. Black was comparatively a poor man when he married Miss Fuller in 1905. She was said then to be 17 years old. He soon organized the realty company. John W. Gates, James Stillman and other wealthy men joined the project and Mr. Black made a fortune for himself, and, when he and his wife separated before her suit for divorce, he was enabled to return to her $6,000,000, representing her fortune and the profits he had earned for her. They were divorced on May 31, 1905, and Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court at White Plains ordered the papers sealed so that the details of the suit never were made public.

DR. JUDSON LEFT $25,587.

Daughters Get Estate of Baptist Church of Christ Pastor.

Rev. Edward Judson, who was pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church of Christ when he died on Oct. 24, 1914, left a net estate of $25,587, according to the appraisal of his estate, filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin in the office of the State Controller. The total estate amounted to $45,494, but there were debts, the largest of which was $10,500 due the Bank of the Metropolis. The two daughters, the Misses Sarah Elizabeth and Margaret Judson, were the beneficiaries.

The assets included land and building at Hamilton, N. Y., appraised at $2,400; bank deposits of $394; personalty and jewelry, $617; stocks and bonds, $21,160; and notes and mortgages amounting to $20,014.

CHANGED HIS SON'S NAME.

Wife Says Dr. Birch Had Boy Christened in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Maude Kimball Birch testified in the Supreme Court today in her action for separation against her husband, Dr. Francis Abbott Birch. They were married on Oct. 21, 1908, and separated last March, because, as Mrs. Birch testified, her husband was very cruel to her and once pulled her out of bed, and when she crawled beneath the bed he pulled her out by the hair.

Dr. Birch denies all the acts of cruelty alleged by his wife, and asserts that she was jealous of his women patients, that she frequently sought to learn the nature of their visits to his office, and spied on him.

Mrs. Birch testified that her husband had taught their four-year-old son to call her a liar, and that after the boy had been named Francis Kimball Birch her husband one day took the boy in his automobile, without telling her anything about it, and had him christened Francis Abbott Birch, after him. She declared this was a cruel blow to her, and she told her husband he was driving her from him as fast as he could. She continued:

"My husband would return home invariably between midnight and 4 A. M. He would invariably come to my room, light the gas, and awaken me and the baby. When I remonstrated with him he would say that the house belonged to him. Some mornings when he awakened me he would say: 'You have an easy meal ticket' and 'You are having a soft time, ain't you.'"

Mrs. Birch also declared that her husband had a fondness for kicking over chairs, which made the maids so nervous they couldn't work, she said. Dr. Birch had an income of $6,000 a year. She asks for a separation decree, alimony, and custody of the boy.

Shot by Cartridge Put on Track.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 18.—Jacob Piscolas of 208 Geneva Street is in General Hospital here, suffering from a bullet wound in his head as the result of the prank of a fifteen-year-old boy, who placed a .38-calibre bullet on the trolley track in Elizabeth Avenue, near Spring Street. Piscolas was walking along the street with a child in his arms when a trolley car exploded the bullet. He dropped to the sidewalk. Charles Godfrey of 819 Elizabeth Avenue, who is said to have put the bullet on the track, could not be found by the police. It was said that he jumped on a train and left the city.

N.Y.U. TO HOLD CONVOCATION

Program for Celebration on Thursday and Friday Next.

The first session of the fifty-first convocation of the University of the State of New York will open on Thursday afternoon at 2:30, with exercises in memory of Chancellor McKelway. Memorial addresses will be delivered by Edgar M. Cullen, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Chester S. Lord. Chancellor Pliny T. Sexton will preside. The Rev. John Howard Melish, D. D., pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Brooklyn, will make the invocation. Charles W. Bardeen, editor of The School Bulletin, will read a necrology of the New York State teachers for the year.

At 4 o'clock an address of welcome to college and university Presidents who have entered upon office since the last convocation will be given. These Presidents are Frank D. Blodgett, Adelphi College; A. R. Brubacher, State College for Teachers; Henry N. MacCracken, Vassar College; Sidney E. Mezes, College of the City of New York; Joseph A. Mulry, Fordham University, and John Balcom Shaw, Elmira College.

The evening session of Thursday will be the first given over to discussion of educational problems.

On Friday morning there will be addresses by Nathaniel Butler, Herbert S. Weet, and Professor Ernest C. Moore. On Friday afternoon there are three addresses on the program, and at the closing session, on Friday evening, Elihu Root will be the guest of honor.

READ BIBLE, KEPT SINGLE.

Woman Suing Waite Says Scriptures Changed Him.

A few of the details in the $100,000 breach-of-promise suit begun by Mrs. Mollie Koswick, a wealthy widow, against William A. Waite, President of a storage warehouse company, came to the surface yesterday when Mrs. Koswick tried to get from Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court permission to substitute another attorney for Benno Loewy. The latter refused to surrender any of the letters or other exhibits in the case until paid a fee of $100. Decision was reserved.

In an affidavit Mrs. Koswick said that Mr. Waite promised to marry her at the Hotel Gramatan on June 14, 1914, and that when he changed his mind he said he had been reading the Bible and was sure St. Peter would not open the gates for him if he took another wife. He told her, also, that he could not marry again in this State because he had been divorced.

Mrs. Koswick said that before this determination was reached Mr. Waite was very eager for a speedy marriage, and even wanted to hurry on the marriage of her 21-year-old son, Alexander, to a Miss McKenna. To accomplish this, she said, Mr. Waite had induced her to give her son the diamond engagement ring she had received from the defendant. Mr. Waite, according to Mrs. Koswick, gave Alexander Koswick a job at $17 a week, with the view of hastening his nuptials. Then came the reference to the Bible and the expressed fear that if he married he would never be able to get into heaven.

.CAUSTIC TO A MOURNER.

Seligman Banking House Reminds Mr. Ridder of Lusitania.

Publication by the Staats-Zeitung of the names of four banking firms within a mourning border, as German-American houses which had helped the enemies of the Fatherland to obtain a loan of $500,000,000 in this country, brought a caustic answer yesterday from J. & W. Seligman & Co., one of the four named.

After calling Herman Ridder's attention to the fact that the members of the firm "are not Germans, nor yet German-Americans, but unqualified, unadjectived Americans," the firm says in a letter sent to the Staats-Zeitung:

"While not readers of the Staats-Zeitung, we are under the impression that there was no mourning border in the middle of your front page when American children and American women entitled to the sympathy and protection of every true American were, together with their fathers, husbands, and brothers, deliberately and heartlessly murdered by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"That black mourning border you seem to have reserved for American bankers seeking to render a disinterested service to their country by helping to keep its industries going through credits to its foreign customers."

TO SEEK OUR GOOD-WILL.

Women of German Descent Incorporate a Society Here.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger granted a certificate of incorporation yesterday to American women of German descent who desire to create a society for the promotion of sentiments of esteem, love, and respect between America and Germany.

The incorporators are Emma Ruppert, 5 West 86th Street; Edith A. Reiffert, 451 Convent Avenue; Lydia Arnold, 468 Washington Avenue, Yonkers; Emma Schwartz, the Hotel Majestic; Bertha Baruch Lawrence, 1,121 Madison Ave.; Josephine Stork, 535 West 111th Street; Stephaine Neu, 41 Convent Avenue, and Helen Soljer, 269 Seventy-eighth Street, Bay Ridge. The purpose of the incorporators is to begin work in this State and then to extend it into the other States.

Justice Ford granted a certificate of incorporation to the "Tadenzy Kosciuszko Polish and Lithuanian Political Union." Its purpose is to promote patriotism and to teach loyalty to the United States. The President of the society is the Rev. Dr. Joseph Letanzat.

DOG COMMITS SUICIDE.

Valuable Pet Leaps from Roof of the Hotel Netherland.

A dog committed suicide at the Hotel Netherland the other day. A Toronto family, in which there is an 8-year-old girl, has been stopping at the hotel. A much-prized pet of the family was a Boston terrier, which cost $150. The other morning the little girl was insistent that her pet be taken out for an airing and summoned a bellboy to the room.

It was against the rules, but, not scorning the possibility of a tip, the bellboy consented to take the dog up to the roof and give him his exercise in that rarified atmosphere. As the boy and the dog reached the roof the dog spied the parapet, which is more than two feet tall, and made a spring at it. He went over it. The first thing to be met on the other side is the roof of a building some five or six stories below. There the dog landed.

RETURNS WASHINGTON WILL

Fairfax County, Va., Gets Document Back—Morgan Suit Dismissed.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Oct. 18.—Martha Washington's will, which was taken from the court house here by a Union trooper during one of the battles of Bull Run and later found its way into the collection of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, was returned to the county archives today with elaborate ceremonies.

Recently the State of Virginia sued J. P. Morgan in the Supreme Court of the United States to recover the historic document. Mr. Morgan suggested that it be placed in Mount Vernon. Fairfax County folk, however, claimed it as part of their court records, and today it was restored to its place beside the will of General Washington. The case against Mr. Morgan has been dismissed.

Short Circuit Blocks Tube.

The Hudson and Manhattan tube system was blocked for nine minutes at 9:37 yesterday morning by a short circuit in a field coil of a main generator in the power house at Henderson and Steuben Streets, Jersey City. The trains carry storage batteries for such emergencies by which the trains in the tubes were lighted until the power returned.

CANNON BURIED IN SAND.

Turks Use Secret Spots in the Desert to Store Supplies Also.

In Egypt there is a widespread belief that Turks and Germans have hit upon a novel method of hiding their cannon, rifles, and ammunition in the desert, and that it is this which has enabled them to produce arms and munitions as if by magic when they are needed in crises, according to Charles C. Goodfellow of M. Melachrino & Co., who has just returned from Cairo.

"The Turks are said to have turned certain spots in the desert into well equipped war stations by digging deep beneath the surface of the sand and burying that they need in an emergency, from huge guns to canned foods," Mr. Goodfellow said yesterday. "The dryness of the desert keeps the buried articles in good condition and ready for instant use. So persistent have the reports to this effect been that English officers have made several searches in the territory that has been occupied by the Turks and Germans, but, of course, they have found nothing, for to bury a thing in the desert is like sinking it in the ocean.

"To find the things that they have buried themselves, in fact, according to the generally credited reports, the Turks sink them at spots which can be located thereafter only by the use of elaborate charts and astronomical instruments, and are able to determine the secret spots again by the location of the stars, as a mariner determines his exact location at sea. Landmarks by which the hidden war supplies might be found are out of the question, as the sand dunes are shifting continually and changing the appearance on the surface.

"In many of their engagements the Turks have managed to get even the large seven-inch guns into action in the middle of the desert with almost lightning-like rapidity, and this fact is accepted as strong support for the reports regarding the hidden war materials. Heavy arms have also been known to disappear as quickly as they appeared, and it is argued that they were buried for later use in case the Turks should recapture the territory in which they are hidden."

SOLVES BASEBALL PUZZLE.

Student Corrects Professor on Ownership of Pitched Ball in Air.

Who possesses a baseball after it has left the hand of the pitcher and is traveling toward the batter is no puzzle to David Schnur of 94 Nassau Street, South Orange, N. J., a student in New York University, though Professor Galvin McClelland of the New Jersey Law School put it to his pupils recently as a difficult test of their knowledge of law. Incidentally young Mr. Schnur says the professor errs when he asserts that the pitcher is the possessor.

Mr. Schnur says the pitcher not only is not the possessor after the ball leaves his hand, but actually never is the possessor, being only a servant of the baseball club which legally owns the ball. In an opinion such as he might have handed down from the bench if he should be elevated to it in later years, Mr. Schnur says in part:

> It has often been decided and is now the well-settled law that goods in the bare charge or custody of a servant are legally in possession of the master (Oxford v. State, 33 Ala., 416; Reg v. Samways, 26 Eng., L. & Eq., 576; People v. Belden, 37 Cal., 51.)
>
> Now when the pitcher throws the ball, thus releasing it from his custody, does the possession still remain with his club or does it pass into the possession of the opposing club while still in the air on its way to the batter and catcher?
>
> Possession in law is most easily understood as associated with possession in fact. This is the normal aspect of the right. The law would be much simpler than it is if it were held that actual control or custody invariably gives legal possession, whether the custodian exercises control on his own account or as the servant or otherwise on behalf of the owner. But no system of law has gone that length.
>
> Possession in law follows invariably upon a complete taking, whether rightful or not. Indeed, it seems correct to say that any power to use and exclude others, however small, will suffice, if accompanied by the animus possidendi, provided that no one else has the animus possidendi, and an equal or greater power. (Terry, Prine. of Anglo-American Law, p. 288.)

Mr. Schnur, declaring a jury not free to hold that having nearly taken fish will do as well as taking fish, asserts that in the present case the opposing club cannot be said to have taken possession of the ball because it might do so, and concludes:

> When possession is changed without consent not only must the newcomer have at least as much actual control as would be evidence of possession if there were nothing to the contrary, but he must effectually exclude the former possessor. Since this has not been accomplished by the opposing club, the possession of the ball while still in the air continues to remain legally with the club of the pitcher who threw it.

Baseball fans contend that some pitchers have no actual control whatever, and that the balls they pitch are not even "accompanied by the animus possidendi."

PAUL LAMBERT & CO. FAIL.

Buffalo Brokerage Concern Has Liabilities Exceeding $400,000.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The assignment of Paul Lambert & Co., stock brokers, of this city, with many offices throughout this country and Canada, was announced today. Herbert B. Butterfield, an attorney, was named as assignee. The liabilities are reported to range from $400,000 to $500,000.

Assignee Butterfield will begin at once to make up a list of the creditors which the general assignment does not attempt to give, that document being the ordinary assignment in blanket form without any statement of liabilities or creditors' claims.

William C. Van Antwerp, Chairman of the Quotation Committee of the Stock Exchange, issued this statement when news of the failure was received from Buffalo:

> The public announcement from Buffalo that Paul Lambert & Co. have announced their suspension following the suspension of J. L. Holland & Co. on Wednesday last should be very gratifying to every friend of law and order. The New York Stock Exchange has done what it could to help to rid the country of bucket shops and the total number closed since Jan. 1 is 236, operating in thirteen States and in Canada.
>
> Now that they have been driven out, the important thing is to keep them out, in this work the Exchange asks the support of public opinion, the courts, the legislatures, the public service commissions, and the press. Meantime we shall continue to do our share, prompted by nothing more nor less than a determination to prevent this peculiarly repulsive form of lawbreaking and to carry out in letter and in spirit the recommendations of the Hughes Commission.

Mr. Van Antwerp said that so far as the Exchange's investigators could discover all the independent wire houses had closed their doors, including the members of two systems extending from Montreal to St. Louis. All told, more than 130 branch offices of the systems have gone out of business in two weeks.

Jersey Railroads' Rate Hearing.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—The contest of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Companies before the State Public Utilities Commission to prove their own valuation of their lines in New Jersey as a basis for obtaining from the State board a ruling that their proposed increased passenger rates within the State are just and reasonable and should be permitted to stand, opened today. The hearing is a continuation of the one on the proposed increases which were to have been put into effect on Dec. 15 last, but which the Utilities Board refused to sanction until their reasonableness had been demonstrated.

Brothers Held on Arson Charge.

Max Raynes and his brother Louis, 14 years old, of 70a Newark Avenue, Jersey City, were held on charges of arson by Judge James J. Dolan in the First Criminal Court yesterday. Max for the Grand Jury and Louis for the Juvenile Court. Louis Raynes was arrested early Sunday morning on a charge of having tried to burn the stationery and cigar store of Samuel Barber at 498 Summit Avenue. The police say he confessed and implicated his brother Max. Barber bought the store recently of the Raynes boys' father, and the transfer is said to have caused the resentment of the boys.

MAKES MOUNTAIN RECORD.

New Canadian Northern Sends Heaviest Train Over Rockies.

Special to The New York Times.

LUCERNE, B. C., Oct. 18.—The train carrying eighty members of the Canadian Parliament, who are formally opening the third and newest of the Dominion routes to the Pacific, crossed the Rocky Mountains through the Yellowhead Pass at 7 o'clock tonight, Washington time, incidentally establishing a new record in railroad transportation through the mountains of the continent.

It is not only the first train over the new linked Canadian Northern Railroad, but it is the longest and heaviest that ever passed through the Rockies, and it went up and through the pass and is now descending the western slope drawn by a single engine of the ordinary Canadian Northern 85 per cent. classification (the heaviest used by the road is classified at 50 per cent.) at an average speed of forty miles per hour. The grade is the lowest of any transcontinental line, only one-half of 1 per cent. westbound and seven-tenths of 1 per cent. eastbound. What this means in railroading can be imagined when it is said that the Canadian Pacific grade through the mountains is 2.02 per cent., the Canadian Grand Trunk's 1 per cent., and the grades of the United States railroads across the Rockies vary from the Santa Fé's 2.6, the highest, to the Northern Pacific's 1.06, the Union Pacific coming in between with a grade of 1.08.

The train which established this record is exactly eight feet short of a quarter of a mile in length, and weighs with engine, and exclusive of its human freight of upward of 200 persons, more than 1,200 tons. It is a very distinguished train, with two dining cars sandwiched in among the eight sleepers, along with a Pullman entertainment hall, in which every evening railroad men and their guests entertain each other with songs and stories, to the accompaniment of a piano; with a baggage car, and the private car of Sir William McKenzie, President of the Canadian Northern; Vice President D. B. Hanna, and Secretary W. H. Moore. As it rounds the mountain curves passengers at the end of the train see the engine far ahead on the next curve, and marvel at the huge length.

The last stop before entering the mountains was at Tollerton, centre of a newly created and now first approachable group of hamlets. The total population of the whole region is less than a thousand, but it was all out, to wonder and rejoice, with a silver band of nine pieces to play "Canada."

"We are building up the West," said the leader of the delegation to Sir William. "That is our part for Canada and the Empire. We have sent fifty men to the front, and more will go when needed. This has been a great day for Western Canada."

ORDUNA BRINGS BIG MAIL.

Cunarder, with Three Other Ships, to Transport Canadians.

The Cunard liner Orduna, due to arrive from Liverpool late tomorrow or early Thursday, has 5,342 sacks of mail, the largest number ever landed here from one ship apart from the annual Christmas mail. It includes the mails of Saturday, Oct. 9 and Oct. 12. She has 30 first, 118 second, and 57 third class passengers, and immediately after discharging cargo will leave for Halifax to embark 3,000 Canadian troops for England.

Other steamers already left for transport service are the Cunarder Saxonia and the Anchor liner California. The White Star liner Lapland leaves today from this port. The four steamers, with two Leyland steamers, will convey 15,000 Canadians to war service.

SHORN OF HER PANTALETTE.

Girl's Ruffled Finery Arouses Hostility in Amiable Bulldog.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A young woman whose high-crowned Puritan hat, Copenhagen blue velvet dress, and cream-colored silk ruffled pantalettes were the last word in fashion stepped out of the North Avenue station of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway this afternoon and started to cross the sidewalk to a waiting automobile. She stopped to speak to a young man who was leading a bulldog by a leash.

As they were talking, the dog, after wagging his tail in greeting to the young woman, suddenly saw the pantalettes. He backed off, growled, and with a spring attacked the ruffles. The young man tried to pull him away, but he did not let go until one pantalette was wrecked, disclosing a Copenhagen blue silk stocking underneath. The young woman retreated to the waiting automobile, and the young man, after boxing the dog's ears, made the animal apologize.

DEPLORES PUBLIC HANGING.

Jackson County Affair Arouses the Ire of Governor Dunne.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18.—The hanging of Joe De Berry, a negro, at Murphysboro, on Saturday, to which more than a thousand persons were admitted by the Sheriff, was referred to as a "scandal and disgrace to the State" by Governor Dunne today in a telegram to Sheriff James A. White, of Jackson County, who had charge of the execution. In his message the Governor asked that the hanging of Elston Scott, a negro, set for next Friday in Jackson County, be conducted with "decorum, decency and privacy."

De Berry was hanged for the murder of a white woman. Scott is to die for the killing of his sister-in-law.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sheriff White, of this county, replied to the message of Governor Dunne regarding the execution of Joe De Berry, saying:

> "Execution which took place here Saturday was conducted with solemnity, decency and with as much privacy as any other legal execution which ever took place in Southern Illinois. Press reports greatly exaggerated. I am in no way responsible for their misrepresentations. I have not brought disgrace or scandal on the State or my county and regret certain things were reported by the press as being true which in fact never occurred."

THREE CALL SHORING WEAK.

Subway Workers Tell of Timber Lack in Seventh Avenue.

More evidence of the insufficiency in the timber used in the subway cut in Seventh Avenue, where an accident occurred, in which seven were killed, was given yesterday at the adjourned inquest before Coroner Feinberg. Celestino Cuchelli, a timber foreman, and Luigi Conetti and Charles Zerna, two timber men, testified that they had thrown up their jobs with the contractor because they were afraid to continue without more timber.

John R. Healy, Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that too much dynamite had been used, considering the abnormal condition of the rock and that the structure was weak.

The inquest will continue at 10 o'clock this morning.

Twice Charged with Murder.

For the second time since last April James Bovina, known also as "Jimmy Bennett," was charged yesterday with the murder of Frank Misrendino, who was shot in a saloon row in Newark on April 21. The first charge was not taken to the Grand Jury, as it was said the evidence was flimsy. Under Captain Thomas Connell the Detective Bureau got new evidence. Some women have admitted, it is asserted by the police, that they saw Bovina fire the shot. The police also have witnesses, they saw, whom Misrendino told when he was dying that "Jimmy Bennett" shot him. The wounded man refused to tell the police who had shot him.

NEW SUIT ENJOINS SHOE MACHINERY CO.

Forbidden to Enforce Tying Leases by Temporary Order in St. Louis Federal Court.

UNDER CLAYTON TRUST ACT

Supplemental to Sherman Law Suit Pending in Supreme Court—Permanent Injunction Sought.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18.—The first important Government suit under the Clayton Anti-Trust act was begun here today against the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, its subsidiaries and a score of individuals. The petition, filed in the Federal District Court by direction of Attorney General Gregory, alleges unlawful practices that substantially lessen competition and tend to monopoly.

The Government asked for an order restraining the company from enforcing the contracts by which it binds lessees of its machines not to use the machines of competitors. Judge Dyer granted a temporary injunction against the enforcement of the contract clauses complained of, and set Oct. 27 as the date for a hearing. The Government asks also for a permanent injunction against these clauses as illegal and void.

Suit was brought particularly against the United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine, but the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey, are made defendants, as are also these individuals: Sidney W. Winslow, Louis A. Coolidge, Harold G. Donham, Edward N. Chase, Edward P. Hurd, Elmer P. Howe, William Barbour, George W. Brown, George E. Keith, John H. Hanan, Henry P. Endicott, Edmund Le B. Gardner, Joseph C. Kilham, Rudolph Matz, Charles G. Rice, John H. Connor, Alfred R. Turner, Wallace F. Robinson, Samuel Weil, and William Woodward.

A Supplementary Suit.

The suit is distinct from that begun against the same concern under the Sherman Anti-Trust act several years ago, in which the dissolution of the company as an unlawful combination and monopoly in restraint of trade was sought and which now is before the United States Supreme Court. That suit was tried in Boston. The present action does not seek dissolution, but asks the court to enjoin the company perpetually from further engaging in alleged unlawful practices. There also is the usual prayer for such other "general and further relief" as the court may see fit to give.

One of the unusual features is that the petition contains a request for a temporary order restraining the shoe company from resorting to the practices complained of until determination of the suit. This request was granted.

The new suit was brought because the shoe machinery officials refused to allow the Government to file a supplemental complaint in the Sherman law suit covering the same ground. The fact that St. Louis is an important shoe manufacturing city led to its selection by the Government as the place for filing the new suit. The case has been in preparation at Washington for many months.

The Government's petition charges:

That the United Shoe Machinery Company is a monopoly controlling 98½ per cent. of the trade in shoe machinery in the United States, its principal business being the making and leasing of these machines.

That in certain instances it has fixed and is fixing the prices of such machinery on the condition that the lessee or purchaser shall not use the machinery, supplies, or other commodities of its competitors.

That it grants rebates on prices fixed in some instances in consideration of the use by a lessee of other of its machines; that other leases contain clauses whose effect is to establish prices 10 per cent. less to those who agree not to use the machinery supplied by competitors than to those who do not so bind themselves.

The "Unrestricted" Lease.

The petition alleges further that some machines are leased under what is called an "unrestricted" form of lease, which allows lessees in certain cases to use other machines obtained from competitors on payment of "initial premiums." These premiums are in addition to the usual royalties.

"The amounts of these initial premiums," says the petition, "are so large as practically to prohibit the choice of the unrestricted form. Upon the machinery in a factory having an output of from 25,000 to 30,000 pairs of shoes daily the premiums would amount to about $250,000. This sum represents a discount, or rebate, which the defendants grant the manufacturer if he is willing to take his machinery from them upon the illegal condition or understanding that he will not use machinery supplied by competitors of the defendants."

These clauses and others with the same purpose and effect, according to the petition, are being enforced by the shoe company, which has written leases with such clauses executed not only before the passage of the Clayton Act in October, 1914, but since that time as well.

The petition sets forth that there are more than 1,500 manufacturers of shoes in the United States, who annually produce more than 300,000,000 pairs of machine-made shoes, and that "with all but a very few of these the defendants have business relations."

The growth of the United Shoe Machinery Company, which makes machines used principally in preparing and attaching the soles to the uppers of shoes, is declared to be the result of sixteen years of consolidations, bringing together fifty-six concerns at one time in this business.

The petition sets forth that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Maine has a capital stock of $8,000,000 and is owned by the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey. The New Jersey company, it is said, has a capital stock of $20,800,000, owned by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. The New Jersey company is named as the operating company, and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, as the holding company for 98½ per cent. of the stock of the other companies.

The new suit is the third anti-trust action begun against the same concern by the Department of Justice in the last few years. Not only is the civil suit to dissolve the concern under the Sherman law now pending in the Supreme Court, but suit under the criminal provisions of the same statute still is pending against some of the officers and Directors.

$12,000 Verdict for Left Hand.

For his left hand, which was cut off at the wrist by an automobile truck belonging to Montgomery, Ward & Co., Brooklyn branch, George W. Powell, a dock worker, of Himrod Street, Ridgewood, received $12,000 from a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday. Powell, who is 48 years old, with a wife and six children, sued both the Ward Company and the New York Dock Company for $50,000.

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790 9th Ave., near 53d St.

PASTORS TO SEE GARY PLAN.

Will Visit Catholic Adjunct to School 45 Today.

Thirty clergymen of different denominations have been invited to visit the schools in the Bronx this morning where the Gary plan has been inaugurated to study the plan by which Superintendent William Wirt proposes to combine daily school with religious study. The suggestion that this plan be adopted met with some opposition among clergymen who fear the introduction of religion into the public schools would lead to widespread proselyting.

A modification of the Gary plan, by which it is proposed to instruct the children in religion, is being tried out at Public School 45, 189th and Hoffman Streets and Lorillard Place, the Bronx, and this school will be among those visited by the clergymen. Most of the children at this school are Catholics, and children whose parents have asked that they be instructed in Catholic beliefs are sent daily to a class in a building near the school where the Rev. Joseph Cafusi, of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, has agreed to conduct the religious instruction. One Episcopal church is said to have offered its parish rooms not only for Episcopal children, but for children and teachers of other denominations if the plan is approved.

The Board of Education is said to be unwilling to go ahead with the religious instruction plan unless all denominations approve it, and the decision reached by today's visiting committee probably will have a great deal of weight in helping the board to arrive at a definite conclusion in the matter.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Forty-two corporations were chartered today. They include: $2,807,800 were chartered today. They include:

Victor Typewriter Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, writing machines, typewriter materials, $2,025,000; D. W. Wilbur, Elmer D. Glidersleeves, Arthur S. Wheeler, 812 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

Victor Aluminium Mfg. Co., Wellsville, mining, metals, metallic compounds, $150,000; W. E. Browning, Fay L. and J. Lester Rockwell, Hornell.

William Zinsser & Co., paints, varnishes, chemicals, dyes, $100,000; Rudolph, William Herman, and William Henry Zinsser, 1 West 70th St.

Film Circulating System, motion pictures, $100,000; Margaret L. Hay, Henry B. Sommer, John D. Gluck, Hotel Oxford.

Villa Heights Realty Co. of New Rochelle, realty construction, $100,000; T. C. Clark, H. M. Welling, M. J. Warner, Pine Orchard, Branford, Conn.

Standard Discount Co., commission merchandise, $25,000; Abraham Brill, Joseph Galowitz, Benjamin Farbesteln, 2,038 Valentine Av.

Efficiency Machine Co., machinery, $10,000; Arthur D. Blauvelt, Anna H. and Cornelius H. McGihan, 2 Pearsall Av., Jersey City, N. J.

St. Regis Dairy Lunch Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; Harold L. Turk, Joe Bayer, Sol Malsel, 200 West 134th St.

Niagara Insul Bake Specialty Co., Niagara Falls, auto parts, accessories, hardware, $10,000; Arthur Killian, Charles Zenk, Henry F. Schmul, Niagara Falls.

Trotter Mfg. Co., Rochester, machines, fixtures, appliances for heat, light, refrigeration, $30,000; C. Elwell, Frank C. and Harry L. Trotter, Rochester.

Kassab Lace Co., lace, embroideries, linens, silks, cloth, $25,000; Charles P. Hull, Herman Diamond, Martin L. Abe, 180 West 112th St.

Macal Realty Co., realty, construction, $15,000; Mary H. Mackwald, Ellen A. and Charles F. Halsted, 174 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Selecta Jewelry Co., $10,000; Zall D. Iassiano, Otto Silverberg, Leon Richter, 1,839 Mt. Hope Av., Bronx.

Scher & Gladstone, ladies' waists, storage, warehousing, forwarding, $7,000; Alex Werner, Meyer Klein, Helen White, 172 Fordham St., City Island.

Merchants and Traders' Developing Co., realty, construction, $10,000; Jacob J., Samual and Isidore Schwartz, 912 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Warschauer Congregation Holding Co., realty, construction, $10,000; Isidor M. Baumgold, Josephine E. Gidon, Bennie Tenenbaum, 973 Washington Av.

Wellsworth Cigar Co., $5,000; Sarah and Abraham Targum, Isador Leff, 415 West 48th St.

Sunshine Battery Co., electrical appliances, $5,000; Jack Cohen, John R. and Ella R. Crespi, 103 East 116th St.

John Schuhle Chemical Co., Highland, drugs, chemicals, $5,000; Jacob, Mary A. and John Schuhle, Highland.

The Royal Nile Tobacco Co., Brooklyn, smokers' supplies, $5,000; Frank J. Russo, James F. Rowan, Arthur C. Good, 192 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Hupfel Garage Co., Bronx, $5,000; Gustav A. Schwenk, Otto G. and Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., 642 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

Fancy Vienna Bakery, Brooklyn, $5,000; Theodore G. Utman, Herman Kagenkotter, Charles Kuegerl, 773 Fresh Pond Road, Brooklyn.

Authorizations: American Spelter Corporation, Wilmington, Del., refined and converted metals, $25,000; representative, Stephen S. Tuthill, 61 Broadway, New York.

Van Smith, Inc., Wilmington, Del., dressmakers, drapers, milliners, clothiers, dyers, $50,000; representative, Charlotte E. Smith, 12 East 54th St., New York. Columbia Silk Mills, Paterson, N. J., $100,000; representative, Benj. Winter, 220 Fifth Av., New York.

Capital increases: Hamond Steel and Forging Co., $75,000 to $150,000; South American Coffee Co., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Chevrolet Motor Co. of New York, $300,000 to $872,000.

Capital reduction: International Souvenir Co., New York, $25,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hartman Piano Co., New York; Peerless Paper Co., Manhattan; Standard Piano Co., New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Lt. Col. C. C. Williams, Ord. Dept., is detailed a member of the Board for testing rifled cannon, Vice Major W. J. Hawkins, Ord. Dept., relieved.

1st Lt. R. H. Mills, Dental Surg., upon completion of duties in Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Ft. San Houston for temporary duty.

Leave—Col. G. S. Bingham, Q. M. C., 8 months.

Navy.

Lt. Comdrs. M. St. C. Ellis, from command Samoan expedition, to Mare Island Naval Magazine, and C. A. Able, Newport, R. I., Torpedo Stat. to the Louisiana.

Lt. D. P. Wickersham, the Illinois, to temp. duty Fleet Engineer and aid on Staff, C. in C., Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Lt. Grade Lts. E. S. R. Brandt, the San Francisco, to command the Sonoma, and S. A. Monahan, Radio, Va., Stat., to Radio Supt., Charleston, S. C., Dist.

Paym. H. D. Lamar, New York Yard, to Washington, D. C., Yard.

Chf. Bosn. K. Rundquist, from command of the Sonoma to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Chf. Pay Clerk E. W. Poore, the Jupiter to the Ohio.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Des Moines, at Nersene; Neptune, Preston, and Lamson, at Boston; Fanning, Hensley, and Texas, at New York Yard; Cyclops, Patapsco, Sonoma, and C

Earning Power

Ability to increase its gross earnings in bad years as well as in good, on an average of over $1,000,000 a year for a period covering 9 years, is one of the reasons for the great demand for the securities of the **Pacific Gas & Electric Co.**

The First Preferred stock at 87½ and accrued dividends, yielding almost 6⅞%, is in an unusually interesting position and is most attractive.

We will send a complete description of this security on request.

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Investment Bankers
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1. Are the earnings showing a logical increase yearly?
2. Does the company supply a growing, diversified and stable demand?
3. Is the security ample both as to equity and collateral?

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UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS COMPANY

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A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Interesting Comparisons for Holders of Preferred Stocks

Owing to large advances in many preferred stocks while others have lain dormant the market presents some excellent opportunities to secure accrued profits and increase income return. We have prepared a table illustrating the market position of leading industrial preferred stocks and suggesting an advantageous investment policy.

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The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

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If you are interested in reading a concise, unbiased summary of business conditions every month, you will ask us to send our circular, "THE INVESTMENT SITUATION," together with our list of bonds that we recommend.

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of high-grade dividend paying stocks and bonds is the object of the

PARTIAL PAYMENT METHOD

A small first payment and succeeding monthly payments complete a transaction of this nature in about a year.

All dividends from date of first payment belong to purchaser.

This plan is fully described in our Booklet No. 28.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upward Movement Is Resumed, with Better Distribution of Gains—New Credits.

The new week opened auspiciously for the stock market, with a recurrence of much of the old-time enthusiasm over the probable values of stocks affected by the war business. Although the activity did not equal that of previous big days, the undertone was much better, and the dealings were distributed more evenly over the list of railroads and industrials. The railroad issues were in much better favor. Wall Street has at last begun to pay attention to the reports of better traffic prospects.

The war-order specialties were again very strong and showed the largest net gains. American Car and Foundry, American Steel Foundries, Bethlehem Steel, common and preferred, and Studebaker all had net gains at the close of the session of more than four points. What was considered of more importance, however, was the surprising strength of United States Steel, which, on an immense volume of dealing, rose in the last few minutes of the session to 85¾. It closed with a net advance of 3¼. Republic Iron and Steel was sympathetically affected, and closed at 54⅞. The whole market had a better appearance, and the diversion of interest from stocks of those companies making munitions to issues like Steel, Pressed Steel Car, and the railroads, was considered a good sign.

Bond dealers reported yesterday that the early response to the offering of the new Anglo-French 5 per cent. bonds had been very encouraging, and indications are that the offering will be absorbed by investors without difficulty. The loan of $25,000,000 to Italy led to an expectation that similar financing may be done here for Greece and Holland. Both countries have made tenders for credits in the United States. Arrangements for the creation of large banking credits as supplementary aids to the big two-power loan for the foreign exchange situation have been practically completed, and it is expected that a definite statement of their terms will be made soon after the arrival of Lord Reading and his party in London. It is proposed to open an initial credit between European banks and the institutions in this country for about $100,000,000, which amount would be increased as needs develop to two or three times that sum. In anticipation of such arrangement sterling exchange rates were much firmer yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	*4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	*4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.		4	4	4½	5
Kan. City		4	4	5	5
Dallas		4	4	5	5
San Fran.	3	4	4	*4½	5
	3½	4	4	4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	1¾

ON TIME.

30 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	3 @3¼	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months 3 @3¼ | 6 months 3 @3¼
60 to 90 days 3 @3¼

Other Names.
4 months 3¼@3¾ | 6 months 3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.69¾	$4.69¼	$4.69¼	+.00¾
Cables	4.70¼	4.69⅝	4.69⅝	+.00¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.69¼	$4.69⅝
Paris	5.85½	5.84½
Switzerland	5.30	5.29
Berlin	.26.12	26.25
China	.82½	.82¾
Hongkong	.43.35	49.50
Shanghai	.56.00	..
Singapore	.57.50	..
Greece	.15½	15¾
Holland	.5.14	5.15
India	.40¼	.40⅛
Bombay	.38.00	..
Calcutta	.38.75	..
Italy	.6.34½	6.33½
Japan	.72¾	73¼
Kobe	.49.37	49.45
Yokohama	.49.12½	..
Philippine Islands	.112	112¼
Manila	.30¾	32
South America	.45½	46
Buenos Aires	.57¾	58
Rio	.11⅜	11½
Spain	.47¼	47⅜
Austria	.40½	40¾
Russia	.13⅝	13¾
	.14.80	14.85
	.35.00	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66	$4.64	$4.64½	$4.62½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $378,580,730; balance, $40,440,902; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,600,072.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 35c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 15-16d, up 1-16d; New York, 49¾c, up ¼c.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.		
†American Light & Traction	116	
†American Light & Traction pf	540	545
Adirondack Electric Power	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power pf	14	16
*American Gas & Electric	53	56
*American Gas & Electric pf	103	105
American Power & Light	49	50
American Power & Light pf	60	63
American Public Utilities	78	80
American Public Utilities pf	30	35
American Waterworks & Electric	64	66
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	6	7½
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	15	18
Atlantic P. & L. 7 p. c. cum. pf	50	56
Cities Service	92	95
Cities Service pf	50	52
Colorado Power	59	61
Colorado Power pf	23½	24
†Commonwealth P. R. & L.	95	97
†Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	84½	86
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	88	
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	90¾	91¾
Dayton Power & Light	90	94
Dayton Power & Light pf	38	42
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	93
Electric Bond Deposit pf	92	95
Electric Bond & Share	60	70
Empire District Electric 5s	98½	100
Empire District Electric pf	76	80
Federal Light & Traction	64	
Federal Light & Traction pf	10	14
Gas & Electric Securities	50	60
Gas & Electric Securities pf	60	70
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	73	75
Lincoln Gas & Electric pf	81½	83
Northern Ontario Light & Power	20	30
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	10	15
Northern States Power	69	70
Northern States Power pf	29½	30½
Ozark Power & Water	85	87½
Pacific Gas & Electric	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	53½	54
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	87½	89
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	13	15
Southern California Edison	56½	63
Southern California Edison pf	75	78
*Standard Gas & Electric	92	96
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	5½	6½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	27	28
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	7	8
United Light & Rys.	37	39
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	37	41
Utah Securities	67½	69½
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf	14	16
*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.	46	50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	912,603
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	130,784,613
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.62 +1.28
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	90.90	Oct. 18	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
102½	105	100	Alams Express	108	108	108	108	+1
33	33¼	1,650	Alaska Gold Mines	33¼	33⅝	32¾	33	+½
43¼	43¾	10,950	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43¾	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	+½
73⅝	74½	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	+½
66½	67½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67½	67⅝	66¾	67	+½
90¾	67⅝	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	+¾
91	93	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	+¾
195	198	220	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	200¼	200¼	198	198	-2
106¾	107	12,500	Am. Can	64½	65¾	64⅝	64⅝	+½
85¾	88¾	800	Am. Can pf	106	106¼	106	106¼	+½
135	137	21,300	Am. Car & Fdry	86	86	86	86	+½
59	60	800	Am. Coal Prod. x d	158	158	155	155	-1¾
11	11¾	500	Am. Cotton Oil	59½	59⅞	58¾	59¼	+1⅛
49	49½	800	Am. H. & Leather	11	11¾	11	11¾	+⅛
23¼	24½	2,700	Am. H. & Leath pf	49	49½	48¾	49¼	+⅛
20¾	21	300	Am. Ice Securities	24	24	23½	23½	+⅛
36¾	37¾	1,000	Am. Linseed	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+⅛
68	68½	400	Am. Linseed pf	87	87¾	87	87¾	+1¾
99	100	4,300	Am. Locomotive	67¾	68⅝	67¼	68	+⅝
6¼	7⅛	100	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99	99	99	+⅛
94¾	94⅞	100	Am. Malt	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
106½	109	16,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¾	95¾	94¾	95¾	+⅞
85½	86¼	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	109	109	109	109	+⅛
70¼	70⅝	450	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86	86¼	86	86¼	+⅛
112¾	113⅛	37,000	Am. Steel F'dries	63¾	70⅞	63½	70	+4⅝
124¾	124⅝	1,400	Am. Sugar Ref	113	113¾	113	113¾	+⅝
233½	234	2,280	Am. Teleph. & Tel	124¾	124¾	123¾	123¾	+⅛
105	110	2,100	Am. Tobacco	229	230¾	229½	229¾	+⅞
53½	53¾	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	101½	102¾	101¾	102¾	+⅞
52	52⅞	5,300	Am. Woolen pf	54	54	53	53½	+½
96	97	100	Am. Woolen t.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+½
75⅝	76	200	Am. Woolen pf	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼	+½
106¾	107¼	12,200	Anaconda Cop. Co	75¾	76	75¾	75¾	+½
100	100½	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¾	107	106¾	107	+½
113¼	114	50	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
131½	132	500	Atlantic Coast Line	112¼	114¼	112½	114	+1
108½	109	18,800	Baldwin Loco.	134	134¾	128	132	-½
92½	92¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	+1¾
74¾	75¼	6,175	Baltimore & Onio	91¼	92¾	91¼	92¼	+⅝
402	435	818	Baltimore & O. pf	74¾	75	74¾	74¾	
168	170	2,250	Bethlehem Steel	483½	495	482	493	+9
87	87½	600	Bethlehem Steel pf	165	170	165	166	+4
134	137	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¼	87¾	87½	87½	+¼
37½	42	50	Bklyn Union Gas	130	136	136	136	-1¼
02¾	93	2,200	Brown Shoe	40	40	40	40	
106	109	100	Burns Brothers	90¼	93	89¾	93	
00¼	01	200	Burns Brothers pf	108	108	108	108	-2½
18⅞	19½	800	Butte & Superior	60¾	63¾	60¾	63¾	+⅝
42	43	800	California Petrol	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
168¾	169	9,200	California Pet. pf	42	42	42	42	
54¾	55	13,300	Canadian Pacific	166¼	169	166¼	168½	+3½
58	58¼	4,400	Central Leather Co	54¾	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	+⅛
34	34½	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	56¾	58¼	56¾	57¾	+1⅝
93¼	94¼	6,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf	84	84¼	84	84¼	+⅛
127	127½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	101¼	103	101¼	103	+3
130¼	131	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	127	127	127	127	-⅝
20¾	20¾	10,300	Chi. & Northwest	130¼	130¼	130	130	
40¾	40¾	3,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20	21¾	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
75	78	500	Chino Copper	49¾	50¼	49⅝	50	
74½	75	900	C., C., C. & St.L.	73⅛	76	73½	76	+⅝
57⅜	57¾	9,500	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74	75	74	74½	+½
145	145¾	4,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	56¾	58	56	57⅝	+2¼
142¾	143¾	4,800	Consolidated Gas	140	145¾	140	145	+2½
111	112	3,600	Continental Can	111	112¾	110½	110½	+1½
183¼	185	400	Corn Products Ref	183¼	183¾	182¾	183¾	+½
15,400	80½	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	94¾	95¾	94	94	+½
2,500	100	200	Crucible Steel	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼	+½
118½	119	400	Crucible Steel pf	118½	125	118½	119¼	+½
147¼	147¾		Cuban-Am. Sugar	147¼	147¾	147¼	147¼	+¼
17¾	18		Delaware & Hud	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+¼
125½	126		Den. & Rio Gr. pf	125½	126¼	125½	125½	+¾
36½	37¼		Detroit Edison Co	36½	37¼	36½	37¼	+¾
22	22¼	14,700	Distillers' Secur	22	22¾	22	22¾	+⅛
1,100	9	1,100	Dome Mines					
100	11¾	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11	11¾	11	11¾	+⅛
500	72¾	500	Elec. Storage Bat.	71	71	71	71	-⅛
10,000	74¾	7,700	Erie	34½	35	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
4,000	44	200	Erie 1st pf	53¼	54⅝	53¼	54⅜	+⅛
200	181	4,805	Erie 2d pf	43	43¾	43	43¾	+⅛
4,805	340	500	General Electric	179¼	181⅝	179¼	180½	+1⅝
500	113¼	700	General Motors	335	337	332	335	+1
112	122½	5,300	General Motors pf	113	118	113	115	-1
700	77½	4,500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	77½	77½	76¾	77¼	+⅝
10,800	39¼	300	Great Northern pf	121	122¾	121	122¼	+1⅛
300	40	3,100	G. N. certs.ore prop	48¾	49½	48¼	49¼	+⅛
3,100	67¾	800	Greene-Cananeа	40	40	38¾	39¼	+⅛
800	68	26,000	Guggenheim Explor	67¾	68¾	67¼	68	+⅛
26,000	107½	400	Illinois Central	107½	107½	107	107½	+⅛
400	23¼	4,300	Inspiration Copper	43½	44¼	43¼	43¾	+⅛
4,300	23	2,200	Interboro Consol	23	23½	23	23	-⅛
2,200	72¾	1,200	Interboro Con. pf	70	72¾	70¾	72¾	+⅛
1,200	54	700	Int. Agricultural	24%	25¾	24%	25¾	+⅝
700	110½	700	Int. Agricultural pf	83¼	84	83	84	+⅛
700	201	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	54	54	53	54	+⅛
800	40¼	400	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	110½	111	109¾	111	+1⅛
400	40	400	Int. Paper	200	203¾	198¾	200¾	+3¾
400	28¼	400	Int. Paper pf	104	104	104	104	+⅛
100	198	100	Kan. City South	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅛
100		2,700	Kresge (S. S.) Co	28	28¾	28	28¼	+⅛
100	106	100	Lackawanna Steel	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½	+⅛
100	106	25	Laclede Gas	85¼	85¾	84	85¼	+1
2,300	75¼		Do., odd lot	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	-⅛
240	250		Lehigh Valley	103½	105½	103½	105½	+1
100	24½		Liggett & Myers	53	76¼	75	75¼	+¼
300	26		Long Island	241	245	241	245	+¼
27	29		Loose-Wiles Biscuit	251¼	254	251¼	254	+¼
100	68		Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	-1
100	80		Louis. & Nash.	67	67	67	67	+⅛
100	78		Mackay Cos.	125	125	125	125	+2
100	66		Mackay Cos. pf	78	78	78	78	
100	20		Manhattan Elev	66	66	66	66	
10	500		do., odd lot	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+⅛
3,500	1,620		Maxwell Motors	127	127	127	127	+⅛
2,620	2,200		Max. Motors 1st pf	62¾	63¼	61¾	63	+1⅜
2,200	8,000		Max. Motors 2d pf	97¾	97	97	97	+1⅛
8,000	100		Mexican Petroleum	52	52¼	51½	52	+1⅜
84	86		Mex. Petroleum pf	92¼	93¼	92	92	+1½
4,900	34¼		Miami Copper	86	88	86	86	
200	14¾		Minn. & St. Louis	33¾	34¼	33¾	34⅛	+⅝
100	31		Minn. & St. L. pf	14	14	13¾	14	+⅛
500	121½		M., St. P. & S. S. M.	29½	29½	29½	29½	-¼
600	5¾		Mo., Kan. & Texas	120¾	121¾	120¾	121	+⅝
2,900	5		Missouri Pacific	5	5½	5	5½	
500	58		Montana Power	5¼	5¼	4¾	5	+⅛
30	129		Montana Power pf	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	+1
31	31		Nat. Biscuit Co	107	107	107	107	
67¾	68		Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	129	129	128	128	-1
112	112		Nat. Lead Co	30	31½	29¾	31	+¼
100	14		Nat. Lead Co. pf	68	70¾	68	68¾	+2
100	23		N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	-⅝
600	8⅝		N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	17	17	17	17	
600	15¾		Nevada Con. Cop	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
200	147		N. Y. Air Brake	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
12	146		do., odd lot	146	147	146	147	
2,300	147		N. Y. Central	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	+1¼
13,200	85		N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	101	100	101	+1¼
400	30¼		N. Y., Ont. & West.	83	85½	83	85½	+1⅛
2,000	115		Norfolk & Western	30	30	30	30	+1⅛
600	73¾		North American	115¾	116½	115	115½	-¼
4,500	115¾		Northern Pacific	111	113¾	111	113¼	+1½
200	46		Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½	+1½
3,000	58		Penn. R. R.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
200	58		People's Gas, Chi	58	58¼	57⅝	57⅝	
1,200	118¾		Philadelphia Co	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+⅜
2,100	47¾		Pittsburgh Coal	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼	+⅝
8,310	40¾		Pressed Steel Car	41	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	+⅛
100	71¼		Public Service N. J.	73½	73½	70¾	73⅝	+2⅝
100	108		Pullman Co.	108	108	108	108	+2
100	164¾		Quicksilver	164¾	165¼	164¾	165¼	+1¼
1,500	3		Railway Steel Sp	3	3	3	3	+¼
5,100	48		Ray Con. Copper	48	49	47¼	49	+1¼
29,500	22		Reading	22	22¾	22	22¾	+⅛
100	11		Reading 1st pf	11	11	11	11	-⅛
7,700	71		Rep. Iron & Steel	71	72	71	72	+¾
400	42		Rep. Iron & S. pf	42	42	42	42	+¼
700	52¾		Rock Island Co. pf	104	104	104	104	+1¾
300	½		Rumely, (M.) Co					
3,200	4½		St. Louis & San F	4½	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
500	5		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5	5	5	5	
2,500	9½		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9½	10¼	9½	10¼	+1¼
100	6¾		St. Louis Southw	6¾	7	6¾	6¾	+⅛
200	38¼		Seab. Air Line pf	16	16	16	16	+⅛
2,100	39¾		Sears, Roeb. & Co	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	+¼
29,800	67¾		Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	157	155	155	155	-¼
100	60		Southern Pacific	60¾	61	60	61	+⅛
800	133		So. Pacific t. r	97¼	98¾	97¼	98½	+1¾
100	50		So. Porto Rico Sug.	115	115	115	115	+10
100	143		do., odd lots	143	143	142	142	-1
1,000	110		So. P. R. Sugar pf	143	143	143	143	
100	20¾		So. Railway pf. ext	110	110	110	110	
17,600	81		Standard Milling	20¾	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+⅛
100	168¼		Studebaker Co.	81	81	81	81	+⅛
200	110		Studebaker Co. pf	167¾	168	167	167	+⅛
200	68¼		Tennessee Copper	110	110	110	110	+⅛
200	23		Texas Co.	68¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	-2⅛
4,200	23¼		Texas & Pacific	168¾	169	168¾	169	+⅛
50	5¼		Third Avenue	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
200	82		Tol., St. L. & W.	62¼	62¼	61¾	62¼	+⅜
100	100		Underwood Typew.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	-⅛
100	201		Union B. & P. Co.	82¼	83	82¼	82¾	
100	40¼		Union B. & P. Co. pf	67	67	67	67	+⅛
400	40		Union Pacific	261¼	264	261¼	263½	+1⅜
400	28¼		Union Pacific pf	135¼	136¾	135¼	136¼	+1
100	198		United Cigar Mfrs.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+⅛
11,500	107¾		United Cigar Stores	59	59	59	59	-½
700	100¼		Un. Cigar Stores pf	101¼	102	101¼	102	+⅝
649	80		Un. Dry Goods pf	114½	115	114½	115	+⅝
4,300	26¼		United Fgs. Inv.	69	73	69	71¼	+2
500	43¼		United Fgs. Inv. pf	26¼	26¾	26¼	26½	+⅛
500	26¾		U. S. C. I. P. & F.	43½	43¾	43	43	+⅛
400	65¾		U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	25	26¼	25	26¼	+1⅜
55	107		U. S. Express	45⅝	45⅝	45	45½	-1
10,900	54¾		U. S. Indus. Alco	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½	
1,800	106		U. S. Rubber	100⅝	107¼	100⅝	106½	+6½
100	85¾		U. S. Rub. 1st pf	53¼	54⅜	53¼	53¾	+⅝
164,900	117		U. S. Steel	106	106	106	106	+½
1,300	70		U. S. Steel pf	114¾	115	114¼	114¾	+⅜
7,400	45¼		Utah Copper	70¼	70¾	70	70	+¼
2,000	68		Va.-Car. Chemical	45¼	45¾	45	45¼	+⅛
2,200	13		Va. Iron, Coal & C.	66¼	68¾	66¼	68	+⅝
705	42¼		Wabash pf. w. i.	12¾	13½	12¾	13¼	+⅝
1,800	106		Wabash pf. A w. i.	44¾	46	44¾	45¼	+1⅝
1,200	120		Wabash pf. B w. i.	26	26¾	26	26½	+⅛
100	33¼		Wells Fargo Exp.	119	119	119	119	+1
300	48¾		Western Maryland	33½	33¾	33½	33½	+2
100	70		West. Maryland pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+¼
1,000	78		Western Union Tel.	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	+⅛
100,400	71¾		Westingh. E. & M.	70¾	72¼	70¾	71½	+1⅝
200	75		Westingh. 1st pf	77	77	77	77	+1¾
2,350	258		Willys-Overland	250	258	250	256¼	+1¼
100	36		Wisconsin Central	35	35	35	35	+1

ALABAMA ROAD EARNS LESS.

Subsidiary of Southern Railroad Hurt by Business Depression.

The total operating revenues of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, controlled by the Southern Railway but operated independently, for the year ended June 30 were $4,776,629. This represents a falling off

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NEW HAVEN ROAD PRUNES EXPENSES

By a Reduction of $5,000,000 It Increases the Net Operating Revenue $3,851,000.

ELLIOTT SAYS IT IS SOLVENT

But He Adds That $150,000,000 Ought to be Put Into the Property in the Next Five Years.

The annual report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad makes its forty-fourth appearance today in much more modest form than its predecessors. It is about half the size and half the thickness of recent annual statements, which, Howard Elliott explains in his introduction, were costly to issue, and the company believes that a large number of the 26,517 stockholders would prefer a smaller one if they knew it meant a considerable saving.

The New Haven's gross earnings last year were $65,379,000, a decrease of $2,073,000. The expenses were decreased by $5,106,000. The net operating income of $18,502,000 represents an increase of $3,851,000, but there was a loss of $1,966,000 in non-operating income, mostly accounted for by lessened dividends from subsidiaries. After paying rentals of $6,228,000, bond interest of $9,380,000, and other fixed charges there remained a net income for the year of $2,307,000. This is an increase of $2,039,000. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was reduced from 73 per cent. in the previous year to 67.5 per cent.

A sidelight on the change in operating methods under the new management is given in the cost of injuries to passengers. This was $792,000 last year, a decrease of $389,000, and of the sum paid out $485,000 was on account of accidents which occurred prior to July 1, 1914. The estimated amount of unpaid personal injury claims on June 30 was $697,000, as compared with $1,042,000 a year earlier. The amount spent for loss and damage, injuries to persons, and clearing wrecks was $1,412,000, as compared with $1,966,000 in 1914.

Chairman Elliott says in his general remarks:

"The last two years have been the most critical in the history of the company, and there has been difficulty in maintaining its integrity. The settlement with the United States Government was confirmed Oct. 17, 1914, and the securities were transferred to the Trustees appointed thereunder. Since then these Trustees have been in exclusive control of the respective properties, namely, the Boston & Maine, the Connecticut trolleys, and the Rhode Island trolleys.

"Since July 1, 1913, there has been a widespread depression in business, affecting adversely the earning power of your property. This depression has also affected all of the subordinate properties in which your company is interested. This decrease made it necessary to retrench in every way.

"The first three months of the current year show marked improvement in earnings, both gross and net, but the Directors cannot consider the declaration of any dividend until they are assured of the permanent financing of the company.

"It is not too much to say that at least $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 should be spent in the next five years over and above ordinary operating expenses and fixed charges. Part of this money should be taken from earnings and part from the sale of property and securities. The road is solvent, and its next most important problem is to adopt some comprehensive plan for handling its debts and providing funds for making those improvements which are essential."

A classification of the New Haven's stock shows that of the 26,517 stockholders 12,250 live in Massachusetts, 5,578 in Connecticut, 4,271 in New York, and 814 in Rhode Island. Nearly 90 per cent. of the stock is held in States traversed by the company's lines.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.03	Mexican	.38
Best & Belcher	.09	Occidental Con	.78
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.38
Caledonia	.66	Overman	.10
Challenge Con	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.21	Savage	.09
Con. Cal. & Va.	.22	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.59
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con	.08
Hale & Norcross	.05	Utah Con	.04
Julia	.02	Yellow Jacket	.17

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	.75	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.02	Diamondf, B. B.	.05
Midway	.12	Florence	.45
Mizpah Ext	.20	Goldf. Con. M	1.35
Montana	.27	Goldf. Kewanas	.35
North Star	.00	Goldfield Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Ext	1.27½
Tonopah Ext	2.37½	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Merger	.84	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.28	Vernal	.03
West End	.56	Vindicator	.153
GOLDFIELD.			
Atlanta	.27	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.40	Man. Big Four	.05
C. O. D	.04		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9⅜	9¾	Isabella	16¼	16¾
Elkton	24⅝	24⅞	Jackpot	6½	7½
El Paso	70	80	McKinney	36¼	38
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	161½	165
Gold. Cycle	179	180	Vindicator	153	155¾
Gold Dollar	1	4	Rav. B. H.	3¼	3½
Gold Sov	5	6			

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$9,405,100	$55,094,932
Ord. internal rev.	17,955,310	106,886,309
Income tax	562,602	11,607,703
Miscellaneous	1,325,471	12,277,655
Total receipts	$29,248,493	$185,866,000
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rcts.	10,077,831	43,473,748
Excess of total disbursements over total rcts.	10,650,149	42,050,650
Expenditures	39,326,324	229,340,349

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Generally Higher in the Curb Market on a Large Volume of Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 344,573 shares of stock and $15,950 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 183,332; oil, 9,196, and mining, 152,045. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	American Zinc	62	63¼	62	63¼
400	‡Canadian Car & Foundry	108	109	107	108
275	Carbon Steel	72	80	72	80
2,000	‡Car. Lt. & P.	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾
1,500	‡Cent. Fdy. pf.	33	35	33	35
550	Chalmers Motor Co.	170	172	167	167
1,600	‡Chev. Motor Car Co., w. i.	131½	134½	126	129
125	‡Cramp Ship	88½	88½	88	88
25	‡Crock'r Wh'ler	85	85	85	85
10	Driggs-Seab'y	109	109	109	109
10	Emerson Phon.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
447	Guan. Sugar	64	65	63	63⅝
700	‡Hall Signal	29	29	27	28
445	‡Hendee Mfg.	30	32	30	31½
100	‡Hopkins & Allen Arms	44	44	44	44
700	Inter.-Cont. R.	12½	13¼	12½	13
2,000	‡Int. Mer. M.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7⅝
1,800	‡Int. M. M. pf	34	34¼	32¾	33⅜
850	‡Int. Motors	33	33½	32½	33¼
700	Kath. R. pf	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Kelly S. Tire	215	215	200	210
95	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf	91	91½	91	91¼
2,000	‡Lake T. Boat	19¼	19¼	17½	17½
600	‡L. T. B. 1st pf	19¼	19½	17½	17½
1,250	‡M. H. P. M.	105	107½	104	107½
1,600	Marconi of Am.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
75,000	‡Mid. S., w. i.	80	90¼	80	90¼
1,100	Man. Transit	⅝	1	⅝	1
650	N. Y. Trans.	18	18	15	15
3,500	C. of R. & H.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,000	‡Stand. Motors	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
3,000	‡St. Jo. Lead	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
3,200	Subm'e Boat	42½	45	42½	45
900	‡Tob. Products	41	41	41	41
10,200	Tri. Film ctfs.	7⅛	8	7⅛	7⅜
3,500	Un. Profit S	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
40,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	4⅞	5½	4⅞	5¼
10,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf	5¾	6½	5¾	6
800	‡World Film	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛

OIL ISSUES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,425 Houston Oil	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
1,500 ‡Inter. Petrol.	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
60 Ohio Oil	158	157	157	...
16 Std. Oil of Cal.	314	308	308	— 4
40 Std. Oil of N.J.	485	482	483	...
40 Std. Oil of N.Y.	205	203	203	...
115 Ventura Con	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¾
4,000 Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1	...

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	‡Alas. Juneau	12	12	11¾	12
200	‡‡Alta-Consol	20	20	20	20
16,000	‡‡Am. Comndr	10	11	10	10
6,000	‡‡Atlanta	27	27	26	26
1,000	‡Big Cotton	4	4	4	4
500	Big. L. Dev	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
2,300	Braden Cop	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
7,345	Butte C. & Z	3¾	4	3¾	4
500	Butte & N. Y.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
500	†Caledonia	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,000	‡Chile Copper	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22½
9,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	‡‡Emma Cop	23	23	23	23
4,000	First Nat. C.	4½	5¼	4½	5
1,400	†Gold Hill Min.	15	15	15	15
3,000	Goldf. Con	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½
2,000	‡‡Gold. Merger	18½	18½	18½	18½
250	Hecla Min	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼
1,100	Howe Sound	4½	4½	4	4
5,000	Jumbo Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Kenne. Copper	52¾	53⅛	51¾	52¾
3,000	‡‡Kewanas	38	38	38	38
750	Magma Copper	14	14½	14	14½
1,000	‡McK.-Darragh	30	31	30	30
2,300	‡‡Marsh Min	32	33	32	32
18,000	‡‡Mother Lode	35	35	33	34
1,000	‡‡Nat. Z. & L.	48	50	48	50
600	M. of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Nev. Utah B.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,300	Nip. M. Co	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
500	†North Star	10	10	10	10
1,500	‡‡Oro	7	7	6	6½
7,200	Ray H. con	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅝
3,600	‡‡Rex Con. M.	48	50	48	48
5,000	‡‡Sand. Ken'll	11	11	10½	10½
1,400	Std Sil.-Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Stewart	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,000	‡‡Suc. Mining	83	84	83	84
3,100	‡Sup'r M. Co	24	24½	24	24½
2,000	‡Temisk'ing	38½	38½	38½	38½
3,000	Ton. Exten'n	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500	‡Ton. Merger	18½	18½	18½	18½
11,500	‡Ton. Mizpah	20	22	20	22
1,000	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,400	‡Tuolumne Cop	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡W. E. Con	56	56	56	56
300	‡Wh. Kn. C. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Yukon	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

BONDS.

$950	Con. Ariz. 8s	25	25	25	25
15,000	Kenn. Cop. 6s	166	166	165	166

†Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous week.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Oct. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Brit. Mfg. Co	20	28	19	22
A.-B. Mfg. Co., pf	42	46	42	46
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., Ord.	14	15	14	15
B.-A. Tob. Co., Ord. B.	14	15	14	15
Canadian C. & F. pf.	120	122	120	122
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Carbon Steel, 1st pf.	74	78	74	78
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	62	68	62	68
Carriage Fact., Can.	43	47	43	47
Central Foundry	17	18	17	18
Dominion Steel	46¾	48	46¾	48
Fisk Tire	122	125	122	125
Fr.-Span. Pet., (A Pr.)	1	1¼	1	1¼
Hall Signal pf.	40	45	40	50
Inter. Motors pf.	62	66	62	66
Mutual Profit Sharing	9	9½	9	9½
Pacific Gas & Elec.	53	55	53	55
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	15½	16	15½	16
M. Rumely, w. i.	23	26	23	26
Sherman Carbide	7½	8½	7½	8½
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15
Steel Co. of Canada	83	94	83	84
Sterling Gas	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	4	3½	4

OIL ISSUES.

Anglo-American	16½	17	16½	17
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona Duquesne	37	40	37	40
Booth	40	41	41	42
Buffalo Mines	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cashboy	6	6	5	6
Florence	45	47	45	47
Iron Blossom	68	72	73	77
Kerr Lake	3¾	4	3¾	4
La Rose Consolidated	⅞	1	⅞	1
McIntyre	49	50	48½	49½
Majestic Mines	71	80	70	80
Nevada Hills	18	20	19	20
Pacific Smelters	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Silver Pick	8	9	8	9
Tonopah Mining	5½	5¾	5½	5¾

BONDS.

Anglo-French 5s	97⅝	98	97¾	98
Int. Mer. Mar., n., 5s	85	90	85	90
Western Pacific	31	33	31	33
Pierce Oil 6s	79	80	79	80

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	153	157	153	157
Aetna Explosives pf.	83	87	84	87
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co.	23	25	19	21
Am. & Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	48	52	40	45
Atlas Powder	245	255	250	255
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss (E. W.)	320	340	310	320
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	72	78	72	78
Canadian Explosives	390	415	390	415
Canadian Explos. pf.	100	110	100	110
Carbon Steel	71	73	70	72
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	79	85	74	80
Carbon Steel 2d pf.	63	68	63	68
Colts Arms	830	840	830	840
Driggs-Seabury	107	110	107	110
Dupont Powder, new.	388	395	385	392
Dupont Powder pf.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder	430	435	430	435
Hercules Powder pf.	114	118	114	118
Hopkins-Allen	42	46	43	47
Hopkins-Allen pf.	90	96	90	96
Lake Torpedo Boat	18	19	18	19
Midvale Steel	350	450	380	400
Niles-Bement-Pond	149	153	149	153
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	101	105	101	105
Savage Arms	373	390	370	390
Submarine Boat	42	43	41	42
Scovill Mfg. Co.	375	390	410	420
Winch. Rep. Arms	2550	2650	2600	2750
Midvale St. & Ord	80½	81½	77½	78½

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	113	110	113
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	85	95	85	95
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnston Tin F. & M.	125	150	125	150
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	145	155
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	100	99	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	410	430	410	430
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	122	119	122

FOR INVESTORS.

Opportunities for purchase or sale of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by The Annalist Open Security Market. Financial problems discussed. Every Monday. 10 cents—$4 yearly by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

That the quarterly earnings statement of the United States Steel Corporation, to be given out next week, would make a remarkably favorable showing was the report on the floor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange when United States Steel common was advancing late in the day under vigorous buying. The stock closed at 85⅞, its highest for the day, this representing a 3-point advance from Saturday's final price. The war stocks attracted particular trading attention at the opening, but later the railroad shares also became prominent.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
00	Alaska Gold	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝
480	Allis-Chalm.	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43⅝
130	Am. B. Sugar	67½	67¾	67¼	67¾
1,890	Am. Can	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
990	Am. C. & F.	86	89	84½	89⅛
10	Am. H. & L. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Am. Linseed	21	21	21	21
280	Am. Locom	68	68	67½	67⅞
2,480	Am. Smelting	95¼	95⅞	94¾	94¾
20	Am. Sugar	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
460	Anaconda Cop	75½	76	75⅝	75⅝
60	A., T. & T.	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
730	Baldwin Loc	135	135	128½	132
80	Balt. & Ohio	92¼	92⅝	92⅛	92½
50	B'klyn R. T.	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
20	Can. Pacific	168⅝	168⅝	168¼	168¼
990	Cent. Leather	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞
200	Ches. & Ohio	57¼	58¾	57¼	58
50	C., M. & St. P.	91¾	93½	91⅝	93⅛
500	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	21	20	20⅞
70	Chino Copper	50	50	49¾	50
580	Col. F. & I.	56	57⅜	56	57⅛
50	Consol. Gas	144½	145⅝	144½	145⅛
80	Corn Prod	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
560	Crucible Steel	94⅝	96	93¾	95¼
200	Dist. Secur	36½	37¼	36½	37
760	Erie	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝
100	Erie 1st pf	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅞
230	Goodrich Co	77¼	77⅝	76⅜	77¼
210	Gt. Nor. Ore	48⅝	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛
10	Gt. Nor. pf	122½	122½	122½	122½
490	Inspir. Cop	43⅞	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
160	Inter. Cons	23¼	23¼	23	23⅛
30	Lack. Steel	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
20	Lehigh Val	76¼	76¼	75	75⅜
40	Maxwell Mot	62½	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
40	Max. M. 2d pf.	52	52½	52	52½
450	Mexican Pet	92¼	93½	91⅞	92½
120	Miami Copper	34	34¼	34	34¼
200	Mo. Pacific	5	5⅝	5	5
120	Nat. Enam	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31½
180	Nat. Lead	69	70⅜	69	70⅜
160	N. Y. Central	100⅝	101	100⅜	100⅝
490	N. Y., N. H. & H.	86	85¼	83	84⅜
30	Pitts. Coal	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
40	Pressed S. Car	73½	73½	73	73
110	Ray Copper	25⅞	26	25¾	25¾
4,580	Reading	79	79½	78⅝	79¼
230	Rep. I. & S.	53⅝	54¼	53	54¼
1,020	So. Pacific	97⅝	99	97⅜	98¾
10	Southern Ry.	20⅜	20¾	20⅜	20¾
230	Studebaker Co.	167	168	165⅞	168
400	Tenn. Copper	68½	69	67	67
100	Third Ave	62½	62⅝	62¼	62½
1,220	Union Pacific	135¾	136⅝	135¾	136
70	U. S. Rubber	54¾	54¾	53⅝	54⅜
24,350	U. S. Steel	83⅜	85⅞	83¼	85⅞
90	Utah Copper	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
350	V.-C. Chem	45	45¼	45	45⅜
10	West Un. Tel.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
7,370	Westingh. El	71	72¾	70½	71⅞

54,630 MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.27	.27	.27	.27
800	Comstock	.14	.14	.14	.14
600	Con. Virginia	.25	.27½	.25	.27½
1,000	Diamo. B. B.	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Florence	.47	.47	.47	.47
500	Goldfield M.	18½	18½	18½	18½
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½	1.37½
1,000	Kewanas	.38	.38	.36	.36
500	Midway	.13	.13	.13	.13
1,000	Mexican	.40	.40	.40	.40
400	Ophir	.42	.42	.42	.42
500	Portland	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½
40	Quicksilver	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
500	Sandstorm R.	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Tonopah Ext.	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45

7,940

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't. 6	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Argen. Gov't. 6	Dec., 1916	100½	101½	4.54
Argen. Gov't. 6	Dec., 1917	100⅜	101	5.53
Argen. Gov't. 6	May, 1920	98⅝	99⅛	6.25
City of Mont. 5	Dec., 1916	99	99⅛	5.15
City of Q'b'c. 5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¾	5.20
Dom. of Can. 5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.75
Dom. of Can. 5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.98
French Gov't. 5	Apr., 1916	98¾	99⅛	6.75
German Gov't. 5	Jan., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Norway Gov't. 6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	5.45
Norway Gov't. 6	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.70
Swedish Gov't. 6	Dec., 1916	99¼	99¾	6.70
Swiss Gov't. 5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Gov't. 5	Mar., 1918	96⅝	96⅞	6.05
Swiss Gov't. 5	Mar., 1920	95⅞	96⅛	6.05

Company Issues.

Ala. Power	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil. 5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅞	4.50
Am. Loco. Co. 5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.00
A. T. & T. sub. 5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	2.75
Ana. Cop. 5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.10
Balt. & Ohio. 4½	June, 1917	100⅛	100⅝	4.40
Balt. & Ohio. 4½	June, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	4.65
B. R. T. 5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.93
Can. North'n. 5	Sep., 1917	98	98⅜	5.75
Can. Pacific. 4	Mar. 24	102½	102⅝	5.60
Ches. & Ohio. 5	June, 1919	95	95¼	6.30
Chi. & W. I. 5	Sep., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.26
Chi. El. Rys. 5	July, 1916	91½	93⅜	13.05
Con. Pow. Co. 6	May 1, '17	99	100	6.00
Con. Gas. Bal. 5	May, 1917	100¼	100⅛	4.70
C. P. R. & L. 6	June, 1916	100	100⅛	5.80
Erie R. R. 5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
Erie R. R. 5½	Apr., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	5.00
E. Pr. & Lt. 5	Apr., 1918	93	96½	6%
Gen., Rubber. 5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.90
Gr. Rap. Ed. 5	May, 1916	100	100⅝	4.78
Gr. Rap. Ry. 5	June, 1916	100	100⅝	4.88
Hav. El. Ry. 6	Sep., 1916	98½	100	6.00
Hock. Val. Ry. 5	Nov., 1917	100	100⅛	4.35
Int. Harv. 5	Feb. 15, '18	100⅛	101¼	4.55
Lack. Steel. 6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅝	5.65
Louis. G. & E. 6	Apr., 1918	98½	99⅜	6%
L. S. & M. S. 5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅛	2.00
Mich. Ry. 6	June, 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.84
Minn. Gen. E. 6	June, 1917	100⅛	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P. 5	Apr., 1917	95	97½	7.95
N. Y. Nav. 6	May, 1917	96⅞	97¼	6.90
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.50
North. S. P. 6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
Penn. Co. 4½	June 21	99¾	99⅞	4.55
P. R. C., N. J. 5	Mar., 1916	100⅝	100⅞	3.20
Sea. Air Line. 5	Mar., 1916	100½	100⅝	2.90
Southern Ry. 5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Southern Ry. 5	Mar., 1917	98⅞	99⅛	5.90
Swift & Sons. 5	June, 1917	100⅛	101	4.40
U. S. Smelt. 5	June, 1918	98½	99½	5.25
U. S. P. S. Co. 6	Apr., 1918	98½	99	6.40
Union Typew. 5	Jan. 15, '16	93¼	94½	20.35
United Fruit. 6	May, 1917	101½	101⅝	4.75
United Fruit. 5	May, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.10
Utah Co. 6	Apr., 1917	100	100½	5.55
West. E. & M. 5	Oct., 1917	101	101½	4.35
W. Penn. Tr. 6	Mar., 1917	97	100	6.00
W. Pr. Co. 6	Mar., 1917	98½	99⅛	6.25
W. S. G. & E. 6	Oct., 1917	98¾	99¾	6.58
W. V. T. & E. 6	June, 1917	96	98	7⅛

Riker and Hegeman Company

The prospective merger of this Company with the United Drug Company provides for the exchange of $100 IN COMMON AND $45 IN SECOND 6% PREFERRED STOCK OF THE UNITED DRUG COMPANY for each $100 share of the Riker and Hegeman Company.

It is obvious that this arrangement should have a decidedly strengthening effect upon the market value of Riker and Hegeman stock, and we recommend the latter

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50 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Pfd. Stock
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50 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
10 Harriman National Bank Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Pfd. Stock
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Virginian Railway Stock
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
100 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
50 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
100 Bucyrus Co. Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
2 Fifth Ave. Bank Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
25 Safety Car Heating & Ltg. Stock
5 Victor Talking Machine Stock
25 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
50 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

National Surety Co.

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Chatham & Phenix Bk.

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Mechan's & Met. Bk.

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Canadian Car & Foundry
Bucyrus
Midvale Steel
Standard Motors
Hopkins & Allen
Hendee Mfg.
Mother Lode
Internat'l Mercantile Marine
Lake Torpedo

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St., New York
'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

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C.C.Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2622 Rector

Aetna Explosives
Savage Arms

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

United Lead Co.
Debenture 5s, 1943

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By an established iron and steel manufacturing company for additional capital, building and equipment. Located within two miles of New York City Hall. Principals only considered. Y 289 Times Annex.

DIVIDENDS.

LUDLOW MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATES
111 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.
Dividend No. 68.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on November 1, 1915, to shareholders of record October 13, 1915.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

COTTON IN SEESAW, BUT NEWS BULLISH

Prices Advance 15 Points on Cables and Report of Big Damage to the Crop

BUT YIELD TO PROFIT TAKING

New Orleans Times-Picayune Review Indicates Plant in the Worst Condition on Record.

Irregularity continued in the cotton market yesterday, with a strong opening based on high cables, excessive rains in the Western and Central belts, and a bullish crop report from The New Orleans Times-Picayune. Prices opened at an advance of about 10 points, which was increased by about 5 points on local buying. Profit taking before the close, however, caused a decline, prices closing unchanged to 5 points advance.

Crop news was decidedly bullish. Heavy rains had occurred over Sunday in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Mississippi Valley. The precipitation was general, and in some cases amounted to more than three inches. Open cotton was subjected to a good deal of damage not only as to quality, but quantity, as the rainfall in some cases was sufficiently heavy to keep the cotton from the open bolls.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune in its crop report said that deterioration had been exceedingly heavy, and that the condition of the crop was practically the lowest on record. Picking was said to be nearly completed in many sections, as the crop was short and labor plenty. F. B. Hayne wired from New Orleans giving the substance of The Times-Picayune report, and predicted 15-cent cotton by Christmas.

The Liverpool market showed considerable steadiness, and private cables stated that offerings were limited. Spot sales reached a total of 15,000 bales, including 11,000 American.

The Census Bureau announces that the report on the amount of cotton ginned to Oct. 18 will be issued on next Monday, Oct. 25.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 13 points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points higher. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	12.45	12.42@12.44	12.36@12.40	
Dec.	12.77	12.58	12.60@12.61	12.59@12.61
Jan.	12.93	12.75	12.76@12.77	12.77@12.78
March	13.17	12.96	12.99@13.00	12.96@13.01
May	13.20	13.14	13.16@13.16	13.15@
July	13.32	13.17	13.19@13.20	13.17@13.18

Total port receipts, 42,719 bales. Last week, 42,325 bales. Last year, 39,918 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,176	5,459	4,421
Galveston	11,797	20,420	20,290
Mobile	286	743	1,237
Charleston	2,991	2,544	1,746
Savannah	9,784	7,047	7,741
Wilmington	3,250	1,940	723
Norfolk	3,964	4,138	2,998

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,371	3,969	4,973
Memphis	11,364	11,043	11,712
St. Louis	253	538	2,879
Houston	22,330	25,069	32,590

Exports, 46,526 bales. Total thus far this season, 1,019,970 bales. Total last season, 333,790 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12.25	250,540	158,760
2,005 New Orleans	12.07	184,166	72,710
... Mobile	....	16,828	21,033
2,254 Savannah	12¼	181,603	76,881
... Charleston	13.00	32,226	40,372
... Wilmington	11¾	34,524	15,871
... Norfolk	12.13	46,040	23,722
1,296 Augusta	12.13	143,338	83,758
... Memphis	12¾	55,588	15,299
2,350 Memphis	12.25	117,266	109,609
8,879 Houston	12.25	158,604	90,923

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 9 points advance, at 7.29d. Sales, 15,000 bales; receipts, 8,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 66 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 52 centimes.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty roads	$10,930,126	+$1,151,926
Six roads	2,159,335	— 83,532
Total (26 roads)	13,095,461	+ 1,068,394

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY—

	1915.	P. c. Gain over 1914.
September gross	$601,631	20.10
Expenses and taxes	392,047	14.10
Net earnings	208,984	33.30
Interest charges	98,416	25.10
Surplus	110,568	41.70
9 months' gross	5,427,226	18.40
Expenses and taxes	3,470,229	18.40
Net earnings	1,957,297	28.50
Interest charges	860,633	25.10
Surplus	1,156,664	30.90

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	13,399,767	13,880,828	14,065,159
Expenses	8,551,432	8,775,621	8,775,992
Net	4,848,334	5,085,127	5,289,197
Taxes	1,042,859	1,092,105	1,169,595
Net	3,805,476	3,993,112	4,119,302
Other income	527,242	460,477	410,030
Total income	4,332,718	4,453,589	4,529,332
Int. on underlying bonds, rents, &c.	2,741,015	2,710,385	2,695,555
Int. avail. for int. on company's bonds	1,591,703	1,743,204	1,833,777
Int. on ref. & Add. to surp.	961,583	651,838	651,838
Int. paid on 5% adj. inc. bonds	961,381	1,112,678	1,190,164
Surplus	64	282	†8,225
†Deficit.			

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross for	2,009,979	1,949,489	60,540
Net	894,488	835,475	59,013
Fixed charges	815,611	807,969	7,642
Surplus	78,877	27,505	51,372
3 mos. gross	5,847,673	5,813,676	33,942
Net	2,549,718	2,450,992	98,726
Fixed charges	2,448,148	2,426,098	22,050
Surplus	101,569	24,894	76,675

FINANCIAL NOTE.

The Reorganization Committee for the Missouri Pacific Railway system yesterday extended the time for making deposits of the railway's securities to Dec. 15.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

American Securities Are Neglected Owing to Rise in Exchange.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The large supply of money keeps discount rates easy and attracts attention to Treasury bills, which are selling in larger quantities. American exchange was firmer, cable transfers ranging from 4.69⅞ to 4.70. Government buying of American bonds and Canadian Pacific stock assisted in the firmness.

There was a good investment demand on the Stock Exchange for the war loan and short term, colonial and Japanese bonds, while Mexican securities were again a good feature. Rio Tinto and copper stocks were weak. The market otherwise was dull.

American securities were neglected owing to the rise in exchange. Canadian Pacific and United States Steel were firm exceptions.

U. S. EXPRESS DIVIDEND.

$25 a Share to be the First Liquidation Payment.

The United States Express Company yesterday declared a dividend of $25 a share, payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record Oct. 30. This is the first distribution of assets to be authorized since the company went into dissolution June 30, 1914. The cash required for the dividend is $2,560,000, and has been derived from the sale of the company's physical property in the express business, from real estate, and the sale of securities.

Directors of the company declined to tell the amount of assets still to be disposed of. It was said that better results have been attained in the liquidation than were expected when the war began. A statement issued last April showed total securities owned of a par value slightly more than $5,000,000. It is understood that a considerable quantity of these still remains to be sold.

MORE UNITED CIGAR STORES

Corporation Takes Over Up-State Whelan Business.

C. A. Whelan, President of the United Cigar Stores Company, announced yesterday that thirty cigar stores in Northern and Western New York had been bought from C. A. Whelan & Co. and Whelan Brothers. These include the original stores started by George J. Whelan, which served as a model for the United system. The new stores have a gross business of about $600,000 yearly, and their addition to the United Cigar chain brings the total under the one management well above 1,000 stores.

The stores taken over are in Syracuse, Troy, Elmira, and other cities. A prominent stockholder in the two smaller Whelan companies is A. E. Nettleton, the shoe manufacturer of Syracuse, who backed George J. Whelan in his first venture into the retail tobacco industry.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.38
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Buff. & Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.58	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.88	4.70
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.90
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.90	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	1916-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.95	4.88
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.35
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.88	4.65
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.70	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.45	4.25
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	6.25	5.26
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	7.00	5.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5	4.85	4.65
N. Y. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.50	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'23	6	4.85	4.62
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.85	4.15
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	6.50	5.00
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.90	4.25
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5	4.80	4.60

TAKE MARINE FIGHT TO JERSEY COURTS

International Mercantile Shareholders to Seek a Hearing on Their Charges.

WOULD HALT BONDHOLDERS

Expect to be Able to Show That the Receivership Was Unwarranted as Well as Illegal.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, acting through the Wallace Committee plan to get their fight against the proposed foreclosure sale and reorganization into the courts today or tomorrow. To accomplish this, application will be made to the New Jersey court which named Chauncey G. Parker as receiver in that State to require him to file an answer to the original receivership application, which was made in New York. The answer which the Wallace Committee desires to have Mr. Parker make incorporates charges that the original receivership was unwarranted and illegal.

By getting its case before the courts at this time the Wallace Committee will steal a march on the Bannard Reorganization Committee, which intends to ask for a foreclosure decree within a short time. The same court which must pass on the foreclosure will have before it all the data of the Wallace Committee's expert accountants, which, it is asserted, substantiate the charge that the receivership was unwarranted.

The original application for a receiver for the International Mercantile Marine was made in New York State, and P. A. S. Franklin was appointed receiver. When dissenting stockholders, represented by William D. Loucks, began a crusade against the Bannard reorganization plan last August and threatened suits against the Directors of the company, the company, through its Secretary, sought out and obtained an additional receiver in New Jersey. It is in that State that the company is incorporated, and any action against the Directors must now be made through the receiver. Mr. Parker's appointment was accepted as effectively blocking any suits brought by individual stockholders.

Receiver Parker's answer to the original application for a receiver, if he is compelled to make such an answer, will be filed in the New York Supreme Court, and it is there that the Wallace Committee will undoubtedly make its real fight against the Bannard forces, headed by Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company.

The decision to go into the courts, moreover, is accepted as a further measure to force a compromise of the reorganization plan which has already been declared operative by the Bannard Reorganization Committee. This committee made one concession in eliminating the proposed $2.50 assessment on the stock of the company, but it was found then that the Wallace Committee demanded much greater concessions. The Wallace Committee, headed by James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company, demands that the bondholders of the Marine Company permit the stockholders to retain all of the stock of the new company and thus control the company.

Profits in the shipping business in war time promise to figure prominently in the fight between the two strong banking factions. It is alleged that the International Mercantile Marine Company is now earning at the rate of $40,000,000 net a year, or four times more than it ever earned before in one year. Records of the company's books, proving that enormous profits are being made and also backing up the claim that there was $8,000,000 in the treasury when a default was permitted on the company's bonds, it is understood, will be incorporated in the preferred stockholders' answer to the receivership petition.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Wheat prices declined 2½ to 2¾c yesterday under pressure of large receipts at primary points which brought out heavy hedge selling as well as liquidation. Shorts covered very freely during last week's advance and in absence of a large outstanding short interest there was a general lack of buying power and the market was apparently technically weak. The visible supply of domestic wheat in the United States increased 642,000 bushels for the week compared with an increase of 3,035,000 last year. The total was 18,888,000 compared with 60,156,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 1 Northern Duluth was quoted at $1.11¼ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.07⅝, cost, insurance, and freight Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	....	....	1.14½	1.16⅝	1.24⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	1.08⅝	1.06	1.06½	1.08⅞	1.16½
May	1.09½	1.07	1.07⅝	1.09½	1.22⅝

CORN.

The corn market was also weak with declines of ¾@1¼c. Longs sold quite heavily, and sentiment was influenced by more favorable weather conditions over the West, and indications that some of the recent reports on frost damage had been overdrawn. Receipts at primary points were small, and the visible supply decreased 197,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 672,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 77¾c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	64⅝	64⅛	64¼	65	
December	60⅝	59⅛	59⅝	60⅝	68⅝
May	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	61¼	70⅝

OATS.

The oats market declined ⅝c to 1¼c under selling by leading cash interests and owing to heavy receipts at primary points. Exporters were again in the market, however, and sales were estimated as high as 750,000 bushels, principally to France. The visible supply increased 424,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,132,000 last year. The local cash market was easy; No. 3 white quoted at 42¼@43¼c; No. 4 white, 41@42c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41@45c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	40⅝	39	39¼	40⅜	50
May	40⅝	40	40¼	40⅝	53⅛

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, and price changes were irregular, closing at 6 to 9 points advance for the near position, and 1 point advance to a point decline for the late months. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.80@7.85	7.50
October	..	..	7.80@7.83	7.65
November	7.90	7.76	7.84	7.75
December	7.90	7.84	7.85@7.85	7.78
January	7.98	7.88	7.88@7.90	7.87
February	8.03	7.97	7.95@7.97	7.96
March	8.12	8.02	8.02@8.03	8.03
April	8.20	8.13	8.11@8.14	8.12
May	8.26	8.17	8.17@8.18	8.17

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer at the start, owing to decreasing stocks in the West as a result of large recent shipments, but on the advance there was considerable pressure, mainly in sympathy with grain, and closing prices were easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000; estimated for Tuesday, 16,000. Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.50	10.50
January	9.50	9.37	9.37	9.45	9.95
Ribs—					
October	....	....	9.90	9.97	....
January	9.60	9.45	9.45	9.52	9.75
Pork—					
October	15.00	14.85	14.90	14.92	....
January	17.75	17.30	17.30	17.52	18.65

COFFEE.

The coffee market again experienced a moderate outside demand, and at the start prices were 3 to 6 points above the final of last week. The market eased off a trifle toward the close under profit taking, and final quotations were net unchanged to 3 points higher. Total sales for the day were 12,250 bags. The local spot market was steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c.

Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	6.36@6.38	6.33
November	..	..	6.36@6.38	6.33
December	6.43	6.41	6.40@6.41	6.37
January	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.40
February	..	..	6.45@6.46	6.43
March	6.52	6.51	6.48@6.50	6.46
April	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.51
May	6.63	6.60	6.58@6.60	6.56
June	..	..	6.63@6.64	6.62
July	6.73	6.70	6.68@6.70	6.68
August	..	..	6.73@6.74	6.73
September	6.80	6.80	6.78@6.80	6.78

SUGAR.

The advance in raw and refined sugar caused heavy trade buying in futures today.

First prices were 4 points higher to 3 points lower, with sales on the call 950 tons. At midday the market was firm, with active months 7 to 11 points net higher. The market closed steady, 2 to 11 points net higher, with total sales 6,950 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	3.20@3.25	3.10
November	3.25	3.23	3.23@3.25	3.12
December	3.20	3.11	3.17@3.19	3.09
January	3.11	3.06	3.06@3.07	3.01
February	3.08	3.08	3.04@3.06	3.00
March	..	..	3.06@3.08	3.01
April	..	..	3.08@3.10	3.03
May	3.15	3.12	3.10@3.12	3.08
June	..	..	3.15@3.17	3.13
July	3.20	3.20	3.20@3.22	3.18
August	..	..	3.21@3.23	3.19
September	..	..	3.22@3.23	3.20

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,868 packages, including 270 packages in transit for export. There was a little speculative demand for high-grade creamery this morning, and the market steadied, with extras selling fairly well at 28½c. No reports are heard of fresh purchases for export; some lots will go out this week both to British markets and to Copenhagen, but largely stock bought earlier. Not much fresh creamery offering under 26c, the cheaper creamery being largely held fresh. Renovated and other lower-priced butters without material change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 28½c; higher scoring, 29@29½c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23½@25½c; State, dairy, finest, 27½@28c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21½@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 17@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,282 cases. There is a better call for higher qualities of fresh gathered eggs, and, with rather light offerings of such, the market has recovered a firmer tone, some sales of fine extras firsts reaching 84c. The medium and lower grades are still dragging, and rather urgently offered, and values continue extremely irregular. A large part of the supply is offering in range of 25@30c per dozen, with poorer qualities lower. Storage eggs quiet but steady. Near-by whites continue scarce, and very few are of strictly fancy quality; possibly quotations might be exceeded for uniformly new-laid whites showing large size, but there are scarcely any such obtainable in straight packages. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 32@34c; firsts, 27@31c; seconds, 22½@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@20½c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 26c; firsts, 24½@25½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds or poorer, 19@22½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@50c; ordinary to good, 35@47c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@47c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 38@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@38c; near-by refrigerator whites, 27@30c.

MAXIM MUNITIONS WARNING.

Corporation Says There Is No Stock That Can Be Delivered.

The Maxim Munitions Corporation, a $10,000,000 company formed last August, yesterday issued a statement warning the public against accepting at their face value rumors that have been circulated about big war orders. The company has bought a factory at New Haven, but, according to an officer, it has not yet begun to operate on a broad scale. The statement was signed by Hudson Maxim, President, and said:

"It has been brought to the attention of the officials of this company that in the last few days certain unauthorized and inaccurate statements have appeared in some of the papers, and statements and advertisements have also been issued by certain brokerage firms, which statements apparently have caused dealings in the shares of this company. We wish publicly to state that no one is now or has been authorized by us to quote any prices on our shares. There is no stock that can be delivered, and this company has not made, and it is not at the present time prepared to make, any public statement. It furthermore wishes to state that Sir Hiram Maxim has no connection whatsoever with this company. When this company considers it is a proper time to do so, it will make a statement of such of its affairs as will be of interest to the public."

The company's stock has been traded in for several days on the Curb on a when issued basis. Sales were reported yesterday at 20½, as compared with 18 toward the close of last week.

A company that has no indebtedness and only one class of stock—is paying 12% dividends and its earnings are over three times this amount.

Conditions in the sugar market are exceptionally favorable.

Guantanamo Sugar Company Stock

at the present price yields 10% and is intrinsically cheap.

Our special circular describing this issue in detail will be sent on request.

CHANDLER BROS. & Co
Members
New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges
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PERPALL, SHASKAN & DROG
.0 BROAD ST. Telephone 1630 Bros

Notice of Redemption of Debentures of the Diamond Match Company.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF THE 6% TEN-YEAR CONVERTIBLE GOLD DEBENTURES OF THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY DUE DECEMBER 15, 1920, AND ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING UNDER THE DEBENTURE INDENTURE FROM THAT COMPANY WITH CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AS TRUSTEE, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1910:

You are hereby notified that the Diamond Match Company has given notice to the undersigned Trustee under the aforesaid Indenture that it has elected to pay and retire on December 15, 1915, all of the outstanding debentures issued under and secured by the aforesaid debenture indenture at 102½% of the principal amount, together with accrued interest to December 15, 1915, as authorized by said debentures and said indenture.

You are hereby notified that in accordance with said notice from said company to the undersigned said Diamond Match Company has notified the undersigned that it will at the office of the undersigned, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or at the office of the First National Bank in the City of New York, on December 15, 1915, pay the principal of all of said debentures of the above-mentioned issue plus a premium of 2½% thereon, together with all accrued interest to said date.

You are further notified to present said debentures for payment on December 15, 1915, and that under the terms of said indenture securing said debentures it is provided that on and after December 15, 1915, said debentures shall not bear interest and the holder or holders thereof shall not be entitled to collect under any circumstances whatsoever from either the undersigned or the company any interest upon the same and that the said debentures shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the security of said indenture but shall be entitled only to the cash deposited with the undersigned for the payment and retirement of said debentures.

Dated Chicago, Illinois, October 8, 1915.
CONTINENTAL AND COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK as Trustee Under the Debenture Indenture of the Diamond Match Company Dated December 15, 1910.
By FRANK H. JONES, Secretary.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and sixty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-six Dollars and eight cents ($266,196.08). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "B."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and forty-two thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four Dollars and forty one cents ($251,734.41). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, OF DELAWARE.

First Lien and Refunding 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "C."

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the above issue and dated October 1, 1911, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many of the above bonds as can be purchased (including accrued interest), for the sum of Two hundred and forty-two thousand and thirty-four Dollars and ninety-one cents ($242,034.91). Sealed proposals will be received at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 8, 1915. Bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 105 and accrued interest), will be accepted proportionately and paid for on Monday, November 22, 1915, upon delivery, together with accrued interest to that date only. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Sugar Stocks IN War Times

Germany is normally the greatest source of sugar supply for Europe.

Russia like Germany is cut off from sugar exports, leaving Cuba as the main source of the world's supply.

Great Britain consumes at the rate of 2,000,000 tons of sugar annually all of which must be imported.

France which usually supplies its own needs is now importing American sugar.

Cuba second alone to Germany in sugar production is now particularly benefited, by the increased demand due to the war.

Guantanamo Sugar one of the largest producers in Cuba, with only one class of stock—no bonds—paying 12% can be bought at a price that will yield 10%.

Listed on the New York Curb.
Send for Special Letter.

Gilbert Eliott & Co
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We Deal in

Aetna Explosives
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Hercules Powder
Midvale Steel
New York Shipbuilding
New Jersey Zinc
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Savage Arms
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Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York.
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25 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. 974 Broad.

Standard Motor

A stock that possesses an inherent value much above present selling price. A substantial dividend payment is expected in the near future.

Our special circular, just issued, gives much interesting information about this company, its business, and its future prospects.

Our latest MARKET CIRCULAR NO. 929 gives facts regarding

U. S. Lt. & Heating — Chile Copper
Chevrolet Motor — Cons. Arizona
Midvale Steel — St. Joseph Lead
Canadian Car and Foundry

and other active market specialties

Sent Upon Request.

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WILL RAILS GO HIGHER?

Call or Write for Letter

Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2338. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade, Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y., N. Y. Coffee Exch. N. Y. Produce Exch.
Established over 19 years.

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Wanted

Crocker Wheeler Company

Common Stock

SIEGEL & CO.,
40 Broad St., New York
Tel. 3354-5 Broad.

Growing Influence

The Metropolitan Trust Company's growing business is an indication of service and confidence.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

The Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., are open for jobs in waists—only desirable merchandise at attractive prices will be considered. Call with samples or telephone Mr. J. M. Winters today until 12 noon, 116 W. 32d St.

KAUFMAN'S UNDERSELLING STORE, Harrisburg, Penn., will buy jobs of coats, suits, dresses, or any wearing apparel. No samples sent. Mail information to J. M. Lloyd, McAlpin Hotel.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Pa., in the market for crepe-de-chines, plaid goods and taffetas. 1133 Broadway.

FOUR mumme Jap silk wanted for Spring delivery, by large waist house. L. T., 201 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY CASH for any quantity of plush. 56 East 11th St., 3st floor. Phone 2483 Stuyvesant.

EXCLUSIVE COAT AND SUIT jobber open for quantities of new, snappy fur-trimmed numbers. Elevator, 6th floor, 41 West 25th St.

WE ARE OPEN for big quantity of satin striped crepe de chine. Kayanee Waist and Dress Co., 536 and 538 Broadway.

WE ARE open to buy snowflake corduroy in all colors. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

OPEN for jobs Fall coatings, mixtures, for cash. Excello, 127 West 17th.

OPEN FOR twill back velvetines, all colors. Abrams Costume, 15 East 20th.

WILL BUY plush coats for cash. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

WILL PAY CASH for plushes. The Merit Co., 15 West 24th St.

WILL PAY CASH for any quantity of chinchillas. Phone 259 Spring.

JOBBERS will buy for cash plush and broadcloth coats. Seventh floor, 115 W. 27th St.

JOBBER will see coats of the better class. 10th floor, 158 West 29th St.

JOB ON DRESSES, serges, combinations, and velvets at a closing price. Rosenfeld-Shaffron Co., Inc., 37-39 West 28th St.

JOB OF CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' serge corduroy and velvet dresses, to close out. Subin, 32 West 24th St.

JOB OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S coats to close out. 533 West Broadway, 5th floor.

SKIRTS, double warp serge; about 300 to close out. L. Chauser, 10 West 21st St.

300 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS, latest styles, to close out. 3 East 17th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES to close out very reasonable. Modern Costume Company, 28 East 22d.

WE HAVE secured enough material for 10,000 infant or intermediate plush coats at a low price, delivery one week; book your needs today. A. & L. Rosenfeld & Co., 40 Wooster St. Spring 6655.

HAVE 10,000 plain and fur-trimmed plush and corduroy coats on hand for immediate delivery. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th St.

ON HAND for immediate delivery, plush coats, corduroy coats, and velvet suits; also a variety of mixture coats. L 25 Times.

MANUFACTURER wants to close out stock of furs, consisting of coats and sets. Room 302, 36 West 34th.

ABOUT 500 yards black chiffon velvet, 40 inches, silk back, for sale. Marion Dress Co., 49 and 51 West 24th St.

FUR TRIMMING.—We have large quantity brown coney trimming for sale. Siff & Cohen, 35 East 12th St.

FOR SALE, 24-inch twill back velveteen, all colors, checked 3,639. Ninth floor, 132 West 21st St.

JOBS 150 dozen house waists; $1.50 per dozen. The Lessing Waist Co., 436 Grand St., city.

NAVY AND BLACK FRENCH AND storm serges for sale at mill prices. L 33 Times.

27-INCH twill back and dress velveteen below market value. Schroeder & Co., 45 West 27th St.

WHITE CHINCHILLA and pile fabric coats, immediate delivery. Box.e, 46 West 27th.

HAVE plaid and velvet waists stock; immediate delivery. Daily, 9 West 30th St.

BOULEVARD VELVETEEN, Quality E, for sale cheap; all street shades. L 34 Times.

JOHN HENLE, 1,133 Broadway, wants good suits, coats; cash, mail offers.

PLUSHES for sale, $2.50 net cash. Phone Spring 446.

DESIRE AT ONCE on cash terms high-grade dresses, suits, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Phone 4343 Franklin.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists, will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel, Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 1050.

WILL BUY woman's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2537.

OPEN FOR JOBS, coats, suits, and dresses, for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

OFFICE SPACE on Union Square to let; stenographer's service free. L 35 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3½ per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...3@3½
The quotations are for six months' paper.

More War Orders.

There is fresh activity in war orders for uniform cloths and blankets. The leading factor in the market is credited with closing a contract with the Russian Government calling for 5,000,000 yards of heavy overcoating at $1.47 a yard. This order follows closely the report that, a short time ago, the same company had obtained a contract to turn out 5,000,000 yards of uniform suiting cloth for the English Government. The mills of the company are understood to be working on this contract now. It will require about 13,000,000 pounds of cleaned wool stock and over 1,800 looms three months to complete the Russian order. Besides these orders, which have already been placed, inquiries are being made for well over 2,000,000 blankets. Italy is expected to be in the market shortly for more uniform cloth, to supplement the supplies now being made up.

The Situation in Burlaps.

Notwithstanding the activity reported in the burlap trade in the last week, the demand was light enough yesterday, from all accounts. Spot prices were firmly held at recent levels, however, the feature being the price asked for 10½-ounce "forties" because of their scarcity. Recent reports from Calcutta indicate that September shipments were very light, only about 31,000,000 yards, which is taken to mean higher prices before very long. Another "bull" factor is the report that a sharp increase in wages is being asked by operatives in the Dundee jute mills, which if granted will mean higher prices on Scottish goods. Lightweight burlaps continue cheap in comparison with heavy goods, yesterday's spot quotations on forty-inch fabrics being: 7½-ounce, 5.15c; 8-ounce, 5.25c, 10-ounce, 7.60c, and 10½-ounce, 7.90c.

No-Sale Policy Rewarded.

The clothing retailers, who have fought the sales evil and "trading down" tactics, are beginning to realize their reward in the way of increased business. The buying public is showing a disposition to swing its patronage to the stores that steered clear of continual sales even through the lean periods. This has been noted by several manufacturers. Despite the argument that certain reductions should be made to clear out unseasonable merchandise the sales evil has had a very harmful effect on the trade. A salesman who has sounded retailers on the matter has concluded after his investigation that a serious effort will be made from now on to check the abuse. A number of retailers have determined to put off their Fall sales until as late a date as possible, and not hold them during the latter part of this month and in November as they have usually done.

Government Fur Sale This Week.

On Thursday and Friday of this week the United States Government will put up at auction in St. Louis Alaska blue and white fox skins. The Alaska sealskins will not be offered at this sale, which will be conducted by Funston Bros. & Co. This will be the third year in which the Government's furs have been sold in St. Louis, instead of in London, as formerly. Prices at the initial sale ran from 5 to 15 per cent. higher than those formerly obtained in London. St. Louis is said to be the largest primary market for furs in the world, estimates of the value of the annual receipts of raw skins in normal years there placing it at $10,000,000 to $12,000,000.

Hongkong Buyers Like Our Goods.

Consul General G. E. Anderson, who is at Hongkong, reports that a careful study of the cotton piece goods situation in that city by experts has convinced a good many buyers that the United States offers the best first-hand market for them at present, and inquiries for American goods are becoming more numerous and much more in earnest. This is especially the case in plain gray shirtings and sheetings, in which central Europe had a good share of trade before the war. There is a marked demand for cotton blankets, cotton flannel, and other goods which formerly came from Europe. In addition to this, the demand for American goods is coming to include a number of fabrics which have hitherto been obtained almost exclusively from Europe, but in which experts believe American manufacturers can now successfully compete.

Invents a Paint Agitator.

A patent has been awarded in this country for an agitator for barrels, a device which, it is claimed, will be of great value to the various industries which use mixed paints or other coatings. The device is placed in the barrel at the paint factory before it is filled. It consists of a shaft connecting both ends of the barrel, and on it are fastened two stirring blades, one at each end, with a steel wire brush affixed halfway between the two. When the paint or other covering material is to be withdrawn, the barrel is put in a horizontal position and tapped at the head. At the other end a small crank is fastened to the shaft. When the crank is turned the steel brush passes through and dislodges the heavier pigment at the lower centre of the barrel and scatters it throughout the mixture. When the centre pigment is disturbed, the remainder of the pigment flows to that part of the barrel and comes under the action of the brush. In addition to eliminating waste, the inventor claims that the device will produce an even consistency of the material.

Expect Heavy Buying Movement.

The piece goods selling agents expect a heavy buying movement when goods for next Fall are opened up in December and January. The market at present is well cleaned up on heavyweights. Many of the mills that were accustomed to devoting the slack period to making stock goods have taken war contracts, thereby greatly diminishing the usual supply of overcoatings available to the domestic trade. But, even with the situation as it exists, the scarcity has been exaggerated to some extent. Buyers have gone from one selling agent to another with inquiries for goods, and what scarcity there actually is appears greater on account of this.

Clothing Prospects for Spring.

There is every reason to believe that the clothiers will enjoy a most satisfactory Spring business. The representative of a prominent young men's clothing house, who has already booked considerable business for next season, finds that in nearly every instance the initial orders placed this year have doubled those which were given in for the last Spring season. His trips have taken in the middle Eastern and Southern States, as well as New England, and in each centre the disposition of retailers has been one of confidence and a willingness to buy. The scarcity of overcoats this Fall will doubtless help on the buying movement for Spring as the retail trade is beginning to realize that, unless they put in early orders, merchandise may not be obtainable when they need it.

Gray Goods Movement Only Fair.

The movement of gray goods in this market yesterday was none too large, but prices continued, for the most part, to be held firmly at recent levels. Here and there odd lots of goods were let out by first hands at slightly less than the market figures, and there were reports of some more second hands' goods on the market in limited quantities. Among the most notable of the day's sales were spot business on 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents and on 38½-inch 60-52s at 4⅝ cents. At least one small lot of 39-inch 56-44s was let out for prompt shipment at a sixteenth off the figure quoted below. The fair business, which had very little feature, was reported on sheeting and drills. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..*4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....*6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s...*5⅝c 38½-inch, 60-44s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-42s...4c 27-inch, 64-60s...*5⅜c
38½-inch, 64-60s..4¼c 27-inch, 56-52s...3c
*Asked.

Hosiery Novelties Sell Well.

A nice business is being done here on high-class novelties in women's hose. Among the most popular of these are Richelieu ribbed effects, with circular colored stripes about two inches apart, which are offered in a number of attractive combinations. Black and white vertical striped effects, in narrow and wide stripes, are much liked by buyers, as are novelty jacquard patterns and natty combinations of polka dots and "clocks." Vertical stripes in colors, the stripes being about a quarter of an inch wide, are selling well. A large variety of fancy embroidered and beaded "clocks" is offered and proving popular with the retail trade, the clocking in this case usually being in white on black. A great many boot effects of various kinds are shown, of which plaids are said to be far and away the leaders.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The account of the Culbertson, Grote, Rankin Company, Spokane, Wash., is now being handled by Alfred Fanti, resident buyer, 116 West Thirty-second Street. Mr. Fanti's business has increased to such an extent of late that he has been obliged greatly to enlarge his quarters at that address.

An international trade conference of special interest and practical benefit to the manufacturers of the country will be held, under the auspices of the foreign trade department of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 6, 7 and 8.

American firms desiring to secure goods of German or Austrian origin ordered before March 1, 1915, must follow in detail the forms of affidavit which the trade advisers have requested them to fill out. If any firms desire to secure complete information in regard to this matter they may do so by applying to E. C. Porter at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Tues., probably rain; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate n. winds on coast.

S. Car.—Cloudy Tues., showers at night or Wed., gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Showers Tues. fair Wed. and Tues. or Tues. night in e.; Wed., fair in w., showers in e., gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed., except fair in n. w. Wed.; moderate n. e. winds, except variable over n. w.

Ala.—Rain Tues.; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate, shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., showers in s. Tues.; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w. and n.

La.—Fair in w., showers in e. Tues.; Wed., fair, gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds on coast.

East. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable Wed.

West. Tex., Okla., and Ark.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair in w., showers in e.; Tues. and Wed. fair.

Ky.—Fair Tues., preceded by rain in s.; Wed. fair.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues., preceded by rain in morning in n. p.; Wed. fair; gentle to moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle s. w. to w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy in w., rain in e. Tues. morning, followed by cloudy; Wed. fair; gentle moderate winds, mostly s. w. and w.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy in w., rain in e. Tues., followed by fair; Wed. fair; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming s.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues., probably preceded by showers in s. e. Wed., fair.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., probably unsettled and colder.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Iowa—Fair Tues. Wed. cloudy; colder in w.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Tues. and probably Wed.; much colder Tues. night and Wed.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues., followed by unsettled and much colder Tues. night and Wed.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Tues., probably becoming unsettled and colder Wed.

RECORD WHEAT EXPORT.

Big Canadian Shipments to Allies Go Through This Port.

Heavy buying by England, France, and Italy for war requirements is responsible for the largest movement of Canadian wheat through New York in the history of the port. Records of the Produce Exchange up to last Friday show that 4,265,791 bushels have been brought here from Canada since the early part of August and reloaded for shipment across the ocean.

While wheat under the Underwood tariff is free of duty ordinarily, it happens that Canada levies a duty on American wheat imported into the Dominion. In such a case the American law requires the levy of a 10 per cent. duty in retaliation. Consequently all Canadian wheat brought to this port for transhipment is in bond to avoid the American customs tax.

The Canadian wheat crop, estimated by grain men for this season at approximately 382,000,000 bushels, is one of the largest in the history of the Dominion.

The total export wheat movement through New York from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, is placed at 12,111,525 bushels, of which 7,845,734 bushels was grown in the United States. In August there was exported 2,761,006 bushels of domestic wheat and 145,973 bushels in bond; in September, 3,654,814 bushels domestic and 1,190,433 bushels in bond; from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1,429,226 bushels domestic and 2,920,385 bushels in bond.

MUST PAY MORE DUTY.

Present Values of Toys Are Test in Matter of Imports.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official of the Board of General Appraisers, yesterday passed upon many invoices of Philadelphia foy importers who brought in large quantities of goods from Germany and Austria before the British blockade became effective. When the goods reached Philadelphia the importers claimed that they should be allowed to pay duties on the goods at the prices prevailing in the two countries in 1914, when they were purchased or contracted for.

The Collector, however, held that the 1914 prices no longer served as a basis, since the toys were not exported until during the first five months of this year, when prices had gone up in the countries of production. Duty was accordingly taken plus the advances in market value alleged by the Custom House authorities to have occurred on the respective dates of shipment. The importers then appealed to the board for a review of the Collector's action.

Judge McClelland sustained the Philadelphia customs men in exacting the advanced duties. Some of the toys were advanced as much as 20 per cent. over invoice prices, others varying from 5 to 12½ per cent. The importers will also have to stand a penalty of 1 per cent. for each per cent. of value advance imposed by the General Appraiser.

The large consignments of German and Austrian toys recently released through an arrangement with the British authorities, and now on their way to this and other ports, will be subjected on arrival to treatment similar to that accorded the Philadelphia shipments.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

DANIEL GREEN, dealer in machinery and metals, at 24 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Philip Barret, $348; Max Finger, $119, and Nat A. Koney, $70. He began business on April 1, 1911.

JACOB GRATER, jobber in muslin underwear, at 23 Allen Street, has made an assignment to Herman Rothkind. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by the assignee of Isaac Berger, $900. Liabilities are $5,000, and assets, $1,000.

MORRIS GLASSER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Glasser, dealer in glass, at 93 Ninth Avenue, by these creditors: Joseph Elias, $3,385; Schrenck & Co., $3,000, and N. Hutkoff & Co., $251. He made an assignment last Thursday.

HARRY FASS, hotel keeper, of 730 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,295 and no assets. Among the creditors are Louis Guttman, $7,129, on loan, and Anthony Wolf, Lucas, $5,000 suit for damages on a claim for false arrest.

SEWARD L. ROWSER of 506 West 113th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $144,400, contracted by Philadelphia for materials and labor, and assets consisting of four lots in Philadelphia, value nominal, and $2 cash in bank. D. Charles Murfin of Philadelphia is a secured creditor for $15,000.

MAX APOTHEKER, dealer in upholstery supplies, of 413 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,843, and assets of $1,192.

LUDWIG ARMBRUSTER, baker, of 852 Freeman Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,363, and no assets.

FRANK I. KIP, baker, at Rhinebeck, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $910 and no assets.

WILLIAM W. BALKE of 30 East Forty-second Street, President of the Wholesale Traders, Incorporated, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $20,814 and assets of $8,402, consisting of cash on hand, $120; household furniture, $4,500; automobile, $2,000; real estate, $600, a one-sixth interest in property at Bellevue, Ky.; cash in the hands of the assignee, $100; 497 shares of the Wholesale Traders, of nominal value, and stock in the Alliance Supply Company of nominal value. Among the creditors are Sigmund Stein, $5,150, secured; Cabell & Gilpin, $1,500; Waldorf, $1,000; John Wells Company, $752, and Standard Oil Company, $121. He carried $35,000 Life insurance.

A. BERNSTEIN'S SON & CO., INCORPORATED, manufacturers of women's hats at 7 Great Jones Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $9,941 and assets of $8,083, consisting of stock and machinery sold by the assignee for $1,229; accounts, $6,814, and a note, $40.

AARON LIEBLEIN, clothing manufacturer at 140 and 142 Stanton Street, has made an assignment to William Goodman.

Compositions Confirmed.

Judge Hand has confirmed these compositions:

RELIABLE GAS LAMP COMPANY, 159 Bowery, at 100 cents on the dollar.

UNITED STATES CIGAR COMPANY, 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, 10 cents.

JACOB AUERBACH, wholesale cotton and woolen goods, 335 Canal Street, 25 cents.

LEONARD D. GOLDSTONE, dresses, 34 West Thirty-ninth Street, 20 cents.

LUNINE & TUCKER, men's furnishing goods, 26 East Twenty-third Street, 20 cents.

HIRSCH & COHEN, furs and gowns, 103 West Forty-second Street, 25 cents.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts:

DAN C. WEBB, proprietor of the Broadway Central Hotel on Broadway; liabilities, $72,327.

GEORGE F. HILLS, 108 Cliff Street, President of the George F. Hills Company; liabilities, $88,557.

Dr. HENRY RODMAN, 780 West End Avenue; liabilities, $4,394; deficiency judgment.

ALBERT D. MILLER, Divine's Corners, formerly lumber; liabilities, $31,382.

RALPH E. UDOW, 424 East Fifty-seventh Street, formerly of Montreal; liabilities, $27,323.

WILLIAM BREIT, salesman, 157 Spring Street.

FRANCESCO FABBRIANI, wines and groceries, Nyack.

ADOLPH LIPMAN, buyer, 612 West 115th Street.

CHARLES A. RICKER, school teacher, 20 West 129th Street.

EDWARD G. CRANE, manager, 242 West Forty-ninth Street, formerly of Newark.

FRIEDMAN, HOBERMAN & WELTMAN, furs, 80 University Place.

HYMAN CHARY, worker on women's blouses, 589 Grand Street.

VICTOR H. BERNBLIT, furs, 2,378 Broadway.

EDWIN H. HEIDELBERG, 38 West Fifty-fourth Street; liabilities, $18,000.

Out of Town.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Louis L. Larouche, contractor and builder, Pittsfield, voluntary petition; liabilities, $99,949, of which $2,451 is for taxes and $998 for wages; $73,947 secured and $23,022 unsecured. Assets are estimated at $96,945, of which $83,300 is represented in incumbered real estate and $12,860 in promissory notes secured by mortgage. There are about 110 unsecured creditors.

CHICAGO.—William T. McGowin, salesman, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $16,733; assets, $7,782. John H. Eakin, salesman, voluntary petition. Liabilities, $10,645. Assets, $8,485.

General Paper & Twine Co., involuntary petition filed in behalf of Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. Liabilities and assets not estimated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 18.—James Malone, dealer in motor cycles, filed a petition in bankruptcy today. His liabilities are $12,319.01, and assets $5,345.52.

AFTER COMMERCIAL FRAUDS.

All District Attorney Candidates Promise Stringent Prosecutions.

A committee of the New York Credit Men's Association, consisting of Edward D. Flannery, George Williams and Frank S. Flagg, recently appointed to ascertain from candidates for District Attorney their attitude toward the prosecution of commercial fraud, announced yesterday the result of its canvass.

District Attorney Perkins said he was fully in sympathy with the efforts of the credit men in trying to reach commercial crooks. He promised hearty co-operation with the association if elected

Frank Moss assured the committee that he was "in general sympathy with your position, and think that a plan should be worked out to relieve the situation of which you write."

Direct assurance was given the committee by Judge Swann that if successful at the polls, he would establish a commercial fraud bureau in the District Attorney's office. This bureau, the Democratic candidate said, would deal exclusively with business transactions that have a criminal aspect. He added that "there is a healthy demand that the public have greater protection against frauds, cheats, and imposition."

It was stated in behalf of the credit men's committee that the assurances received from the candidates made it certain, irrespective of who may be elected, that the merchants of this city will receive from the District Attorney's office protection against commercial crime which should result in a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the creditor:

In New York County.

Awner, Jacob—Jarcho & Ebert.....$270.13
Albertson, Albert C.—N. H. Bachman..322.01
Alpine Supply Co., Inc.—284 Pearl St. Co., Inc.....182.72
Anderson Electric Car Co.—U. S. Casualty Co.....612.78
Alexander, Wm. H.—A. L. Fullman....206.16
American Metropolis Realty Corp.—R. H. Donnelley.....102.92
Beard, Harry N.—D. Murphy.....686.16
Baumann Furniture Co., Amelia Baumann, Barney Scher, George Scher and Louis R. Haas—C. Ludwig Baumann & Sons, Brooklyn.....309.80
Brieger, Adolf—W. Landesman.....239.41
Biener, Antoinette—Sulzberger & Sons Co.....186.85
Blood, John H.—American Newspaper Pub. Ass'n, Inc.....303.96
Barr, Benjamin M.—F. H. Brown.....108.33
Campbell, Cora B.—R. H. Donnelley..142.93
Carter, Bliss—District Realty Co.....283.32
Champion, Oliver Co.—R. H. Donnelley..220.42
Dioguardi, Paul S.—N. Y. Suburban Land Co.....125.15
Dillon, Edw. J.—A. M. Becker.....375.40
Dalton, John J.—T. M. Blake.....343.66
de Gratresse, Joseph R.—L. Garvey, costs.....112.51
Edsinsky, Abraham—Lahn Kowitzer Ben. Soc.....131.15
Ezzkowitz, Hyman—A. J. Bates & Co., Inc.....349.58
Ezzkowitz, Herman—F. L. Rand.....303.00
Fagan, Edw.—N. Y. Trust Co.....18,043.68
Ford, Michael A.—M. Murtagh.....287.66
Grohe, Frtz—Feliz Isman, Inc.....225.88
Herbst, Meyer—J. Polacsek.....200.00
Herman, Theodore—L. A. Allen.....102.22
Horwitz, Ernest R.—S. S. Blood.....222.08
Harlow, Frank H.—M. Kuhnke.....356.10
Hyvarine, Sino—W. H. McElwain.....140.26
Improvement Traders' Building Co.—Thomas C. Dunham, Inc.....164.11
Janpole & Werner Construction Co.—Aaron M. Janpole and Louis Werner—M. M. Construction Co., Inc.....2,401.42
Janpole & Werner Construction Co. and Louis Werner—Same.....434.00
Keller, Julius H., and Dixon E. Van Nest—Grant Mfrs., Inc.....128.96
Kouwenhoven, Holmes W.—C. P. Leggett.....118.59
Kane, Frank—M. Moss.....101.85
Kaplan, Morris—S. Hoffman.....424.10
Levy, Anna—R. Hirschman.....112.91
Landi, Achille & Almo—R. H. Donnelley.....130.20
Long Acre Detective Agency, Inc.—R. H. Donnelley.....230.42
Manna, Joseph—Intercity Apartment House Co.....893.67
Martin, Thomas—Hansen, Shackelton & Ward.....215.51
Morse, Benjamin and Meyer—International Handkerchief Mfg. Co., costs..182.83
Murray, John W. and Madge W.—A. Bakst et al.....164.78
Manufacturers' Agency and Sales Co., Inc.—John Fox & Co.....189.34
McFarland, Daniel J.—Evening Post Job Printing Office.....128.16
McGirr, Patrick—A. Finck & Son....2,545.08
Meldrum, Archibald C.—H. B. Evans.2,467.43
McGraw, Thomas—W. Foran.....190.43
Montgomery, Richard M.—T. M. Smith.831.90
Mary, Arthur—H. Isaacs et al.....169.41
Martin, William—Cook & Bernheimer Co.....388.56
Moran, William H.—L. B. Gray.....141.45
MacRae, Farquhar F.—Florida Citrus Exchange, costs.....108.70
Mentaito, Joseph, and Frank Capalbo—"Joseph".....100.88
N. Y. Steam Co.—G. Ahee.....1,147.90
Same—J. Ahee.....394.58
Norwood, Eugene—N. H. Sandler.....1,081.12
Penna, Sebastano and Rosina—L. Legniti.....101.39
Phelps, Geo. H.—W. C. Moore et al....148.87
Rubinstein, Samuel—I. Milgraum et al.129.25
Roses, Walter C.—Venus Arch Support Co.....889.05
Paley, Louis M.—O'Neill-Adams Co....275.59
Rabinowitz, Aaron D.—E. Levin.....127.06
Schabine, Benjamin—600 West 157th St. Co.....178.55
Roslyn Holding Co.—B. Friedman....1,171.62
Same—Same.....1,179.12
Same—Same.....384.78
Same—Same.....1,019.68
Same—J. Friedman.....1,357.96
Same—Same.....686.98
Roslyn Estates, Inc., and J. Wm. Haviland, Jr.—C. J. Friedman.....1,808.40
Same—E. Friedman.....922.80
Stearns, T. Gerard—S. Hartigan.....481.46
Schmidt, John—Morris & Co.....330.29
Selb, Frederick G. and Anthony H.—H. Feinstein.....732.86
Sturges, Harry V.—R. Granger.....171.23
Stuft, Eva and Otto—C. Brickelmaier et al.....141.18
Sennert, Pauline—C. Wiesbecker, costs.108.78
Slayback, Elena—J. Bayrhoff.....189.26
Sennert, Max—C. Wiesbecker, costs....108.78
Sole Distributing Co.—Continental Can Co., Inc.....191.01
Tobias, Chas. O., Sidney J. Greenthal & Max Mendelson—Frederick Vietor & Achelis.....173.75
Teague, Edw. P.—Hosman Cosh & Co..317.29
Tinkham, Suspender Co.—American Steel Foundries.....114.36
Trequel, Antonio & Harry C. Shaw—V. W. Wytisek.....851.15
Van Loan, Irving S.—O'Neill-Adams Co.
Valentine, John H.—Sayers Bros.....1,653.39
Wishart, George—Monolith Realty Co...427.90
Wadsworth, Philip C. — M. Straith Miller.....11,738.68

Bronx County.

Beards, Pauline—F. W. Dodge Co.....$112.91
Balaban, Olga—Northern Cornice & Roofing Co., Inc.....210.42
Cerussi, Michael—G. E. Casey.....378.97
Feeney, James—G. Ludwig.....29.72
Francis X. Kell Co.—J. Cohen.....49.01
George Doctor Co.—U. S. Trust Co. of New York.....2,081.66
Gillam, Basil L.—Realty Holding Co...111.18
Hoberoft, Edward C.—J. R. Clarke et al.65.56
Jacobs, Sophie, and Joseph Weinberger —J. R. Clarke et al.....76.23
Low, Harry E.—G. Greenspan.....60.72
Montgomery, Richard M.—T. M. Smith.831.90
Marcus, Max—M. Eubinsky.....36.12
Payor, Joseph P.—C. Grossi.....186.62
Rueth, Adolph, and Fred Meyer—Interboro Brewing Co.....94.28
Segrave, James S.—J. E. L. Beals....3,881.27

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Lichtenberg, Joseph—J. F. Saphir, June 9, 1914.....$127.65
Gosnold, Mills Co.—Warner Godfrey Co., Sept. 2, 1915.....120.45
Green, Martin—Clarke Bros., Oct. 21, 1914.....307.00
H. M. Weill Co. and Morris Leine—S. Wolfe Sons, May 27, 1915.....112.82
Keyes, De Forest—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915.....1,427.48
Schneck, Jack—I. Bunnell, April 21, 1915.....4,096.13
Tortora, Salvatore—N. Como, Oct. 5, 1915.....370.94
Tubbs, George W., Percy P. Hopp, and Emory F. Dodson—F. Hulse, April 8, 1914.....186.08
Tonomo, Vito, and Francesca La Via—B. Goldstein, Sept. 23, 1913.....485.16
Einstein, Tracy C.—L. Fischer, April 14, 1908.....114.07
Tahman, Benjamin—C. S. Whitman, June 6, 1910, (canceled).....2,595.02
New York City Interborough Railway Co.—W. Jacobs, May 21, 1915.....250.00
Same—M. Jacobs, May 25, 1915.....2,133.68
O'Callaghan, Patrick—United Distillers Co., Aug. 8, 1914.....145.39
Robinson, Hugh—W. A. Schackelton, Dec. 14, 1914.....124.91

In Bronx County.

Deady, Josephine T.—E. V. Neal, Oct. 9, 1915.....$204.03
Same—Same, Oct. 9, 1915.....198.54
Hof, Henry—M. L. Aldrich, Aug. 26, 1915.....414.53
Same—Same, Sept. 25, 1915.....438.42
William A. Mallett Co.—Humane Society of New York, May 13, 1914.....58.63

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Classifying a Number of Imported Articles.

O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, were partly sustained in protests filed with the General Appraisers regarding reliquaries, bookmarks, and crucifixes composed in chief value of metal plated with silver. The Collector took duty at 60 per cent. as articles worn or carried about the person, valued at more than 20 cents per dozen. The board held that the reliquaries and bookmarks were properly dutiable as claimed at 50 per cent. ad valorem as metal articles silvered. Judge Sullivan decided that as the protests did not contain a claim for 50 per cent. duty on the crucifixes, they would have to stand the Collector's tax of 60 per cent., although the correctness of taking the higher duty was questioned in the board's decision.

John Wanamaker was sustained in a controversy over ornaments and trimmings composed in chief value of beads or spangles and in part of netting. The customs men took duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importer claimed 50 per cent. tax under the specific provision for beaded and spangled goods. The Collector was directed to make a reliquidation.

A difference of opinion existed between the board and George F. Lucas of San Francisco relative to the state of completeness of amber necklaces. The Collector took duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem as beaded articles, while the importer claimed that the shipment consisted of amber beads loosely strung, which should be admitted at 35 per cent. A sample of the merchandise submitted to the board consisted of a nicely graduated set of beads strung on a substantial yellow silk cord. The board denied that the beads were loosely strung for transportation purposes, and held the sample an unfinished necklace, or unfinished jewelry. It was held that the Collector should have taken duty at 60 per cent., but as he did not do so, his tax of 50 per cent. was affirmed without acquiescing in the classification.

Masses & Co. objected to the Collector's classification of two classes of merchandise. One was reported by the Appraiser to be old bottles or broken glass ground to powder on which duty was taken at 30 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of glass not specially provided for. The other was returned at 20 per cent. as a mineral or earthy substance wholly or partly manufactured. As to the first, the importer's claim was for free entry as crude or manufactured sand, the balance of the goods being asked duty exemption as crude artificial abrasives.

The testimony taken at the trial showed that the product returned as broken glass was as a matter of fact dug out of open sand pits in Duerberg, south of Frankfort, Germany, and was shipped exactly as it was taken out of the pits, in the form of sea sand, or a little coarser, and some of it in fine powder form. It was denied that the product was used as an abrasive, or for match heads. The board reversed the Collector as to the sand, but held that the claim as to the rest of the importation was not the proper one, the Collector being affirmed to that extent.

UNDERVALUATION OF FUR?

Beaver Skins from Canada Come Under Appraiser's Ban.

A controversy between the customs officials of this port and Shapiro & Co. of Toronto culminated yesterday in action by Judge McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers which may result in the seizure by the Government of Canadian beaver skins for undervaluation. Another Toronto firm also had heavy advances imposed by the General Appraiser, although they did not quite reach the seizure point.

It is thought that special agents of the Treasury Department stationed along the border informed the local customs officials that furs were being brought into this country at undervaluation rates. At any rate, when the beaver skins arrived here they were taken to the Appraiser's Stores and subjected to a thorough examination by Appraiser Sague's examiners. The appraiser reported to Collector Malone that the goods were entered 100 per cent. below their market value in Canada. As the official seizure limit is 75 per cent., the Collector in the usual procedure would have seized the skins.

The representatives of the Toronto firm, however, appealed to Judge McClelland for a reappraisement, which acted as a stay. It appeared at the hearing that the skins were shipped by Shapiro & Co. to their office in this city for their own account and sold by bond. Under cross-examination by Assistant United States Attorney Wallick, Mr. Lowenberg, a member of the firm, testified that the skins were shipped to

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—B. Hanson and J. L. Wells of New York City were admitted to practice.

(Original)—Ex parte in matter of J. W. Uppercu, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus granted.

289—U. S. v. Hamburg-Americanische, &c., et al.; and

332—Hamburg-Americanische, &c., et al. v. U. S.—Motion to reassign these cases for argument on Monday, Nov. 1, granted.

(Original)—State of South Dakota v. C. H. Cassill.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue, returnable on first Monday in March next.

455—Gardiner Investment Co. v. Jackson Co.—Motion to advance to be heard with No. 20, as one case, granted.

445—Central rust Co. of Ills. v. G. Lueders & Co.—Mtion to advance and for oral argument on motion to dismiss denied.

516—J. D. O'Keefe v. U. S.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for Monday, Nov. 1.

167—Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry. v. L. L. Wright et al., as admr., &c.;

376—Chicago & Alton Ry. v. J. M. Wagner; 403—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. B. M. Koenecke;

541—Same v. J. T. Horton; and

608—C. C. Reese v. Phil. & Reading Ry.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

396—J. F. Dodge v. W. H. Osborn; and

439—J. C. Baker v. Baker, Eccles & Co.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on merits.

537—F. W. Woodworth v. F. P. Chesbrough.—Motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

456—Gardiner Investment Co. v. JacksonCo.; 558 and 559—Steiner & B. Frank et al. v. T. S. Faulkes & Co.;

582—Trinity Gold Dredging & Hydraulic Co. v. L. Beaudry;

564—H. Montgomery v. Bottlers Seal Co.;

626—City of New Orleans v. Penn Bridge Co.;

635—I. R. Roberts v. M. J. Roberts;

636 and 637—J. A. Lewis v. W. B. Holmes;

640—M. Wilkens v. A. S. Wilckens;

642—L. W. Reed v. C. O. Ry.;

647—C. G. Guth v. Guth Chocolate Co.;

661—J. Whitney v. New York Scaffolding Co., and

622—American Rotary Valve Co. v. A. E. Moorehead.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

621—Hamilton Trust Co. v. J. L. Bisher, Jr., &c.—Petition for writ of mandamus and certiorari denied.

667—U. S. ex rel. the State of Louisiana v. Hon. A. Bearman, Judge, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

617.—O. H. Hopkins v. F. Walker.—Advanced.

671—G. L. Colburn v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

564—Pennsylvania Co. v. M. Donat.—Motion to dismiss or affirm, or place on summary docket, submitted for defendant in error and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

350—Northern Pacific Ry. v. R. P. Wall.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

669—M. L. Bethea v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

612—W. F. Jimmerson v. U. S. ex rel. Fall City Constrn. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitoner.

471—State of Washington ex rel. Gray's Harbor Logging Co. v. Superior Court of Washington for Chehalis County et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

(Original)—Commonwealth of Virginia v. J. F. Morgan dismissed, with costs, on motion of J. G. Pollard for complainant.

683—National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis v. Ballen, U. S. Collectr., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner.

644—L. L. Weber v. S. Freed, Deputy Collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

234—S. Stewart, as Treas. Wyandotte Co., Kansas, v. City of Kansas City, Kansas.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto. Motion for writ of certiorari to complete the record herein submitted for plaintiff.

484—Vandalia Ry. v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

555—First Nat. Bank of Belle Fourche, So. Dak. v. A. O. Eberhart.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

7—L. Motlow v. State of Tennessee.—Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

416—J. M. Killmer v. S. Stewart, as Treas. of Wyandotte Co., Kansas.—Dismissed, with costs on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

246—H. La Roque v. U. S.—Argument concluded for appellant; and submitted for appellee.

212—U. S. v. H. C. Shauver.—Argued.

246—C. W. Anderson v. The Forty-Two Broadway Co.—Argument commenced.

223—J. Duval v. State of Louisiana.—Argument commenced.

434—Phila. & R. Ry. v. M. J. Barnow.—Argued.

440—Phila. & Reading Ry. v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

The cases heretofore placed on summary docket, namely: 329, 296, 458, 429, 342, 477, 167, 375, 491, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 26, 27, 28, 29, signed for argument: Monday, Oct. 25, next, at the head of the call for that day.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 19: Nos. 440, 239, 487, 139, 328, 481, 1, 4 (and 5,) 8, and 10.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 483, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:

Gen Lighterage Co< / Hansen.

Re N Y Commercial Co.

Fowler<Penn RR.

U S<Tug R R Steers.

U S<Tug Princess.

Irving Iron Works Co / <Hebbard & Wenx, Inc.

Rockwell Co<Naumburg.

Rosoff<Gilbert Transp.

Ramsdell<Goumis.

Waller<Texas & Pac.

Chamberlain<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—In Room 1' 42th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Sauer<Florida Ry.

Univ Sav Corp<Morris Piano Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar, & W RR.

Smolik<P & R C & I.

Noot<Int Merc M.

US<300 Bags of Peanuts.

Petersilge<NY S & W RR.

Giruc<Penn RR.

Gleason<Thaw.

Minka<Erie RR.

Ostapko<same.

Baum<Int Merc M.

Bornhaupt<Un Bonding Offices.

US<Lupila.

Moore<Brunn.

US<Barrett.

US<Israel.

Fisherauer<NYC & H R RR.

Enright<Heckscher.

US<Scianna & Co.

US<Iozzia.

Barbagallo<Penn RR.

Kubas<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 1307, P. O. Bldg.

Hales Camera Co<

Eastern Kodak Co.

Meares<D. L. & W RR

England<NY Herald.

Doyle<Cleary Bros.

The Lith Co<Weis.

Schneider Co< / Aetna Acc & Liab.

Maki<Rodgers & Hagerty.

Re Conner.

Nelder<Chio, R I & Pac RR.

Joseph M Nugent.

Ethel D Deutsch.

Jennie Koenig.

Degnan Infants.

Richard Bowengard.

George W Mathews.

John Reid.

Raymond Griffin.

Florence E Mathews.

Bessie Rosen.

Rose Rosen.

Colinci<Penn RR.

D'Zuiba<Cent RR of N J.

De Tounay<Van Dyke.

Iron Steamboat Co< / NY Edison Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Courtroom No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty. Special calendar (U. S. cases.)

Same<Tug L Richards & Scow D & I No 2.

Same<Tug O L Hallenbeck & Scow D & I No 7.

Same<Tug Gerry & Scow C D C No 31.

Same<Tug J F Gaynor & Scow 49 M.

Same<Tug B K Ross & Scow 4 M.

Same<Tug W H Taylor & Scow No 11 Y.

Same<Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow O No 1.

Same<Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow No 14 M.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow RR No 10.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow Sea Lion, &c.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow RR No 16.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow Atlanta.

Same<Tug P J T Co 7 & Scow Lobster, &c.

Same<Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow B I Co No 12.

Same<Tug Eugene F Moran & Scow No 45 M.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow No 87 M.

Same<Tug Julia C Moran, & Scows Nos 37 & 42 M.

Same<Tug Julia C Moran & Scows Nos 37 & 46 M.

Same<Tug P J T Co 7 & Scows Nos 47 & 62 M.

Same<Tug P J T Co 7 & Scow M No 45.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow RR No 11, &c.

Same<Tug Underwriter & Scows Nos 43 & 50 M.

Same<Tug Bismarck & Scows Nos 40 & 48 M.

Same<Tug Anna W & Scow C D C No 29.

Same<Tug Bee & Scow O No 9.

Same<Tug C N Kimpland & Scow No 8 X

Same<Tug North American & Scow S No 5.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow C & S No 24.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar at 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.

Stankus<Jamison.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Walrath<Hanover F Ins.

Wilbur<Bresee.

Gardner<Bronx Natl Bank.

Holland<Ricketts.

The Engineer Co< / Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.

Driscoll<Cadillac Hotel Co.

Gugol<Hinox.

Seely<Prentiss Tool & Supply Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Botassis<Thanasules.

Herrman<Jeffe.

Blumberg<Corday.

Dinnean<Dinnean.

Reinhardt<Bottemus.

People<McDermott

Dairy Co.

Munro<Bradstreet Co.

Beck<Only Skirt Co.

Mulcahy & Gibson< / Natl Surety Co.

Stambul<Estate H C Miner.

People<Harrison.

Same<McKenna.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow No 87 M.

Same<Tug Julia C Moran & Scow Nos 37 & 46 M.

Same<Tug P J T Co 7 & Scows Nos 47 & 62 M.

Same<Tug P J T Co 7 & Scow M No 45.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow RR No 11, &c.

Same<Tug Underwriter & Scows Nos 43 & 50 M.

Same<Tug Bismarck & Scows Nos 40 & 48 M.

Same<Tug Anna W & Scow C D C No 29.

Same<Tug Bee & Scow O No 9.

Same<Tug C N Kimpland & Scow No 8 X

Same<Tug North American & Scow S No 5.

Same<Tug M Moran & Scow C & S No 24.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Elections cases.

Re Hartnage.

Re Dermody<Gerdes.

Litigated motions:

Munn & Co<Beach.

Frazier<McCann (4.)

Bailey<Hyman.

Molloy<Stern Bros.

Faust<Faust.

Sahl<Jenlin.

Shannon<Hellner & Wolf.

Begata<Orr.

Banks<Banks.

Speck<Madura Mer.

Collen, Jr.<Foerster.

Feierstein<Weingarten

Stone<Bresky.

Tuse<Kemy.

Danziger<Musical Mutual Prot Union.

Lamberson<Schwarz.

Hamilton<Murray.

Doherty<Smith.

Glass<Eastern Metals.

Mahler<Levine.

Maroney<V J Hedden & Sons.

Kollarcik<Salt's Textile Mfg.

Schwartz<Armour, Dunlop Rubber Co<Wassar, Schwartz<Armour.

Langer<CNY.

Leclerc<Wallach.

Douglas<Kohn.

Re Kantrowitz.

Mutual Life Ins Co< / Trustees of St Patrick's Cathedral (3.)

Zinevitch<Bradley Cont Co.

Allen<Allen.

Allenel Const Co< / Tacoma Con Co.

Ford<Ford.

Francke<Francke.

Margulievsky<Glickman.

Carnegie Brick & Potting Co<Bartnett.

Kosewick<Wahl.

Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal Co.

Tobruk Const Co<

Lalinberji Const Co.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions:

Re Lane Av & Westchester Av.

Citizens' Sav Bank<Phillips.

Am Banknote Co<Gen Waste Paper Del Co.

Schoenfeld & Co<Hecht.

Vinton<Vinton.

Hawkins<MacDonald.

Norton<Pease.

Wesson<Wesson.

Becket<Becket.

Reda<Reda.

Undefended divorces:

Garfein.

Di Franco.

Garfinkle.

Gerber.

Hers.

Simpson.

Phillips.

Hoffmann.

Watson.

Miller.

Powers.

General calendar:

Horowitz Bros<Horowitz.

Sophian<Beth David Hospital.

Met Sec Bank<Vanderveer.

Nolan<Nolan.

Bradshaw<Davis.

Godbelyr<Tilts.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Voegtlin<Shubert-Anderson Co.

Bauer<Utility Car Co.

Richards & Co< / Wreschner.

Batken<Weissberg.

Livingston<Sinclair.

McGurk<Boyce.

Italian Socy for Prov Credit<D'Arse.

Benalie<Benalie.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Houlihan<CNY.

Rubel<Wollner. (2.)

Russel<CNY.

Curtis<Hooker (2.)

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brown<Hoffman.

Kolberger<Bob.

Lowell<CNY.

Ringe<Linch. (2).

Goldwasser<CNY.

White<same.

Gartner<CNY.

Reilly<J P Parker Co.

Glasser<C I & B R R.

Cohen<Morgenstern.

PART V.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Copeland<CNY.

Bodenheim<same.

Doyle<Singer Sew M.

O'Shea<Wilson.

Cassel<CNY.

Campbell<Burns Bros.

Gendelman<B Riv Wet Wash Co.

PART VI.—Davendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Saun<Cons Gas.

Hahner<Shaffer.

Schechwitz<Belmart Rty Co.

Cronin<Revell.

Austin<Buff El V Co.

Wiese<Ruppert.

Woods<Yonkers L, &c.

Giletto<Margolies.

Buckley<Von Claussen

Kettel<Erie RR.

Cinquemani<Taylor.

PART VII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Theaman<Anderson.

Lucas<Fass.

F Vermilye<Wechter.

B Vermilye<same.

Kuntz<Lane.

O'Donnell<Thomas & Buckley Hoist Co.

Kernan<Carter & Brisbien Co.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on: Schneider<Westside Const Co.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McSorley<B H RR.

Force<Penn RR.

Kunke<Press Pub Co.

Einstein<Benzer.

O'Sullivan<Chicherio.

Benney<Cassidy.

Hennessy<CNY.

Mendelson<Levy.

Kelly<Rich.

Forstadt<I R T.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Damers<Barker.

People's Surety Co< / MacPart & Con Co.

CNY<46 M.

Garcia<Goldsmith.

E D & J D Stein< / Price.

PART XV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Original—Warner & Haviland<Ayer.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fischer<Gt Neck Shores Corp.

Mayer<Stallo.

Lidval<O'Donovan.

Dowler<Brachman.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Phillips<Splitdorf Elec Co.

Bridgeport Met Goods Mfg Co<Forsheim.

Harris<Johnson.

Lande<Imperator Film Co.

Dougherty<So Pac Co.

PART XVIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Ward Co<McNaughton.

Speer<N Y C & H R RR.

Same<N Y State Rty, &c.

Jolly<Lederer.

Blaustein<Grand L of U S, I O F S I.

Hammacher<Rumely Prod Co.

Sackloff<Burstein.

Horst<Oregon RR & Nav Co.

Meyer<Nordhausen.

Kanrich<Mayers.

Holzman, Cohn & Co< / Student Sup Stores.

Samuel Weinberg Co< / Donohue.

W T Keogh Amus Co< / Fox Am Co. (2.)

Same<Wm Fox, (2.)

Same.

PART XIX.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.

Burt<Seagburg.

Halper<Halper.

Wellman<Wellman.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2308.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kelby, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Jayvox, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J.

Schumacher<B H RR, Dalton<Riley et al. Kusevich<Acme Foundry Co.

Walter<Cole Co.

McGee<B H RR.

Hasakordgain<same.

Forte<Lehigh Valley R R Co.

O'Toole<Netherlands Am Steam Nav Co.

Piurinovich<Cohn et al

Feeley<Nassau RR.

Salerno<Barrett

Cohen<Silverstone

Ruff<Rosenberg

Light<Yellow Taxi Cab Co.

Hayes<N Y Cons RR.

Zeiss<B H RR.

Atkins<E Un El RR.

Maher<Rowland.

Levin<B Q Co & Sub RR.

Heath<Steeplechase Park Co.

Story<CNY.

Brown Paint Co< / Reinhardt.

Knote<CNY.

Phillips<Trabulsky et al.

Caliendo<B H R R.

Sulzbach<Stry.

Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck.

Anderson<Anderson.

Meyer<Republic Rubber Co.

Blatin<Weiss et al.

Lee<CNY et al.

Satterwaite<CNY.

Keenan<Nassau RR.

Masser<Schuller Furn. Colonial Mantel & R Co<N Y Rys.

Gathercole<Bliss Co.

Worth<Williams.

Zweibach<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Lawless<Stuth et al.

Charles H Fitts.

Matthew S Borden.

Gottlieb Wilhelm.

Walter G Berg. (2.)

Herman J Euler.

Harriet J Quimby.

Estates of, (issues of fact:) Lucy M Cornell.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estate of George Callas.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kapner<Reisfield.

Payton<Leff.

Morelli<Limoli.

Strauss<Hirshfeld.

Saks & Co<McGee.

Glaser<McCormack.

Wake<Abrams.

Auerbach<Rosenblatt.

Safir<Grossman.

Tartikoff<Laue.

Wiener<March.

Bethencourt<O'Neill Bros Co.

Aaron<McCahill.

Wolff<Hencken & W.

Quayle<Reynolds.

C Kaye Renting Co< / Lapidus.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Chamberlain, &c, Co< / Marie Antoinette Hotel Co.

Webber<Isseks.

Pearlman<Wodiska.

Hait<Kwint. (2.)

Friedkan<Kamiky.

Le Monde<G F Johnson Co.

Bernante<H Steers.

Hand<Levine.

Regal Holding Co< / McAfee.

Special term for trials—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Bijur, J.

Marcus<L I Ry.

McNally<T Y Rys.

Nolan<Goetz.

Bernstein<I R T.

Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.

Seigal<N Y Con Ry.

Highest number reached in the regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Rothstein<I R T.

People<O'Brien.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Goldberg<Adler.

Alexander<Bronx Pub.

Koplik<Bachmeyer.

Gillard<Harris-Rose Const Co.

Wirt<Bottenus.

Kelly<Blumstein.

Goluboff<Lifshitz.

Farley<Acme Theatre.

Lefkowitz<Specht.

Bender<Baumeister.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Schaf<Leahy —Charles C Marrin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions.

Walsh<Walsh.

Christie<Downey.

Bklyn & No River RR Co<Williams. (2.)

City<Feschetti.

Calder<L I RR. (2.)

Mooney<Baker.

Feldman<Vernewl Rty & Con Co. (2.)

Palmeiro<Broer.

Peirson<Siebert.

Bruno<Weingarten.

Ludlow<Hyams.

Levy<Levy. (2.)

Hillis<Ferguson.

Collins<Dixon. (2.)

Deitman<Hughes.

Rudolf<Butler. (2.)

Ulmer<Terry & Tench Co. (2.)

Massa<Gately.

People's Tr Co<Smith.

Sullivan<Colenzo.

J Dold Packg Co< / Kings Co Ref Co.

November<Homa.

Hocker<Gorkas.

Wohl<Fritz.

Krauss<Ginsberg.

Fort Rich & Bergen Pt Ferry Co<No Ri Ferry Co.

Loewi<Levy.

Gordon<Gordon.

Re Doran<Green.

Lockwood<Lockwood.

Thetkin<Wortman.

Zullo<Tafuri.

Belmar<Belmar Histor Feat Films.

L Dejonge & Co< / Baumann, (2.)

Re 3d Av, (Atkinson.)

Algerio<Murphy.

Mascaro<same.

Ricciardi<Ricciardi.

Youino<Crew Levick Co.

Tergino<Statler, (adj.)

Re Bklyn & No River RR Co, (Williams,)

Re Burke.

Re Costello.

Re Finnigan.

Lawlor<Marquand.

Spicer<same.

Cangerman<same, (2.)

Klein<Williams.

Quint<Lester.

Labadie<Dellierre, (peremptory.)

Walsh<Burnet.

Penny<E Zobel Co.

Re Borough Bank.

Re Hollisw ood.)

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Elizabeth Wittemer<Paul Kohn—Hugh C Murray.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

People ex rel Morris, People<Zanni.

Levy<Zwerner.

East River Sav Ins< / McAfee.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—

Tierney<Anderson.

Rof<Rokeach.

Danziger<Welsberg.

Whipple<Whipple.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Schloss<B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Oliva<B H RR.

Bete<Nassau RR.

Rubens<B H RR.

Orr<C I & B RR.

Popik<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.

Tanish<Sq Bklyn RR.

Rawline<Bassett et al.

Carpenter<Krull.

Golden<Oxfeld & Aaron.

Barret<Colabelle.

Ward<Hamel.

Cadman<CNY.

Falke<Falke.

Bergman<N Y Cons RR.

Fishbein<B H RR.

Moore<Germania Carting Co.

Keith<Am Ry Traffic.

Harvey<B H R R.

Jacobs<C I & B R R.

Labohn<Flatbush Gas

Vogel<Harden Cont'g Co.

Clements<Baurhyte.

Andrew<Wicke.

Novara<Leonard.

Ed Elec Ill Co<Rushmore Paper Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1720.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day Calendar—

At 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Kaspar Kaufman.

Heinrich Mussgmug.

Minerva Merithew.

James Appleton.

Administration of:

Chas Smith.

Accounting of:

Otto Wiedmann.

Conrad Alheidt.

Paolo Ricci.

Wm Lowery.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; Part V., Dike, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

O'Neill<Cioffi.

Fischer<Ritchie & Co.

Schultze<Levinson.

Gorsch<Prehel.

Stytzer<B H RR.

Fishkin<Harris.

Conlon<Smith.

Rogel<Goldschlag.

Rothenberg<Alden.

Solomon<Terry.

Nonier<Bedford Associates.

Farley, Comr, &c< / Alevola.

Same<Volckening & First Nat Bank, Bklyn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Lacher<Werbelovsky et al.

Grady<N Y Rys.

Leonard<B H R R.

Slanovitz<same.

Hettesheimer<CNY.

Schmitt<Ger Evangel Church.

Denenmark<Thomas.

McAvey<Benkowsky.

Thul<Man Fur Skin Dressing & D Co.

Tyrell<Wust] and ano.

Klimas<Reardon.

Liamas<Wilson.

Richards<Linnemann et al.

Traub<CNY.

Smith<Peck.

Coffey<McGreevy.

Sweeney<CNY.

Dahlberg<same.

Scott<Mullins.

Seelig<Simmons Transp Co.

Hazelton et al<Goldberg et al.

Tucker<Beggs et al.

Fitzgerald<Bauman.

Annunziata<Tulin Co.

Buck<CNY.

Savitz<Julius Rty Co.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 370.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey J.—At 10 A. M.

Saufenreith H RR Co.

Punzi<Gino.

Miller<B H RR Co.

Joyce, an infant<

Clark<B H RR Co.

Reitz<Moore.

Bishop<B H RR Co.

Rosberg<Fournier.

Nunziato<M & Q Trac.

Seinsoth<Burns.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Di Nicola Sigretto et al.

Taaffee<East River Gas Co.

Steel<Becker et al.

Webster<Wagner.

Mattulich<Amato.

Jacobucci<Lucaroll.

Hofstetter<Snider.

Sitnitsky<Weiss.

Corcoran, an inf<B H RR Co.

Costello<same.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 75.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Yonkers Sav Bank< / Fidelity & Cas Co.

Hogan<Red Hook L & P Co.

Garry<Page & Co (2).

Ranft<Elsele.

Fleet<NY Rwys Co.

La Pierre<G L Storm Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Wiener<Epstein.

Fisher<City of Yonkers.

Vredenburgh<O'Brien.

Keane<N Y Rys Co.

Liebfeld<Noyes.

Marcus<Holzman.

McCauley<Foster.

McHugh<Rounds.

Bickner<J M Simpson Co.

Barrelle<Lehigh Valley RR Co.

Croft<Peekskill Light & RR Co.

Winter<H S Kerbaugh, Inc.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1388

PART II.—Special Term—Morschauser, J. Henbach<Henbach.

Mannikoff, as admr,< / T A Gillespie Co.

Dilman<Baum et al.

Woodruff, as exr,< / Stallo et al.

Brady<Smith.

Shoup<John Martin's House, Inc.

McGraw<Gresser.

McGowan<Underpinning & Found Co.

Stumpf<B H RR.

Hannigan<Technola Piano Co.

Benens<N Y & Q Co Ry.

Bookmann, as admx< / Weiss et al.

Brady, as extrx,< / Jackier.

Engel<I B Kleinert Rubber Co.

Moos<Uris et al.

Lockwood & ano< / Bacon et al.

Hamilton<B H RR.

Remsen<L I RR.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:

Helen Prendsburg.

Adm'r's accounting:

Katherine G Abbott.

Margaret Stewart.

Anna Bergzoest.

William H Galliger.

Re estate:

Herbert G Squires.

Claim:

Bridget Ross.

At Yonkers tomorrow.

Wills for probate:

Amelia Wood.

Order to show cause:

Ellen Dunphy.

Order:

William Crossman Lee

Motion:

Emily T Fitzpatrick.

Motion transfer tax:

Louis Schaefer.

Discovery:

Louise Schilling.

Edward J Simmonds, Anton Berkes.

County Court.

Platt, J.

Spencer<Milton Boat Works.

Troyanowich<Peekskill Light & RR Co.

Rudd<Delfino.

The following causes must be answered over the term:

Picker<West St Ry.

Lumey<McDonnell.

Dedreux<Boulle.

Thompson<NY & Stam Ry Co et al. (3.)

Lyon<Rall.

Shannon<B Conn.

McManus<Conn.

Jones<West El RR.

Thomas<NY & Stam Ry Co, (3.)

Scheurer<N Y & Qus Elec L & P Co.

Heetrich<Reynolds et al.

Marx<B H RR Co.

Rau et al<Koeppicus.

Wood<B H RR Co.

Abrams<Gwanthney.

Hart<Sus.

Jurgen Rathjen Co< / Mfrs Oxygen Co.

Clarence Bynner.

Robt Hubbard.

Michael O'Brien.

Phillio Collins.

Estates of:

Thomas O'Keefe.

Michael Tormey.

Emma McGarry.

Peter Duffy.

Guardianship of:

Mary Mullen.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

New York City.

Applications for farm instructor will be received until 4 P. M. on Oct. 28. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experifying examination will be held. The age limits are 21 to 40 years. There is one vacancy at present in the New Hampton Farms of the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y. The salary is $600 a year and maintenance. Candidates must present evidence of experience as a teacher in an ordinary school and in practical agricultural work, or work in an agricultural school with experience in the handling of boys and men. Further details of the examination will be announced later.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 2 an examination for senior architect, grade 2, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers, at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,700 per annum, with necessary expenses when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments to these positions will be almost entirely for duty in the Bronx Boulevard, Bronx River, East 216th and East 219th Streets.

M. B. Larkin has sold for W. L. Phelan a plot 50 by 100 on east side Webb Avenue, 200 feet north of Devoe Terrace, for improvement.

Brooklyn.

David Meyer sold for P. J. Carley to Elias Wolf the three-story business building at 7,423 Fifth Avenue, the store leased to Van Dyk Tea Company for a term of years.

Mrs. Henry Phipps Reported Buyer of Long Island Acreage.

Mrs. Henry Phipps is reported to be the buyer of the eighty-nine acres recently sold by the Lake Success Land Company in the Wheatley Hills section of Long Island.

Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for George T. Peckham of St. Louis, Mo., to Peter Larsen of New York a plot 40 feet front and rear on Washington Place, Westerleigh, which Mr. Larsen will immediately improve with an up-to-date cottage.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. have sold the Lawrence Churchill house in the Heathcote Association at Scarsdale to John E. Muhlfeld. The property consists of a modern dwelling and two acres of land.

Mount Kisco Estates, Inc., known as the Rutledge and Merriam Organization, has sold to Marvin Fineout the William Horner estate, located on the State Road, near Baldwin's place, in Westchester County.

Properties in New Rochelle at 86 Neptune Avenue and 51 Sound View Avenue have been sold through the New Rochelle Real Estate Exchange.

To Alter Old Henry Siegel Store Into Lofts.

An auction sale of the entire fixtures and machinery of the Henry Siegel Fourteenth Street Store will take place on the premises, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, tomorrow.

The building was fitted up at a cost of $200,000, and the sale is by order of the Mary A. Chisolm estate and the Rhinelander Real Estate Company.

At the bankruptcy sale these fixtures were bought by the owners of the building, thinking that the entire premises could be leased to a department store, since which time they have decided to alter the building into lofts.

$150,000 Times Square Lease.

The Hall Berwin Corporation has leased for the United Stores Land and Improvement Company the corner store in the Heidelberg Building, situated at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, to Morris & Co., Jewelers. The lease is for a long period of years, from Nov. 1, 1915, and calls for an aggregate rental of $180,000.

Big Leases Reported.

A report was current that Sol Bloom has leased ten floors in the new twelve-story building nearing completion on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. It is said to be about $30,000 a year.

Annual Meeting of Realty Board Today.

The annual meeting of the Real Estate Board of New York will be held in the board room, 115 Broadway today at noon. The polls will be open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. for the election of three Governors, an Auditing Committee and a Nominating Committee. The retiring Governors are Laurence D. McGuire, Albert B. Ashforth, and Elisha Sniffin.

Real Estate Notes.

Bryan L. Kennelly, as auctioneer, will sell at the main entrance of the County Court House, Manhattan, at noon today, by order of the Supreme Court in the foreclosure proceedings brought by the New York Trust Company, as trustee against the New Mexico Colorado Coal and Mining Company, the Equitable Trust Company, as trustees, the Yanklaway and Robert Lawrence, as trustees all the real and personal property of these companies, the security, &c.

Jacob Ruppert took title yesterday from the Paterno Construction Company to the twelve-story Alameda apartment house, northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-fourth Street, subject to a mortgage of $750,000.

Albert B. Ashforth, Incorporated, and Cross & Brown negotiated the lease in the Brokaw building to the Triangle Film Company.

Henry H. Morris has opened a real estate office at 38 West Forty-second Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Long Island City, Jackson Av, s, 235 ft e of Skillman Place, 50x221.6x90x240.5, vacant; adjourned to Nov. 1.

Lewis St, 76 e s, 275 ft s of Stanton St, 25x Larchan against Jacob Sandrovitz et al.; Engel Brothers, attorneys; Leslie J. Conlan, referee; due, $7,887.63; taxes, &c., $712.73; tiff for $5,000 over prior liens.

60th St, 310 West, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; five-story tenement and store; Walther Luttgen, executor, &c., against Rose Seiniger et al.; Charles S. Davison, attorney; Meyer Nussbaum, referee; due, $1,-476.85; taxes, &c., $332.80; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

223d St, East, s, 205 ft e of Carpenter Av, 50x114; Leodegar Kunert against John H. Regan, referee; due, $2,789.84; taxes, &c., $498.11; to Mary Ryan for, $8,510.

Paulding Av, n s, 100 ft e of 228th St, 46.9x 80; L. J. Moses against Annalisa Amenna; G. J. Moses, attorney; R. D. Paskett, referee; due, $744.89; taxes, &c., $581; to the plaintiff for $800.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 63d St, 305, n s, 109 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5; five-story tenement; City Real Estate Co. against Richard Price et al.; Action 1; Harold Swain, attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $14,969.14; taxes, &c., $264.65.

East 63d St, 307, n s, 138 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5; five-story tenement; same against same; Action 4; same attorney; Samuel H. Evins, referee; due, $16,230.19; taxes, &c., $673.45.

East 63d St, 309, n s, 167 ft e of 2d Av, 29x 100.5; five-story tenement; same against same; Action 3; same attorney

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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Investigate and you will find out that you cannot buy lots at private sale in Manhattan or the Bronx within 2 or 3 blocks of Subway or "El" Stations (of roads now running) for less than **$3,500 to $6,500 Each.**

Go to the Dash Sale pick up a few lots in these War times around the 238th Street Station of the Subway for **$1,000 or $1,500 each, or maybe less** (only 30% cash)

Don't You See You Must Make Money?

A Big Rise in Real Estate Is Due and Is Coming

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This Is a Peculiar Opportunity, Take Advantage of It

AT THE

Absolutely Unrestricted Auction Sale of

329 Lots

at Broadway, 236th, 237th, 238th and 240th Sts.

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TUESDAY, OCT. 26TH

at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y.

70% on mortgage. Titles insured free.

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAN YOU SPARE 50c A WEEK?

If so, that amount will purchase 4 full sized lots at $35 each, at Huntington, L. I., near trolley, town, and harbor; high and dry; title guaranteed; free tickets. C Estate, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

Water Front Estate Bargain!

Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres; magnificent mansion, Georgian brick, 110 feet long; all improvements; outbuildings; aristocratic section; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000. HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Small House and Vegetable Farm

35 minutes out; large, cultivated grounds, with fruit trees and chicken run; makes a fine all-year home; cheap to quick, responsible buyer, on easy terms. B. Johnson, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush Avenue L. I. R. R. Depot.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your country place now. Have a 100-acre farm with good buildings and fine view, places on the Sound with acreage, and a hill-top of 100 acres, commanding a wide view of Sound and surrounding country. Prices range from $12,000 to $50,000. Address W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

INCOME FOR UNIMPROVED.

Builder owning some of the best-paying elevator apartments and store properties in Brooklyn, subject to first mortgages only, will exchange for good building lots or free and clear acreage. Builder, 82 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

526-530 W. 25th St.

6 STORIES & BASEMENT, 75x100.

Sprinkler system; exceptionally fine light; suitable any business; large driveway for unloading inside of building. Occupied by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

Long Lease; Rent Reasonable.

Particulars own broker, or ROOM 604, 51 CHAMBERS ST.

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue. Size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance. E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

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Splendid Chance for Right Party.
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Near Church Ave.
The Business Centre of Flatbush.
Midwood Associates on Premises, or 805 Flatbush Ave. Tele. Flatbush 1400.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

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CLOSE TO FIFTH AVE.
NEW 12-STORY HOTEL.
Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, with baths. Furnished or Unfurnished.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

BACHELOR AP'TS

Furnished and Unfurnished.
2 & 3 rooms & bath, with service.
THE DURHAM, 7 E. 32d St.
THE Oakdale, 36 W. 35th St.
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1 West 34th St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

16 EAST 75TH STREET

Four-story brownstone Dwelling, 25x100, for rent, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years. Electric light, open plumbing, hardwood floors, French doors between hall, drawing room and dining room. Usual commission to brokers.
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A beautiful all-year home on large grounds, in most select neighborhood. Has separate entrance porch, central hall. Large living room with imposing open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry and well-fitted kitchen on the first floor. Front and back stairways.

From Actual Photograph.

Four fine master bed chambers, two tiled baths on the second floor. Two bedrooms, bath and storage space on third floor. Large veranda and open terrace. Every modern convenience; electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; walls beautifully paneled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports.

Highest, healthiest climate within commuting distance of New York City. Send or call for photograph.

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FOUR RAILROADS

and their branches, sidings from which can be obtained:

Pennsylvania R. R.
Central R. R. of N. J.
D., L. & W. R. R.
Erie Railroad

Newark Bay and Passaic River Channels up to the property 20 feet at low tide.

Property suitable for any kind of manufacturing or commercial enterprise requiring tide water and railroad facilities.

'Phone 744—Cort. 81 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Jos. P. Day
Industrial Department

NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

ENGLISH ALL-YEAR HOME

Will sell for $6,500. Easy Terms.
NEAR LAKE; LARGE GROUNDS.

Ten-room all-the-year-round Home, with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground, overlooking two picturesque lakes; near Express Station, on D., L. & W. R. R.; convenient commutation to N. Y. City; 800 feet elevation; select neighborhood.

170 Broadway. Tel. 1522 Cort.
R. T. BARNES,

I WILL TAKE LOTS

as part payment on new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, in attractive Northern New Jersey suburb, ½ hour out; no cash required; title guaranteed.
BUILDER, P. O. Box 416, N. Y.

AT MONTCLAIR

Am compelled to sacrifice my new $17,000 residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch, large plot, for $12,500. May be seen Sundays. Apply to my broker.
Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.

FACTORY FOR SALE

IN JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Located on desirable plot, containing about 1¾ acres, fronting on two streets and the Morris Canal.

Buildings are one, two, three and four story brick, iron and concrete, containing about 20,000 square feet of floor space; also frame office, stables, and wagon sheds, covering half of the land area, leaving more than half an acre for future development.

Full particulars, maps, diagrams, and photos furnished on request.
HUDSON REAL ESTATE CO.,
168 Ocean Av., Jersey City, N. J.

HOUSE BARGAIN.

Price $7,000; $1,000 cash required. Owing to financial condition this house, worth $8,500, must be sold. Large plot, piazza, handsomely finished. Bathroom out of the ordinary. Built by day's work; no expense spared. Four master's bedrooms and sleeping porch, 30 minutes out; good transportation. Schools, clubs, &c.

F. W. WAGGONER,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Beautiful new residence; attractive locality, grounds, and view; 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; sleeping porch; complete in every respect; garage. Concession on rent to May 1.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Ave., Opp. Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Just near President Wilson,
AT SHADOW LAWN,
A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE
AT LONG BRANCH
AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
Gilbert Elliott, Atty., 165 B'way, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Belnord

86th Street—Broadway—87th Street.

A magnificent fireproof building, embodying every known improvement. Complete in all details. Private house rooms. A location second to none. Centrally located. Immense closet space. Largest open air garden, assuring light at all times. Manager on premises.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETE

7 to 11 ROOMS,
2 to 4 BATHS
Rental $2,100 to $7,000
F. R. Wood,
W. H. Dolson Co.
AGENTS,
80th St., Cor. Broadway.
Tel. Schuyler 3800.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

KEMPE & CO.

87th St. and Broadway.

DUE to the lateness of the season we offer extraordinary values in the following New Elevator Houses. Positively Best Values on Washington Heights.

The Duncraggan,
181ST ST. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Just completed. On Plaza 120 feet wide commanding elegant view of Hudson River and Palisades.
3 Rooms, $30-$35
5 Rooms, $45-$55
Short walk to subway, surface lines. New bus line will pass door.

THE TROSSACHS,
106 Northern Av., at 181st St.
Unexcelled view of prettiest part of Hudson River and Palisades.
5 Rooms, $45-$50
6 Rooms, $55-$65
Near Broadway subway and surface lines.

HOLYROOD COURT,
436 Ft. Washington Av., Cor. 186th St.
On a tree-lined avenue under supervision of Park Department.
3 Rooms, $35
5 Rooms, $50-$55

Each of these Houses is thoroughly modern; rooms are large and light, with abundant closet space. Service of the highest type is assured.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FREE RENT

until

November 15th

AND REDUCED RENTS

4-5-6-7-8

Room Elevator Apartments on
Morningside Heights & Washington Heights.
Large, outside rooms.
PHONE OWNER, APT. B, Audubon 4353.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.
7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $960 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6060—Murray Hill.

El Dorado

Situated Best Section Central Park.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
300 Central Park West
90th to 91st St.
SUITES OF
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
13 Rooms, 3 Baths

An apartment house of the highest class, modern in every detail. Rooms are exceptionally large and well arranged.

Apply Superintendent, on Premises, or
M. RAYMOND,
507 W. 113th St. 'Phone, Morn.—8240.

Fordham Heights

WEST BRONX AND BEDFORD PARK
183D STREET AND VALENTINE AVENUE

2246-2250 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 3-4-5 and 6 rooms, $21 to $48; high altitude, Southern exposure, every conceivable improvement; large, light, airy rooms; vacuum cleaners. COUNTY ESTATES, Owners & Builders, W. L. PHELAN, President, on Premises.

LEAH AND NORA

Just completed. Beautiful apt. occupying square block front; east side of Grand Concourse, 184th St. to Field Place. Suites of 3-4-5-6 rooms, all improvements, tile baths. Plenty of closet room. 'Phone in each apt. Hall service. Every apt. facing Grand Concourse; the most reasonable rents in this section. Must be seen to be appreciated. Don't forget the address, 2356-2366 Grand Concourse. Agent on Premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS SPENCER ARMS

S. E. cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient Location in City
Rental, $70 to $125
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3990.

The Riviera

Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Modern 12-story Fireproof Apartment. Subway Station Half Block Distant.
5 rooms $660 to $750 per annum
7 rms. $1000 to $1200 per annum
8 rms. $1200 to $1500 per annum
9-10 rms. $1600-$2000 per annum
A. J. ODELL, Resident Manager.
Telephone, Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owners.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

These are exceptional apartments and positively represent the best value on Washington Heights.
Liberal arrangements to desirable tenants.

BROCKTON—Elevator
661 WEST 180TH STREET,
N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms .....$38-$40
4 Rooms, corner, top floor.....$50
5 Rooms $50

SWAMPSCOTT—Elevator
660 WEST 180TH STREET,
S. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
4 Rooms $37.50
5 Rooms $45.00
KNAP & WASSON CO., AGENTS,
4,249 BROADWAY, AT 181ST ST.
8,759 BROADWAY, AT 156TH ST.

TERRACE COURT

202 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 93d St.
Only one apartment of 8 rooms and one apartment of 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, remain to lease in this modern fireproof building. Apply to Manager on premises or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agts.,
162 W. 72d St., or
J. AXELROD,
OWNER,
200 W. 72d Street, Cor. B'way.

LOCATION
CONVENIENT CENTRAL
THE SONOMA

N. E. Cor. Broadway & 55th St.
Offers the following high-class apartments—at attractive rental.
ONE OF 4 ROOMS AND BATH
ONE OF 5 ROOMS AND BATH
TWO OF 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Also
TWO 2 ROOMS AND BATH SUITES.
Non-Housekeeping Bachelor. Must be seen to be appreciated.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

57 W. 57th Street

We offer a few small studio and living apartments, furnished or unfurnished; 2 or 3 rooms, bath and hall; elevator, steam heat, electric and gas lights, fireproof equipment, telephone and exceptional restaurant.; Rates $75 and upwards. Includes maid and man service. Yearly lease and references required. Brokers recognized. H. T. GALPIN.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

WHITE COURT
203 WEST 107TH ST.

6 Rooms, Bath. Large and Light. Select, Fireproof, Elevator Apartment. $68—$80. Efficient Service.
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Ave. Phone 7632.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ANICO, 1690-1696 B'way (cor. 53d)

Two, three, five rooms, extra large; high-class elevator building; parquet floors throughout; baths; $50, $70.

Apartments for Comfort and Service

7—Rooms—8

With 2 Baths
Central Park West
Cor. 90th St
"The Cayuga"
Modern Elevator Apartment
Inquire on premises or E. S. WILLARD & CO 52 William Street
Telephone Hanover 5989

Concessions

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Aves.
1-2 Rooms and 1 Bath
1-3 Rooms and 2 Baths
Dining Room on First Floor.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

14 to 20 W. 107th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 8 Extra Large, Light Rooms. $35 to $65
Best in New York at Price

Very Desirable
7-Room Apartment, 2nd Floor,
59 West 87th Street,
Private house street. $900.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
185 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

118 East 54th St.

2 Doctors' apartments, 3-5 rooms and bath, $1,100, $1,380.

115 East 53rd St.

1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
Doctor's Office, 3 Rooms and Bath, $1,380.

123 East 53rd St.

2 apartments, 7 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,980, $2,250.

Moore & Wyckoff,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

ALWYN COURT

New York's Most Exclusive Apartment House.
One Luxurious Suite of 14 Rooms, 5 Baths.
One Furnished Apartment to Sublet.
Special Terms for One or More Years.
182 WEST 58TH STREET.

160th St.---Riverside Drive---161st St.

and 654 West 161st St.
Overlooking the Hudson and Palisades

ROMAINE AND LOYAL

NEW BUILDINGS READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Suites of 4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rentals $480 to $1320
Renting Agent on Premises— OPEN EVENINGS PHONE AUDUBON 9045
Friedman Construction Co. Phone Cortlandt 838 189 Broadway

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE ROXBURY

S. E. Cor. B'way & 122d St.
Only one 5-room suite remaining. Rent, $660 yearly.

205 to 211 West 107th St.

Near Broadway.
Splendid large apartments. 7 rooms and tiled bath. Strictly modern, high-class. Rent, $630 to $660 yearly.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.
Riverside Drive and 127th Street.
Phones 434-4960 Morn.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

829 Park Avenue

CORNER 76TH STREET

Modern Fireproof Building.
Plenty of closet room. Every modern convenience. Popular duplex apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,400-$2,200
7 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex) $2,100-$2,300
8 Rooms and 3 Baths (Duplex) $2,600-$2,800
6 Rooms and 2 Baths (Duplex) $2,000

145 East 35th Street

THE SOUTHFIELD

Modern Fireproof Building, Southern Exposure.
Large, bright rooms. Extra maids' rooms. Exclusive features usually only found in higher priced apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths (Simplex) $1,800-$2,500
3 Rooms and Bath $900

116 East 58th Street

NEAR PARK AVE.

A strictly up-to-date apartment house. Ideal location. Eight large, bright rooms and 3 baths. Shower attachments; improved range; large sanitary refrigerators; kitchen tiled to ceiling; ample closet room. Decorated to suit tenant.
Rentals, $2,400 to $3,000.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
Agents
340 Madison Avenue
'Phone, Murray Hill—6200.

780 Riverside Drive

Corner 155th St.
5 & 6 Rooms $900 to $1250

630 W. 141st

Corner Riverside
3-5-6-7 Rooms $600 to $1300

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
APARTMENTS TO LEASE
Large rooms, big closets; all improvements.
4 Rooms, $28 to $31 Month
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Owner on Premises.

TO SUBLET,
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED
2 and 5 Room Apts.
In a high class, fireproof building.
Inquire office, 507 West 113th St.

Parthenon and Hesperus
117th to 118th St. and Manhattan Ave.
Most convenient location in city; elevated express trains two blocks; 2, 4, and 6 rooms; rents, $30 to $65; restaurant.

HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

The New York Times Current History Magazine, published monthly, gives the stirring events in Europe from all viewpoints by the most eminent representatives of the nations engaged. Profusely illustrated. 25c. a copy. $3.00 a year. Handsomely bound volume of 6 issues, constituting an immense book of facts about the war, $2 (postage extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Bachelors Apartments

22 EAST 62D ST.
BET. 5TH & MADISON AVES.
Building Just Completed.
SUITES OF 1-2-3-4 ROOMS and BATHS
1st Floor Physician's Suite with complete offices.
All night elevator service.
Meals served in rooms.
Professional service in full livery.
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, Agent.
Telephone, Plaza—837.
31 West 58th St., N. Y.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few Apartments available for fall renting. 1 and 2 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone, Plaza—6070.
Rents, $600 to $1,000.
507 Madison Avenue At 53d St.

THE HOLLYWOOD 1337 Madison Av.

S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
High-class Elevator Apartment, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths. $1,000 to $1,500. Supt. on premises. Commission to brokers.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,

Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH STREET.
Two and three rooms and bath; southern exposure; near subway.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

Elevator Building.

135 EAST 56TH ST.

2 Rooms and Bath.
Large, light studio apartments. Rent from $540 to $900, including room service. Apply to E. C. POILLON,
103 Park Ave. Tele. 1850 Murray Hill.

KENSINGTON COURT

555 West 151st St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
6 Rooms, $55.
7 Rooms, $65 to $75.
Inquire on premises.
Saguenay Realty Co.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 WEST 112TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
6-7 light rooms, $600-$840.
Apply on premises, or
HALLAHAN & AHEARN,
271 West 125th St.

RUTHERFORD

206 East 17th Street.
4 all light, outside, cozy rooms; elevator and telephone service night and day. Rent $38.

BROOKLYN.

Best Renting Value in Brooklyn
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE HALLS
3-4-5 Rooms.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5 Rooms, $30 to $60
ST. REGIS
S. W. Cor. Bedford Av. and Dean St. Facing Grant Square.
4-5 Rooms, $40 to $55
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
203-209 Underhill Av.
Cor. St. John's Place, Overlooking Prospect Park Plaza.

ROYAL ARMS

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements.
3 rooms, $36; 4 rooms, $45; 5 rooms, $55.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Supt. on premises, or J. J. BROOKS, 218 Montague St., Brooklyn. Booklet on request.

BRONX.

5 GRAND ROOMS $32—$38 JUST COMPLETED

University Heights Apartments
1912-1928 LORING PLACE,
BET. WEST BURNSIDE AVE. AND WEST 179TH ST., WEST BRONX.
Broadway Subway, 181st St., to University Av. trolley, 8 cents. Parquet floors; two families on floor; tenants restricted. Booklet.

GRAYLOCK COURT

631 East 168th St.
Cor. Boston Road.
5 Rooms, $40.
6 Rooms, $45-$50.
Inquire on premises, or 555 West 151st St.
Estate C. M. Silverman.

TILBURY COURT

719-723 WEST 180TH ST.
6 large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartments; modern improvements. $45—$53.

QUEENS.

JUST COMPLETED
Jackson Heights Apartments

4-5 Rooms and Bath
$28 to $45 a Month
These apartments are located at 120 and 128 25th St., in Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, Boro of Queens
20 Minutes from Manhattan
One and a half blocks from New Dual Subway Station.
Take trolley at Manhattan end of Queensboro Bridge (59th St. and 2d Av.) marked "Flushing" or "College Point." Leave car at Jackson Av. and 25th St. Renting office on corner. Or take Queensboro subway, 42d St. and Lexington Av., transfer at Jackson Av., Long Island City.
Twenty Minutes' Ride by Either Route
THE
Queensboro Corporation
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.
Telephone Astoria 697.
Renting Office, Jackson Av., corner of 25th St.
Telephone Newtown 1214.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 693 Madison Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Real Estate. 46 Cedar St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Tenement with stores taken under foreclosure. Other bargains. Apply Owner, 203 Broadway, Room 711.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 STUCCO HOUSE.
$400 cash, balance easy terms; 6 rooms and bath; parquet floors, sewer, water, and gas; on line new 4th Av. Sea Beach Line; 25 minutes to New York; 5c. fare. Box A 205 Times Downtown.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach L.

Plans furnished free; houses built to order; Brighton Beach line. Clearfield Development Co., Suites 602-3-4 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Have a 6-room house with tubs, range, water, large cellar, &c., big piece of ground, in good condition, 1 hour out; easy terms and no reasonable offer refused from good party who wants this for a permanent home. Owner, Box 179 Times Downtown.

FLORAL PARK BARGAIN.
Will sacrifice 2 lots for $900 cash. Good title. No agents. Floral, Box 195 Times Downtown.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Last Chance—$380 per acre, 4-9 acres, near depot; rural; fine soil. Princes Bay, 45 Broadway, City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apartment houses, with stores; corner; well rented; will trade for lots or free and clear country property. S. B. & O. Co., 203 Broadway, Room 711, afternoon.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

83D, 87 WEST.—Four-story, high-stoop house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; excellently laid out for rooming house. Will rent very reasonably. Caretaker on premises, or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway at 103d.

For Rent.—56 West 92d St., near Central Park; 4-story high-stoop house, in perfect order; $1,700 a year. Apply on premises or F. E. Barnes, 62 West 45th St.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 B'dway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5780.

24TH ST., 27-35 WEST.
Lofts, 100x100. Automatic sprinklers. LOWEST PRICES IN NEIGHBORHOOD. A. J. KERWIN, 1,133 Broadway.

STORES! STORES! ! STORES! ! !
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.; suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

Offices to let.—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business Property—Sale, Rental, Management.

Sublet office, 11x16. Room 1,304, 38 West 32d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Desk space near Produce Exchange. Full particulars. Is office attended? Y 290 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
In modern one-family houses and choice building lots at private sale, a large number from which to select.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50% of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb), within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
An inspection of these properties will convince you that they are unusual bargains. Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy Free. For further details and terms address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Estate, twelve (12) acres, situated on high ridge, half way between Englewood and Hackensack; about 15 miles from New York; brick and stone dwelling, with slate roof, 18 rooms, three baths; two small cottages; large barn and garage; this is a great opportunity to acquire attractive home or for investment; property free and clear; will sell at most attractive price. Call or write for full particulars. M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., New York.

A Bargain.—Six-room house, $4,000, $500 cash required; new, modern house, tiled bathroom, steam heat, hardwood floors; must be sold this month; thirty minutes out; good transportation; schools, &c., Coles, Room 520, 1,328 Broadway, city.

A Real Farmer's Opportunity!—196 acres; all but 3 acres in high state of cultivation, producing enormous crops; cost $136 an acre; price $68, to close estate. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York City.

House, 6 rooms and bath, heat, gas, electricity, two lots, $2,500; 7 rooms, bath, $4,200; $200 cash, balance monthly. H. DINNEBEIL, Larch Av., corner at trolley, Bogota, N. J.

Sell whole, part 25 acres, house and buildings; suitable for development; 20 miles out; mile from station; excellent train service; good roads. S 121 Times.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables; $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor., Op. Brick Church Station.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Five-acre model poultry farm; new house. Y 272 Times Annex.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On October 2, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against seven hundred cases of Tuna Fish upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 2, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.
On October 9, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against Sixty Cases of Condensed Milk upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.
Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on October 25, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
October 9, 1915. United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.:
At New York City, the 27th day of September, 1915.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles C. Wilcox of New York, County of New York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.
SIDNEY L. JOSEPHTHAL, Assignee.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES and ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Country Estates.—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

New Houses in van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., Cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

NEW MODERN HOUSE, $5,950. Bungalow type, 8 rooms and tile bath, sun parlor and porches; 28 minutes out; 100 trains; restricted property; easy terms. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 8876 Cortlandt.

Beautiful all-year round bungalow, decorate to suit, all latest modern improvements, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, modern kitchen, bath, heat, running water, extra large veranda, on large plot, about one block from bay and bathing beach, built under personal care of owner, 42 minutes from city, will sell on easy terms; title guaranteed. Bungalow, Box 186 Times Downtown.

Cosy little home, about one hour from city; six-room house; about half acre good land; near store, schools, and depot; place suitable for poultry raising for market; will sell on terms $100 down, $10 monthly; title guaranteed. Call or write, C. Finn, 1,218 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Home of six rooms, near pretty lake, not far from trolley and trains; house finished in good style, painted white, &c.; all modern improvements, with ground for garden; good tenant desired on easy terms and reasonable price. Mrs. C. Paton, 5 Hanson Place, B'klyn.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station and trolley; churches and stores, $675 cash; $50 down; $7 monthly, answer at once. C. Store, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, opp. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

PLOT 50x100; all improvements; good neighborhood; near station; 35 minutes out; $100; wonderful bargain. B. F. McLain, 4 West 34th St.

Freeport, 28 South Bergen Place.—Beautiful house, garage; large grounds; want offer.

Country Real Estate. L'Eduse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone, Greeley 5600. 1 West 34th St.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—A city man's country home in the most healthful locality in the State; half way between Monticello and Liberty, on the New York and Binghamton State Road; fine farm of 73 acres, with lots of fruit; good woodland, trout brook; site for summer vacation nearly 1,500 feet; main house 15 large rooms, all modern improvements, including hot-water heat and telephone; 7-room tenant house; barn, room for five horses and 18 cows. To close an estate the entire property will be sold for less than the cost of the main dwelling; terms easy; $14,000. John D. Lyons, Monticello, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Westport.—10 acres fine shore front, only $80,000. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

AN EXCLUSIVE apartment, 3 rooms and bath, for bachelor; very exceptional. 28 East 52d St.

West Side

THE WILSONIA.

225 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 up; 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 up.

Apartments by the Month or Year. Also Unfurnished.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.

No questionable or objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional. Near Subway. "L." 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed furnished apartments of six, eight, and nine rooms, two and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 106th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L" subway; Central Park; rents $40 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9738 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

AN IDEAL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT.
New building; eight large, sunny rooms; 3 baths, 3 master's bedrooms, luxuriously furnished; Winter or longer; 72d Subway. 7074 Columbus.

Five to nine rooms upward, $100 to $350 upward; private parties subleasing; completely furnished; chiefly in new buildings; west side, 70s to 100s. Wickliffe Gray, 289 West 73d. Columbus 2974.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
88th, 1 West; a superbly beautiful seven-room furnished apartment; modern, high-class building. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

11½ WEST 87TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Av., 2 rooms, bath; living room, 25x25, open fireplace; furnished or unfurnished; unusually desirable.

If you have a nicely furnished, high class apartment and want to rent it for 5 or 6 months send full particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 103 West 72d St.

THE HAMILTON, 477 WEST 140TH ST., opposite City College; 5 and 6 rooms, furnished complete; $50 and $65; owner on premises.

Individual requirements fulfilled; exclusive listing, personally inspected. CLAREMONT MORRIS, 30 East 42d.

Beautifully furnished new apartment, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electric service, telephone; unusual. 449 West 23d. London Terrace.

122D, 500 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; newly furnished, decorated; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; choice localities. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

80th, 200 West.—Handsomely furnished high-class 5-room front apartment. Fanning.

Riverside Drive, No. 120, (north corner 94th.)—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

Distinctive apartments, all sizes, desirable localities. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV. Telephone Murray Hill 8850.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4220 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

We have furnished apartments for rent, 5 or 6 months or longer. Slawson & Hobbs, 103 West 72d St.

Broadway, 168th, (The Carrollton.)—Subway entrance; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Ellsworth. Audubon 8515.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
to secure a $2,100 high-class corner apartment, on a sublease, for $1,400; eight large, light rooms and bath; vicinity of Gramercy Park; all modern improvements; references required. M 95 Times.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 East 24th St.—Nine rooms and bath; well arranged; rents $1,000 and $1,200. Apply to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

140 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath and service. Reduced rents; southern exposure; good ventilation.

1,186 MADISON AV., CORNER 87TH ST. Seven unusually large rooms, electric light, elevator service, &c.; $100. Superintendent.

81st, 157 East, (near Lexington Av.)—Nice apartment 5 and 6 rooms, bath; $35-$40.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son. 30 East 42d St.

High-Class East Side Apartments.
R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Madison Av., 922, corner 73d.—Sunny apartment, 2 rooms, bath; furnished, unfurnished.

THE SCHERMERHORN, Madison Av., 82d to 83d, 9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

81st, 157 East, near Lexington.—Modern steam heated apartment, 6 rooms, bath, $40.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Three minutes to 116th St. Express Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L."
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS
Facing Most Picturesque Park in Manhattan
5 ROOMS, $50-$60
6 ROOMS, $60-$70
7 ROOMS, $80-$85
Every modern housekeeping convenience; restaurant in building; first-class service; reasonable prices.
40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St.

THE CLEBURNE, 924 WEST END AV.
HIGHEST TYPE 8, 9, 10 ROOM APARTMENTS, 3, 4 BATHS.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 BROADWAY.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

57th St., 140 West.—Large living room, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, kitchenette, dining room; modern building; $1,400. Meyrowitz.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large rooms and bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; rent, $35 to $60.

236 WEST 55TH ST.
5, 6 large rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone; overlooking Broadway; $55-$75.

170TH, 709 West, Alliview, 4 rooms, all improvements; rent $31-$32; class of tenants absolutely restricted.

Ask Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 B'way, N. Y. C. for illus. bklt. on The Roxborough, 251 W. 92d St.

72d, 118 West.—Two rooms, ground floor front, stores level; new, modern building suitable doctor or dentist; $75.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

SKYLIGHT 5 West 16th St. BACHELOR STUDIOS. $30 to $60. APARTMENTS.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z., Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Studio, $50; living rooms, bath, kitchenette; lighting; $45 monthly. 40 West 86th St.

79TH, 307 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; $1,500-$1,800. Superintendent on premises.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $700 to $1,100.

150 West 79th.—High-class apartments, nine rooms, duplex and simplex, $2,600.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

Apartments wanted for waiting clients. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 Fifth Av.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Bronx.

Hoe Av., 932-936-940.—8 blocks east Simpson St. station, 3-4-5 rooms; electric light, telephone; all improvements. Inquire Janitor. Telephone Intervale 4144.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.
Delightful 6-room apartment, $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet.
GOLDEN REALTY CO., 238 St. James Pl.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment for young couple, quiet street, about six months, two light rooms, private bath, kitchenette; must be with private family; state particulars. S 177 Times.

Furnished apartment, eight rooms, three baths, east or west side; seven months, longer; three adults. Phone Murray Hill 5393.

Wanted—Six-room nicely furnished apartment, west side; eight months; immediate possession. Phone Murray Hill 8422.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Unusual location; double, single room; steam heat; private bath.

157th, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single, double rooms; home cooking; table guests.

197th, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large connecting and small rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; block subway; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.
Rooms, with board; references; table board.

81ST, 159 EAST.—Fine second floor, other rooms; conveniences; excellent table. Weinberg.

73D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large front room; excellent table; clean, well-furnished house.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath and board. Gramercy 1978.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent board; telephone.

43 WEST 47TH ST.
Attractively furnished rooms; first-class service; table unexcelled; every convenience; table guests.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, suites; private baths; also single room; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite, with bath; references.

57TH ST., 49 WEST.—English home for gentlemen, with every comfort; home cooking; large, handsome rooms. Mrs. Boden.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent cooking and service; table guests.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive third-story back and front room; small room; board.

72D, (Broadway, West End.)—Beautiful private residence; accommodate refined couple. Columbus 2380.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and surroundings for those desiring a Winter home.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—PARISIAN LADY HAS OPENED ELEGANT EXCLUSIVE FRENCH HOME FOR PEOPLE OF REFINEMENT; EXCELLENT FRENCH CUISINE; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH; REFERENCES.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful, second floor, other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Telephone 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large room; attractively furnished; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237-239 WEST.—Suite, private bath; single room; table boarders; excellent location.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 West.—Private family offers gentlemen beautiful large and medium rooms; reasonable.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; table guests; moderate.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79th, 128 West.—Newly decorated, newly furnished; electric lights; telephones; opened Oct. 1.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive single and medium rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH, 121-123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Large room; refined home; parlor dining; reference; table guests received.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, single rooms; excellent home table; references.

82D, 19 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guest.

82d, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated, modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 20 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent home cooking.

83D, 17 WEST.—Exclusive Jewish house; attractive single room; electricity; superior table; gentleman.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Superior accommodations; table abundant; appetizing service; table board.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome large, small rooms; private baths; hot water; refined neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey.

VERY SELECT HOME
in Montclair, N. J.; three-room suite, bath; private family; suitable for two gentlemen, couple; excellent cuisine; refined surroundings; $65-$75 per week. X 867 Times Annex.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

87TH 488 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms refined home; table guests; references.

88TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; every convenience; exclusive house; excellent home cooking; references; table guests accommodated.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; accommodate few people; private bath; excellent table.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Select neighborhood, near park; electricity; telephone; excellent cuisine; table guests.

93D, 252 WEST.—2 sunny hall bed rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Renovated rooms; electricity, bath; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

97TH, 230 WEST.—Handsome front room; superior table; reasonable; couple, two gentlemen. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms, with bath; private American home; suitable for couple or gentlemen seeking quiet, well appointed home; very best cooking.

102D, 253 WEST.—Saloon floor, elegantly furnished; private bath; also one single room with bath; Jewish family. R. Aarons.

102D, 311 WEST.—Large, attractive room, suitable gentlemen, couple; excellent board; private family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Rooms and board; references; first-class; Americans preferred.

103D, 246 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; suite; table guests; New Englanders.

104TH, 142 WEST.—Large, attractive room, elevator apartment; electricity; superior table; reference.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Spacious front room, with bath; excellent table; references; Southerners.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Unusual accommodations in private home for bachelor or family; two large rooms and bath; also single room; near Riverside.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; 3 large rooms and bath; also single room; between Riverside and Broadway.

121ST ST., 148 WEST.—Beautiful large room, suitable two; southern exposure; American; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Attractive rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE—Widow will rent handsomely furnished studio, (36 ft.,) with bedroom, private bath; also other large room; magnificent views; home cooking. 8926 Audubon.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d., 20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; ref.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 6c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, (two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV. 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome private corner house; elevator and steam heat; will rent two large rooms; also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 980, (105th St.)—Couple with references can find congenial home in strictly private family of two. Alston.

WEST END AV., 820.—Residence for young girl students; home care; chaperonage; eleventh year.

Brooklyn.

NURSE takes invalid, aged, infirm, in detached cottage; home-like. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

High-class furnished apartments wanted in new buildings. Let me list yours. R. DE FLOREZ, 501 5TH AV.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 17 EAST.—Beautiful back parlor, with extension; private bath; telephone.

23D St., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South,) —Suite, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; bath; electricity; $6.50; another, $4; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Comfortable room; private bath; square room, single room; references.

58D ST., 32 EAST.—Two large rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric lights; all conveniences; references.

62D, 24 EAST.—One and two large rooms and bath, furnished.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large furnished room; private bath; bachelors only.

BY SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, well-lighted suite; sitting room, double bedroom; private bath; abundant closet room; Murray Hill section; gentleman preferred. Write to M, N. O., 7 West 43d St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathroom; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 828 (682)—A parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist, or business.

MADISON AV., 220.—Large, attractive studio for music or dancing, meetings; subrenting for hour or month; rooms furnished, unfurnished.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily, newly furnished, renovated single, double rooms; elegant bath; steam, electricity, telephone; exceptionally clean; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations; hot-water plant, electricity; reference.

12TH, 34 WEST.—1-2-3 communicating; southern exposure; steam; electricity; references.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Very large room, bath; newly decorated; first-class house.

82D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Abardeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Hall room, large closet, bath; private house; $15 monthly.

40TH ST., 58 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable doctor, dentist; also studios and bachelor apartments.

82D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $19 per week; single room, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

60TH, 66 WEST.—Floor 2 rooms, bath, single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; steam heat; exclusive service; private bath.

48TH, 148 WEST.—Well heated large, small rooms, continuous hot water; telephone; rent $3 up.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor, three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; physician, business; electricity.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, closets, adjoining bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen; references; vacant November.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable single and double rooms or ensuite; references.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; reference required.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, with bath; select house; electric.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; reasonable; $5, $7, and $10.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome room and alcove, bath adjoining; also studio, with piano.

66TH ST., 12 WEST.—Suite, front parlor; piano; reasonable. A. Brown.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with private bath and saloon dressing room; also smaller room; high-grade house and superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Desirable front room, overlooking Central Park; exclusive elevator apartment.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; private baths; beautiful parlor suite; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Extra large, immaculately clean rooms; electricity, steam; private bath.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; suitable 2 gentlemen or business woman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished large front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Phone, 684 Columbus, Apartment 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1804; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

76TH, 40 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; telephone; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; lavatory; breakfast or kitchenette privileges.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, light rooms; running water; breakfast optional; homelike atmosphere; elevator; gentlemen or business couple. Sharples.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; phone.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Medium-size room; running water; two windows; electric light.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

93D, 43 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedroom; bath, shower; distinguished family. Apartment 3.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; homelike. 2D.

102D, (West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished residence; board optional. Address "T," 852 Columbus Av. Phone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 202 WEST.—Private family offers attractive, sunny outside rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, quiet, airy room; refined surroundings; Riverside Drive; 110th Subway; gentlemen; references. Blackman. Morningside 4740.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with toilet, $3.50; next to bath, large closets, $4.50; board optional. Apt. 4.

121ST, 17 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; private family; reasonable; telephone; fine neighborhood.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner room, absolutely new; electricity; telephone; single, en suite; $4, $6. Hungerford.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; high-class apartment; shower. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Single room in high-class apartment; elevator.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room; elevator, telephone; every convenience; $2.50. Crawford.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; moderate rates.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 613 WEST.—Desirable warm front room, $4; electricity, telephone; scrupulously neat; near subway, buses. Morgan, Apartment 9.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences. Apartment 84.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; comforts. Apartment 42.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; hot water, heat; strictly private family.

ATTRACTIVE room, lady's apartment, use kitchen, $5. Morningside 6984, forenoon or evening.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (92d.)—GENTLEMEN; every convenience; handsomely furnished, sunny parlor suite; large bedroom overlooking Hudson; running water; Christian family; opposite tennis courts; Apt. 11.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; conscientious private family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (cor. 116th.)—Beautiful large front room; southern exposure; dressing room; running water; elevator; handsomely furnished; private home; exceptional. Apt. 101.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126, Apt. 5H.—Desirable room for refined business woman or teacher; out during day; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Large, small rooms, overlooking Hudson; exceptional; gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 588, corner 185th.—Delightful room, private family, every convenience; $4. Apartment 45.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

The Barrett, 146 W. 82d.—20th year; rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table; references.

WEST END AV., 569, (86th.)—Subway; exceptionally good rooms; lavatory; gentlemen; references.

WEST END, 611.—Large front, single or suite; private bath; electricity; private house.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

11th St., 35 West, (near 5th.)—Two nice unfurnished rooms; private bath.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; single, en suite; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

82D, 105 WEST.—Large room, bath; telephone, maid service; bachelor or business women.

83D, 4 WEST.—3 large connecting rooms, partly furnished or unfurnished; private family; electricity; parquet floor; suitable for bachelors.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED by young business man, modernly well-furnished room and bath, with private entrance, in either up-to-date private house or elevator apartment; locality 72d to 116th St., Broadway, or west of Broadway; monthly rate not to exceed $30; please state full particulars. N 50 Times.

Large enough for two young men; located on west side between 72d and 100th Sts.; rent not to be more than $5 for double room, or $3 each for single rooms; give full particulars. S 169 Times.

GENTLEMAN, wife, and son desire 2 rooms, private bath, in private family or boarding; French preferred; cleanliness essential; state terms with full particulars. G 841 Times Downtown.

STRANGER wants room uptown with Spanish or Spanish-American family; references exchanged. Address G 844 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN requires room, bath, electricity, between 78th and 86th, east side. G 176 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

72D SUBWAY.—Attractively furnished large front room, opposite bath; single room; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Phone, 684 Columbus, Apartment 1C.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone, phone Columbus 1804; furnished room; excellent table.

73D, 121 WEST.—Quiet, attractive room; all conveniences; telephone; private house; subway, "L."

73D, 103 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms; running water; large closets; gentlemen; moderate.

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—Beautiful second floor; other rooms; refined surroundings; references exchanged.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; private or adjoining baths; all conveniences.

76TH, 40 WEST.—Just opened newly furnished house; large rooms; also two-room suite; electricity, telephone; $7, $8, $12.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.
Very attractive, pleasant rooms; home comforts.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable, homelike rooms, quiet private house; telephone; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Parlor and alcove; also large front room; shower baths; select.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; steam, electricity, telephone; continuous hot water.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; lavatory; breakfast or kitchenette privileges.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, also small room; every convenience; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Large and medium second floor rooms; rates reasonable; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; third floor rear; refined house.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Large, light rooms; running water; breakfast optional; homelike atmosphere; elevator; gentlemen or business couple. Sharples.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; phone.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Medium-size room; running water; two windows; electric light.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Desirable back parlor; running water, dressing room; suitable for physician's office; reasonable; maid service.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room, southern exposure, all conveniences; reasonable.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished private residence; large rooms, with baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom, electricity; $9-$11.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large alcove room on bath-room floor; also skylight room.

93D, 43 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedroom; bath, shower; distinguished family. Apartment 3.

94TH, 84 WEST.—Large, desirable front room; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive; well furnished room, bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large front room; twin beds; homelike. 2D.

102D, (West End-Riverside.)—One, two rooms, private bath; Christian family, owning elegantly furnished residence; board optional. Address "T," 852 Columbus Av. Phone 2007 Riverside.

102D, 202 WEST.—Private family offers attractive, sunny outside rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; also single room; private family. Virtue.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Riverside 7010. Clinton.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished, quiet, airy room; refined surroundings; Riverside Drive; 110th Subway; gentlemen; references. Blackman. Morningside 4740.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large Southern room, running water; small, with bath. Apt. 6D.

115TH, 411 WEST.—Good-sized, light, quiet, airy, newly decorated, well furnished room; elevator apartment; telephone service; near Morningside Park. Hall.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Connecting rooms, with toilet, $3.50; next to bath, large closets, $4.50; board optional. Apt. 4.

121ST, 17 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms; private family; reasonable; telephone; fine neighborhood.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner room, absolutely new; electricity; telephone; single, en suite; $4, $6. Hungerford.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; high-class apartment; shower. Fuller.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Single room in high-class apartment; elevator.

122D, 500 WEST.—Attractive, outside rooms, en suite or singly; freshly furnished and decorated; large closets; lavatory. Whyte.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Comfortable room; elevator, telephone; every convenience; $2.50. Crawford.

127TH, 13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; heat; all conveniences.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; moderate rates.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; facing Broadway; conveniences; elevator apartment; subway connections. Peck.

136TH, 613 WEST.—Desirable warm front room, $4; electricity, telephone; scrupulously neat; near subway, buses. Morgan, Apartment 9.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Beautiful front room, private family; elevator, conveniences. Apartment 84.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Nicely furnished room with board; comforts. Apartment 42.

152D, 511 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; hot water, heat; strictly private family.

ATTRACTIVE room, lady's apartment, use kitchen, $5. Morningside 6984, forenoon or evening.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (92d.)—GENTLEMEN; every convenience; handsomely furnished, sunny parlor suite; large bedroom overlooking Hudson; running water; Christian family; opposite tennis courts; Apt. 11.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Two fine and unusually large rooms, adjoining bath; high-class apartment. Vosburgh. Telephone 8903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, 3,810, (159th St.,) Apartment 44.—Pleasant room; conscientious private family; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (cor. 116th.)—Beautiful large front room; southern exposure; dressing

CARNEGIE HALL — Each Evening at 8:30 — The Globe Presents

FRANK R. ROBERSON

World-Wide Traveller, in a New Series of TRAVELOGUES

To-Night—FRANCE IN WAR AND PEACE

Featuring motion pictures of a battleship in action; a gunboat swamped at sea; a flight over Paris in a dirigible; troops to the front, and other pertinent pictures—beautiful colored views.

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAMME 7:30 to 8:30

Wednesday Evening—"Balkans and Constantinople." | Thursday Evening — "California and the Exposition."

Saturday Evening—"England." | Sunday Evening—"Germany."

Prices:—25c-50c-75c reserved; 10c with Coupon from Globe unreserved.

FURTHER DETAILS IN THE GLOBE TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway and 40th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2 Sharp.
WM. GILLETTE
IN FINAL PERFORMANCES OF His Great Success, SHERLOCK HOLMES

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Saturday 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New American Comedy,
OUR MRS. McCHESNEY

HUDSON West 44th Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
"One War Play REMAINS"—Only One.
UNDER FIRE
With WILLIAM COURTENAY.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
ROLLING STONES

HARRIS THEATRE Special—4 AFTERNOONS. Thurs., Fri., Mon. & Tues., Oct. 21, 22, 25, 26.
BISPHAM
as BEETHOVEN
in The Musical Drama ADELAIDE, preceded by THE REHEARSAL.

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:25. Last Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
SOME BABY! LAST 7 TIMES
TUESDAY, OCT. 26—SEATS THURSDAY.
"SHERMAN WAS RIGHT"
A NEW FARCE by FRANK MANDEL.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
ELSIE JANIS in "MISS INFORMATION"
After the Play Visit MID-NIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES. "Meeting Place of the World"

COHAN & HARRIS ARE SURE
YOU SHOULD SEE
Young America
FIRST The-Play-That-Makes-You-Glad
GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46 St. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Includ. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25c, 50c & $1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of Forty.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15
"The House of Glass" Vivid in Its Reality; Wonderful in Its Realism.
With MARY RYAN
AND THE GREAT ALL-AMERICAN CAST.
Orchestra Seats, $1.50 and $2.00
500 GOOD SEATS 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c, $1

ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20
GEO. M. Cohan's Great American Farce
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
ABOUNDS IN COHAN-ESQUE HUMOR.
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

REPUBLIC West 44th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY
with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL
SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BELASCO West 44th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Saturday 2:20.
"BULLY GOOD FUN."—Eve. Mail.
THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 28.
Evenings 8:20, $2.00 to 50c. POP. MATS. TOMOR'W & SAT., $1.50 to 50c.
100th PERFORMANCE TONIGHT
OF THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL HIT,
Has Set All New York Humming.
THE GIRL
By the Authors of "ALMA," "ADELE," etc.
WHO SMILES

CORT West 48th Street. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
THE PRINCESS PAT Eleanor Painter
"BEST COMIC OPERA IN YEARS."—Chas. Darnton, Evening World.

LEXINGTON 51st St. & Lex. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today 25 & 50c.
"TWIN BEDS"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c.
CYRIL MAUDE in "GRUMPY."

YORK 116th St., nr. Lenox Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c
A PAIR OF SIXES

Triangle Plays This Week: Charles Murray in "A Game Old Knight," Tully Marshall in "The Sable Lorcha," Hale Hamilton in "Her Painted Hero," William S. Hart in "The Disciple." Evenings at 8. Matinees at 2. Prices—Evening, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $2. Matinees, 25c and 50c. Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE
VITAGRAPH. B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $2.00.
CHARLES RICHMAN
School Children's Matinee Saturday Morning at 11. Special prices, 25c and 50c.

Home Builders' Exposition
Model Houses, Decorated Rooms, Fireplaces, Pergolas, Garden Furniture, Gifts. 9 to 6 Daily. No Admission Fee. Craftsman Bldg., 6 E. 39th St., near 5th Ave.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE RALLIES
EUGENE V. DEBS, SPEAKER.
TONIGHT at 8:15. THE LYCEUM, 66th St. & 3d Ave.
ADMISSION 10c. RESERVED SEATS 25c.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

HIPPODROME
MANAGEMENT CHARLES DILLINGHAM
MAT. TO-DAY & EVERY DAY.
Evenings at 8:10 & Sat. Mat. Best Seats $1.50 | Afternoons 2:10. Best Seats Except Sat. $1.00
1500 good seats every performance 50c.
10 Musical Comedies in One.
200 PRETTY GIRLS ON ICE IN THE SENSATIONAL ICE BALLET.
SOUSA and His BAND and 100 Other NOVELTIES.
Production Staged by R. H. Burnside.
SUNDAY NIGHTS SOUSA His Band & Novelties

GLOBE THEATRE.....SPECIAL
BROADWAY and 46TH ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:30.
AND
EVERY AFTERNOON WHEN "CHIN CHIN" IS NOT PLAYING, INCLUDING SUNDAYS AT 2:30.
ALSO SUNDAY NIGHTS AT 8:20.
THE
Vernon Castles
Triumph on the Screen!
The Morning Sun: "The picture was a great success."
The Tribune: "Castles show versatility."
The Globe: "One of the most interesting film stories told in many a day."
25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00
NOTE: MONTGOMERY & STONE in "CHIN CHIN" every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
THE FIRST OF FIVE SATURDAY MATINEE ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS BY THE
SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
OCTOBER 23, 3 P. M.
SOLOIST
MISCHA ELMAN
Tickets on Sale at Box Office.
First Concert.....$1.00 and $1.25
Five Concerts.....$4.50 and $5.00

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
FIRST CONCERTS
Friday Aft., October 22d, at 3.
Sunday Aft., October 24th, at 3.
ELMAN
(FIRST APPEARANCE IN TWO YEARS)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5; Goldmark, Concerto for Violin; Ravel, Excerpts from "Daphnis and Chloe" (new; first time).
Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall

Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon, at 3.
RECITAL FOR TWO PIANOS.
MILINOWSKI and CUMPSON
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

ANN AEOLIAN HALL, THURSDAY EVE., OCT. 21, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL
SWINBURNE
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
2 Weeks Beginning Monday, Oct. 25.
BOSTON GRAND OPERA COMPANY
WITH PAVLOWA BALLET RUSSE
Repertoire: "Dumb Girl of Portici," "L'Amore del tre Re" with "Orfeo," "Madama Butterfly" with "Snow Flakes," "Carmen" with Complete Ballet, "Boheme," "Otello," Divertissements.
SEATS NOW ON SALE, 50c. to $5.

Sun. Aft., Oct. 24, People's Symphony announce
LEGINSKA PIANISTE SOLOIST, AT First Orchestral Concert. Tschaikowsky Fifth Symphony, Beethoven "Egmont," Bach, Liszt. Lowest Prices. Tickets at R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.'s & Public Ser. Dept. Mail and 'phone orders office of Society, 32 Union Sq. 'Phone 787 Stuyvesant.

Aeolian Hall Ent. W. 43d St. | Tuesday Eve. at 8:15 | Oct. 26
Maud Powell Violin Recital
Seats $1.50 to 50c, at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

SPALDING
VIOLIN RECITAL AEOLIAN HALL OCT. 21, 3 P. M.
Tickets at Box Office or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Oct. 22, at 8:30
Violin Recital. Alexander Bloch
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mgt. Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 20, at 3.
SONG RECITAL GRAVEURE
M'g'ment Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Punch & Judy Thea., This Afternoon at 3.
A Unique Programme of Songs by TOM DOBSON
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CENTURY Cent. Pk. W., 62d-63d. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
Seats on Sale Eight Weeks in Advance.
BIG MUSICAL FUN SHOW HIT,
Ned Wayburn's Town Topics
MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.
SUNDAY NIGHT SMOKING CONCERTS.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD FALL FASHION SHOW RAY SAMUELS, others.
COLONIAL Mats. Daily 25c. | DOROTHY JARDON, MASON & KEELER, Quiroga, "Bride Shop."
ALHAMBRA Mats. Daily 25c. | FRITZI SCHEFF, Fox & Dolly, Craig Campbell, Avon Comedy 4.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15
S. MILLER KENT & CO., WILSON BROS., 10 Others. Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. BURLESQUE "The Mischief Makers" Mat. Today. 15, 25, 50c. EXTRA—HOOLA-HOOLA DANCERS.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. "THE CHORUS LADY" (Star Cast) Strand Orch. & Soloists Next Week, Blanche Ring, "The Yankee Girl."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Today. Matinee Today. THE SMILING BEAUTIES

YORKVILLE 86th St., at 3d Av. Burlesque BLUE RIBBON BELLES Mat. Today. 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TONIGHT at 8:15. Lehmanns Kinder. Wed., Der Weibsteufel.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:45. Frl. Mat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1.00 & 50c.

GIVE RECOGNITION TO CARRANZA TODAY

Decision Announced by Secretary Lansing After Pan-American Conferees' Final Session.

CALLED CHIEF EXECUTIVE

That Title for Carranza Preferred to "Provisional President"—Carranza Troops Take Toluca.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Formal announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing at 4 o'clock this afternoon that tomorrow the Carranza Government in Mexico would be recognized as a de facto Government by the Governments of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, and Uruguay. This announcement followed the fifth and final session of the Pan-American conferees in the office of the Secretary of State. It was made verbally by Secretary Lansing, as follows:

"The conferees, under instructions from their several Governments, will recognize tomorrow the de facto Government in Mexico of which General Carranza is Chief Executive."

The decision to refer to General Carranza as "the Chief Executive" of the de facto Government of Mexico was reached after some discussion as to the proper title. Although "Provisional President" is a generic term applied to the Executive of a republic, fear was expressed in some quarters that, since it had not been used by General Carranza himself, its use by foreign Governments might create the impression in Mexico that he was being chosen to a new office by foreign Governments.

The words "Chief Executive" were used also to avoid any impression that a constitutional Government was being recognized, for, while there is no difference in the benefits of recognition to a de facto or de jure Government, the constitutional order in Mexico will not be proclaimed until a constituent assembly is called some weeks hence. This assembly will formally designate General Carranza as "Provisional President" or "President ad interim," and arrange for the constitutional elections of President and Vice President.

A separate letter notifying the Carranza organization of recognition will be delivered tomorrow by each of the Governments represented in the Pan-American Conference to Señor Arredondo, the special agent of the Carranza Government in Washington, who will hasten to the Mexican border and deliver the letters to General Carranza, who is now en route to the border.

Señor Arredondo, it is supposed, will be designated by Señor Carranza as Ambassador to the United States. Secretary Lansing said today that no decision had been reached yet as to the appointment of an Ambassador to Mexico. Carranza has a number of Consular officers in this country, whose credentials will have to be presented so they may obtain exequaturs. All American Consular officers have been withdrawn from Villista territory.

It is expected that recognition by other South American Governments will quickly follow. Secretary Lansing has been informally notified to that effect. Although not sounded on the subject by the United States, it is presumed that the various European Governments will follow suit within a short time.

Carranzistas Take Toluca.

A cablegram to the Carranza agency today from Hipolito, Mexico, announced the fall of Toluca, which was taken by the Constitutionalist forces Saturday. The opposinug troops fled to the jungle. Rafael Buelna, Villista leader on the west coast of Mexico, has fled into the mountain fastnesses of that State, following a defeat by the Constitutionalists.

The Carranza agency reports that five districts, nearly half of the State of Chihuahua, are under control of the Carranzistas. This military movement has cut off Juarez from the interior. People in the towns have armed themselves against attacks from bandits created through the disintegration of the Villista forces. Before evacuating Parral the Villistas sacked it.

Cable advices received today by Eliseo Arredondo report further advances in the value of the Carranza paper currency. It now requires $60 of Constitutionalist paper money to purchase an American $10 gold piece. One week ago it required $150 in paper money to purchase the same coin.

General Carranza's war office has moved from Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

The State Department had advices today from Piedras Negras of a steady improvement in conditions there. Railroad service was reported to be good to points south. The department was informed in advance from Vera Cruz that passenger service to Mexico City had been resumed. Reports from Gomez Palacio indicate conditions rapidly improving. The Carranzistas have control. Great quantities of provisions came to light as soon as the owners were satisfied that they would not be seized.

Announces Shanklin Resignation.

Secretary Lansing today made formal announcement of the resignation of Arnold Shanklin as Consul General at Mexico City, but made no reference to the reason, understood to be Mr. Shanklin's dissatisfaction with the department's attitude toward his differences with the Brazilian Minister to Mexico. The announcement follows:

"Mr. Arnold Shanklin has tendered his resignation as American Consul General at Mexico City and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect at once. Mr. Shanklin, who has been in this country for several months, will return to Mexico City to straighten up his affairs at that place."

Secretary Lansing was asked late today about a report that General Huerta might be turned over to the Carranza Government. He said he had never heard of it.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—Repairs to the Laredo route were completed this afternoon, and it is expected that a through passenger train will leave here tomorrow for Laredo. A passenger train for Vera Cruz is leaving every morning.

The American Red Cross representative, Mr. O'Connor, with other Americans, expects to leave for Vera Cruz Wednesday or Thursday en route home.

The bells of the cathedral and other churches were rung, firecrackers were exploded, and processions with bands of music were formed to celebrate the news of the recognition accorded to the Carranza Government by the United States and six South American republics.

The wife of Alfredo Serratos, the Conventionist War Minister, has arrived here to ask amnesty for her husband.

Dan C. Webb Out of Bankruptcy.

Dan C. Webb, for twenty-one years manager of the Broadway Central Hotel at 667 Broadway, who went into bankruptcy in May, was discharged yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Augustus N. Hand. He owed $72,327 and turned over all his assets, which were less than $400, to Henry Van Holland, who has been running the hotel for the benefit of his creditors. Webb ascribed his failure to the inconvenience caused by the subway work.

HIGHWOOD
The Diamond point collar
The Season's smartest wing
AM E&W
RED-MAN 2 FOR 25c
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

WALSH, SHORT $4,800, MARRIED AS HE FLED

Letters From the Bride Says She Eloped With Missing Ticket Seller to Philadelphia.

Edward Walsh, the twenty-six-year-old ticket-seller who disappeared on Oct. 1 simultaneously with the disappearance of $4,800 from a safe in the Grand Central Terminal, was married on the day of his disappearance in Philadelphia to Molly Donovan, of 769 East 156th Street, the Bronx, and is now on his way with her to San Francisco, according to information in a letter received by the girl's mother, who communicated with the police yesterday. The girl, who appeared to be in ignorance of the fact that detectives were searching for her husband, wrote joyfully that she had married and was having a splendid honeymoon. The letter was mailed from a town in Indiana, and detectives hurried from the city yesterday afternoon hopeful of overtaking the couple.

Walsh's attentions to Miss Donovan were noticed by the friends of both some months ago. The girl was a telephone operator in the 125th Street Station of the New York Central, and Walsh used to meet her there frequently. Before daylight on the morning of Oct. 1, according to Mrs. Donovan, he called for the girl at her home, carrying two suitcases. Mrs. Donovan could not understand his appearance, but she did not anticipate an elopement, and left her daughter talking to him at the front door. When she arose after daylight she found the daughter's room empty. She knew nothing definite about her daughter's movements after that until the receipt of the letter from Indiana.

Edward F. Walsh, the ticket seller's father, of 2,874 Briggs Avenue, the Bronx, has been a baggageman in the Grand Central Terminal for many years and obtained his son's job for him. On account of the fathers' reputation the young man was put in a place of responsibility. He was given the combination to the safe which was robbed, and he was trusted to put into it each day the money he received. After he had disappeared the compartment used by him and four other compartments in the safe were found broken open and looted. Whoever opened the safe bored holes into it with a brace and bit in the effort, it seemed, to make it appear as if entrance had been gained by that means, but, according to the police, the safe was opened by means of the combination.

Several times before his disappearance Walsh reported to his superiors that his cash drawer had been robbed, once of as much as $100. New York Central detectives who investigated these incidents came to suspect Walsh himself, and it is thought that he was aware of their suspicions when he left on Oct. 1.

POLICEMAN CURED BY NEW WAR REMEDY

Victim of Gas Bacillus Restored to Health by Treatment Developed in the Trenches.

The new treatment for gas bacillus which has been developed since the beginning of the present war to combat the ravages of the disease among the fighting troops is receiving what is believed to be its first trial in this country at the Thompson Hospital in Rhinebeck, N. Y. The disease itself has been known to the medical profession only a few years and is comparatively rare in this country. The existence of the bacillus was discovered by Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University. Before the development of the new treatment it is said that the disease nearly always proved fatal.

George Barber, a Jersey City policeman, was taken to Thompson Hospital about two months ago, and was said to be in a critical condition from the disease. In most cases it is said to cause death in forty-eight hours. Dr. George Chandler of Kingston, N. Y., had recently heard Dr. Lyle of this city describe the new treatment which he had seen used to combat the disease in the German trenches, in a lecture at the University Club in this city. The treatment consists of injections and external applications of hot hydrogen peroxide, camphor, and carbolic acid. Dr. Chandler tried it. It was reported at the hospital last night that the patient was practically well.

Dr. Chandler said last night that the disease was somewhat similar to tetanus and that the germs were carried by cows and horses. They derive their name from the fact that they cause detention of gas in the tissues of the body. Dr. Chandler said until the new treatment was developed, the disease was playing havoc with German troops in the trenches, where it was communicated through even slight cuts in the surface of the skin.

HINT AT ARMY SCANDAL.

Regular Officers Drew Aviation Pay, Witnesses Assert.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—In the trial by court-martial today of Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Goodier, Judge Advocate of the Western Department, two army aviators, both officers of the army, testified that certain officers of the aviation section of the army drew "flying pay," a 35 per cent. increase over regular pay, for hazardous work, who could not operate aeroplanes at all.

Colonel Goodier is on trial on a charge of inciting officers to prefer charges against Captain Arthur S. Cowan of the Signal Corps, Commander of the San Diego Aviation School. According to the testimony given today, Colonel Goodier, as Judge Advocate, gave advice to officers who did prefer charges against Cowan, charges that never came to trial, but according to the two witnesses called today, this advice was given only on request.

Lieutenant Byron Jones, an army aviator, testified that Captain Cowan had been drawing "flying pay" since July, 1913, when he was not capable of taking a machine into the air.

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